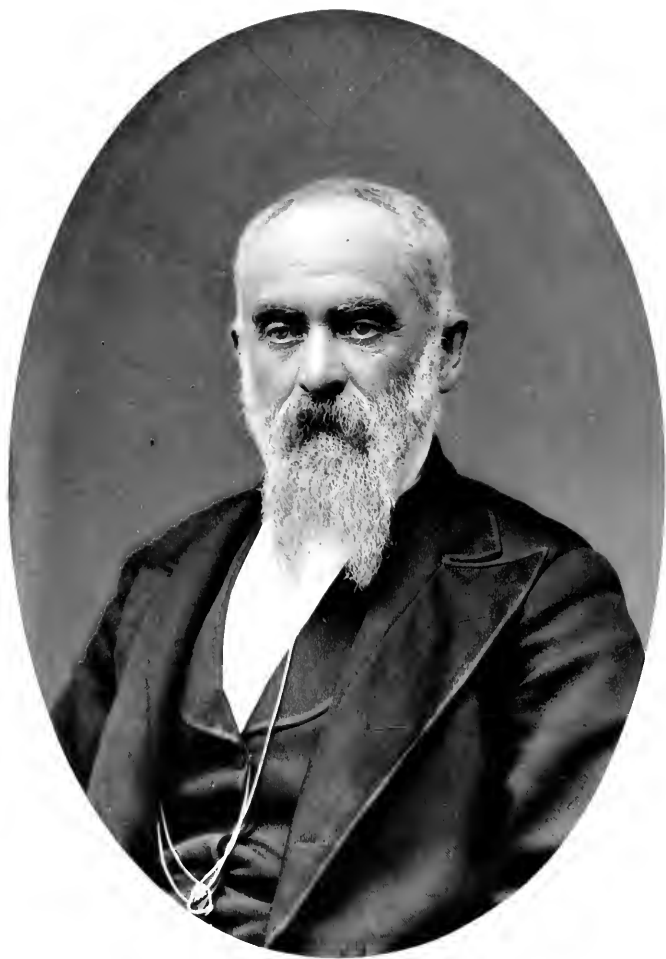


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DR. WM. B. LAPHAM.



WM. M. BROOKS.

HISTORY
OF
WOODSTOCK, ME.,
WITH
FAMILY SKETCHES
AND
AN APPENDIX,

BY WILLIAM B. LAPHAM.



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❖:INTRODUCTION:❖

The history of the town of Woodstock presents no startling incidents, and few if any circumstances not common to other of the late-settled, interior towns of the State. It was settled long after the last hostile demonstration by the Indians was made in Maine, and therefore can contain no thrilling incidents common to Indian warfare in frontier life. The natural facilities for manufacturing were very limited, and from its settlement the inhabitants have mainly been engaged in pastoral pursuits. The history of such a town, except to the people who inhabit it, cannot be especially entertaining, and is valuable in a general sense only as its statistics aid in making up a complete history of the State. But to the inhabitants of Woodstock, and especially to those born there or descended from the pioneers, an account of its first settlement and its gradual development from an unbroken wilderness, through its plantation life, to a prosperous municipality, filled by an industrious, thrifty and intelligent people, should possess some degree of interest.

It is eighty-four years since the first clearing was made with a view to settling upon the lands within the limits of that town, and it will be eighty-four years in November next, since the first two families moved in. It is sixty-seven years since Plantation Number Three was incorporated and became a town, and all those who participated in organizing the new municipality have passed away. The last was GIDEON SWAN, who was born in 1784, and was a lad of seventeen or eighteen years when his people came here. He died in 1877. Next to the last was JACOB WHITMAN, who was one of the first five families; he died in 1873. But few of the children of the early settlers now survive, and the number grows less year by year. Those who survive are old, and in the course of nature must soon pass away. When one of them goes, the sources of information concerning the early settlement of the town are diminished, and it will not be long before the last link that connects the present with that early period will be broken. It was this fact that induced me to undertake the task of collecting and recording, before they had all gone, some of the incidents connected with the first settlement, plantation period and early municipal life of the town of Woodstock. Its

people are endeared to me in various ways. Though reared elsewhere, it was among them that I first launched my boat upon the sea of life, and my *compagnon de voyage* was a native-born of the town. My mother, also, first saw the light of day in Woodstock; there she died and there her dust reposes. Her father was one of the first five settlers.

I am well aware of the imperfections of this history. One source of difficulty and regret is, that it was not begun sooner, when more of the earlier settlers were living, and I was a resident. It is a too common neglect. I have also labored under the disadvantage of living at a distance from the town while the work was going on, and of being too much cumbered with other cares and labors to be able to make that original research that is desirable in such cases. The most interesting part of a town's history is that which may be denominated unwritten; it is also much more difficult to obtain. Statistical facts, relating to municipal affairs, if the records are properly kept, are always at hand, can be copied at any time, and at one time as well as another; but the unrecorded incidents in the history of a town can be obtained only from living witnesses, and if not gathered up and preserved during their life-time, they pass into tradition, and facts soon become so distorted as to be wholly unreliable. It was not until most of the early settlers had gone, carrying with them the story of the hardships, privations and perils of their pioneer life, and the few who remained had become so aged and infirm as to make communication with them very difficult, that any effort was made to gather up and preserve unrecorded facts; that portion of this history, therefore, which could have and should have been gleaned from these now extinct sources, will necessarily be brief.

It may appear to some, that in certain directions I have gone unnecessarily into detail, but such should remember that facts with which they themselves are familiar from personal recollections, will be new to their posterity. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS once said that "Posterity delights in details," and most of us can testify to the truth of the saying. To all who have rendered me assistance in the compilation of this work, I am under great obligation. There are so many of them who have aided me in various ways, and the sources from which information has been derived are so numerous, that to enumerate all would occupy more space than can be given to an introduction which is already too long; and without further remark, the following pages are respectfully submitted to the charitable and discriminating consideration of my former towns-people.

WM. B. LAPHAM.

Augusta, 1882.

❖: HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK. ❖:

The territory comprising the town of Woodstock is generally hilly or mountainous. Its hills are often high and abrupt, and within the limits of the town are several mountain peaks, though none of them are remarkable for their great height above the sea level. In the west part of the town, a bold bluff forms the western boundary of Bryant's Pond, rising abruptly from the water about three hundred feet, and for the first two hundred nearly perpendicularly. The summit of this mountain is in Greenwood. Nearly due north from this is a mountain which forms the easterly barrier to the waters of North Alder River Pond. Besides these, there are nearly twenty distinct peaks, where the primary rocks have broken through and formed elevations of greater or less altitude above the surrounding country. Some of these were formerly wooded to their summits, while others show their rock-ribbed structure and are capped with granite or gneiss. Some of these have received distinctive names and others have not. There is very little level land in town. Along the beds of some of the streams, belts of bottom land have been formed, but they are generally narrow.

The natural bodies of water in Woodstock are situated at the extreme west part and near the north-eastern extremity. Bryant's Pond is the most important, as forming the head waters

of the Little Androscoggin River. North Alder River Pond discharges its waters into South Pond, the latter lying wholly in Greenwood, and thence through Round Pond in the same town and Alder River, to the Great Androscoggin River at Bethel. In the north-east part of the town, Great and Little Concord Ponds empty their waters through the Concord River into the Androscoggin in Rumford. Shagg Pond, situated a short distance south of the last two, discharges its waters easterly through the adjoining town of Sumner. We have no very important streams of water. The outlet of Bryant's Pond soon passes into Greenwood; that of the North Alder River Pond is all in that town. There are numerous brooks fed by smaller mountain streams, but in most of them the water is reduced to a mere thread in summer. Most of the streams have their origin in the mountain region, which is situated a little to the north and east of the center of the town, and flow away from them, toward every point of the compass. This fact accounts for their insignificance for manufacturing purposes; the conformation of the land is such that they cannot unite and form larger streams until they get beyond the limits of the town, if indeed they do at all. The mountain region here referred to occupies about nine square miles, or one-fourth of the entire surface of the town. There are in the region ten distinct outcroppings of the rocky foundation of the earth, and most of the entire surface is unfit for cultivation. An interesting Kame or horse-back enters Woodstock from Bethel toward the north-west part of the town, and passing south-easterly to Pinhook, bears westerly to near Bryant's Pond, and then passes into Greenwood a mile or two below. This ridge was known as the "Whale's Back," long before Woodstock had a settler. This was probably the bed of an arctic river, and the effects of glacial action are apparent in many parts of the town. Huge boulders are scattered here and there, and ridges of rounded cobbles are found in many places. These are all interesting from the standpoint of the scientist, but they make agriculture tedious.

The physical features of Woodstock are not unlike much of the surrounding territory. The same general characteristics are observed as we go northwardly to Canada, easterly to Katahdin, westerly to the White Hills and beyond, and southerly for a considerable distance toward the sea coast. The only important difference that exists is found in the fact that those towns through which the larger rivers pass have broader belts of interval, and consequently more and better arable land. This is true of all the Androscoggin towns, and some others through which some of its more important tributaries pass, such as the Ellis, Bear, the Swift, the Little Androscoggin, and some others. In its physical aspect, there is a close similarity in the entire region, embracing Franklin and Milton Plantations, Woodstock, Greenwood and Albany, and portions of the adjoining towns, while a larger portion of the towns which circle around this territory are made up of better agricultural territory. The soil of Woodstock is strong, but hard to work. In part compensation for this, we have a large area of most excellent grazing lands, and our facilities for sheep husbandry could not very well be improved.

The rocky formation of Woodstock is generally granite. In some places, as at Bryant's Pond, are deposits of excellent rift, and valuable for building purposes. There is some resemblance between this and the Quincy granite. It is free from the compounds of iron and of other metals, and is therefore durable. The constituents of granite, which are mica, quartz and feldspar, are often found in considerable masses by themselves, and in many places they unite and form coarse granite or gneiss. Some small deposits of clay are found in the town, and occasionally slaty formations, though not of any great extent. Veins of trap rock are not uncommon. Fine specimens of crystallized quartz are found in some localities, and also other interesting minerals of which quartz forms all but the coloring substances. Mr. NATHAN A. PERRY, of West Paris, formerly a resident of this town, and who has given much attention to its

mineralogy, sends us the following list of Woodstock minerals, as the result of his personal investigation: Amphibole, Apatite, Arsenopyrite, Beryl, Biotite, Calcite, Canaanite, Chalcopyrite, Columbite, Dove Marble, Epidote, Tibrolite, Galenite, Garnets (Yellow and Red), Granular Limestone, Graphite, Green Mica, Gypsum, Limonite (Brown Hematite), Muscovite, Orthoclase, Phlogopite, Pyrites, Pyrrhotite, Pyroxene, Rutile, Rhyolite, Scapolite, Tourmaline (Black), Vesuvianite (Idocrase) Radiated, Vesuvianite (Idocrase) Zeolites (in boulder).

Ores of iron, lead, copper, arsenic, zinc, gold and silver have been found within the limits of this town, in small quantities. Their distribution, in minute particles, in some of our rocky formations, have led some to believe that the precious metals and also lead exists here in paying quantities, and considerable time and money have been expended in prospecting, blasting and sinking shafts, but the supposed treasures yet elude the grasp of the eager seekers, and the realization of their hopes seems to be as far off as ever. If they are there—which is exceedingly doubtful—they are probably so deeply hidden that human eyes will never behold them.

The Flora of Woodstock differs in no respect from other places in the same latitude all through the State. The forests are made up of the usual mixed growths of rock, white and gray maple, beech, yellow birch, ash in several varieties, spruce, hemlock, fir, cedar and pine, though the original growth of the latter was not as valuable here as in some of the neighboring towns. There were very extensive areas of spruce and hemlock and of hard woods on the sides of the mountains. Red oak is found in some localities, and poplar and white birch are very common as a second growth. Our hill-sides and valleys produce an abundance of wild flowers in their season, and on some of our highest elevations are found flowers and plants of a semi-arctic character.

From the character of the rocks, as already described, the nature of the soil will be readily understood. It is generally a

gravelly loam, though alluvial soils are found in the bottom of the valleys, and in narrow belts along the margin of the streams. In some localities, also, as from North Woodstock to the outlet of Bryant's Pond, the soil is of that peculiar kind denominated drift. It is thrown into ridges, is full of rounded pebbles and cobbles, and in some places sandy. But this occupies only a small part of the area of the town. The soil generally was hard to subdue, is hard to work, but is strong and retains its productiveness in a satisfactory degree.

The mountains of Woodstock, with the intervening forests, have always been the favorite haunts of the bear and some other wild animals, and the first settlers found them here in great force—much greater than they have been found since. This condition of things developed some quite famous bear hunters, and many of these animals have been killed here since the town was first settled. They have often been very destructive to the corn fields, but much more so to the flocks of sheep. Sable and beaver, and also the otter, were once here. When the town was first settled, several of our ponds abounded in the finest trout. Bryant's Pond, in particular, soon became famous, not only for the quantity of trout it and its tributaries and outlet contained, but for their fine quality. The water is clear and cold, it being fed largely by springs that bubble up beneath its surface; it is the natural habitat of the trout. But these things are past; the voracious pike has been introduced into nearly all of our ponds, and the trout are nearly exterminated. Other fish in our waters are of the inferior kinds, and of comparatively little value.

The coast of Maine had been settled for more than a hundred years before the interior lands were even lotted out. There were two principal reasons for this. One was the importance of the food supply of the ocean, which would not be available in the interior; and the other, the hostile attitude of the Indians. It was not until the close of the French War, in 1760, which

resulted in wresting Canada from the French, that new settlements could be made away from the coast with any degree of safety. After the close of the year 1760, the great wilderness was pierced by settlers in various directions. There was a general movement all along the line, the lands on the larger rivers being those first selected. Fryeburg, on the Saco, was settled in 1762 by emigrants from Concord, N. H., this being the first settlement made within the limits of Oxford county. Settlers also came there from Andover and from other points, and Fryeburg soon became a rallying point for new settlements farther back. Bethel was settled, or a settlement was begun there, in 1773, and Waterford in 1775. Brunswick was also a rallying point for settlers farther up the Androscoggin, and New Gloucester and Gray for the central parts of this County. But the breaking out of the Revolutionary war called all the able-bodied men of New England into the army, and the farther settlement of the interior of Maine was postponed. Towards the close of the war settling movements were again resumed, though not pushed with much vigor. Paris was settled from Plymouth and Worcester Counties, in Massachusetts, in 1779, Rumford in 1780, and Buckfield in 1777, by people from New Gloucester. It was after the war closed, that a great rush was made for eastern lands by those who had been in the service. They were generally poor, government money, in which they had been paid, having become worthless, and they turned to the unsettled wilderness as the only place where they could hope to make homes for themselves and their families. There was a great rush of new settlers to the towns before named, and other settlements were begun. Sumner was settled in 1783, Norway in 1786 and Peru in 1793. These towns are circled around the territory which now comprises Woodstock, Greenwood, Albany, Milton Plantation and Franklin Plantation, which was still left unsettled. Its rough surface was not inviting to the settler, and its situation away from any considerable water course kept settlers away from it.

The first road built through Number Three (Woodstock) was opened for travel before a clearing had been made in town. It was in the year 1795 that the settlers in No. 4 (Paris) and those at New Pennacook (Rumford) petitioned the Court of General Sessions for the location of a road that should connect the two settlements. Previously, and at this time, the distance—about twenty miles—could only be made on foot by the aid of spotted trees. The petitioners prayed that a County road might be laid out, beginning at the southeast corner of No. 4, and ending at the south line of New Pennacook. The petition was duly received by the Court in session at Portland, and received favorable consideration. A committee, consisting of JOHN GREENWOOD, NATHANIEL COIT ALLEN, ISAAC PARSONS, ICHABOD BONNEY and PELEG CHANDLER, was appointed to view the route and locate the road. They begun at a hemlock tree in the easterly line of Paris, and laid out a road two rods wide on each side of it. Some of the points named are "Solomon Shaw's House," "Abner Shaw's Barn," "Benjamin Hammond's Barn," to the center of a County road formerly laid out to the center lot in Paris; thence to "Swift Brook," "Fall Brook," "Biscoe's Falls, at the bank of the Little Amariscoggin River"; to the "northwest corner of Paris"; to the "southerly end of a ridge called Whale's Back"; to a "brook at the north end of said Whale's Back"; to a "Norway pine, standing in the southerly line of New Pennacook." They were ten days in locating the road, and the entire expense to the County, including the pay of two assistants, was only ninety-nine dollars. This is the present traveled road which enters Woodstock from Greenwood a short distance above the Bacon place. Some changes have since been made. The old road went nearer the Swan, since called the Gilbert place, than now, and down the hill into the "Common" lot; then turned quite abruptly toward the east and up the hill to where the present road is. Another change has been made on the Joseph Whitman, now the Danville J. Libby farm, the road formerly going on the east side of the

house. During the summer of 1796, the road was cut out and made passable, though still very rough.

Mention has already been made of the fine fishing afforded by the ponds and streams of this region, and especially of the fine quality of the trout in "Long Pond," as Bryant's Pond was then called. There was also, in addition to bears which have already been mentioned, an abundance of small game in the woods, such as foxes and sable, and around the ponds and on the streams, minks and muskrats. This, then, was a favorite resort for hunters and fishermen from the settled towns, and especially those from Paris, who early found their way up the Little Androscoggin to its source in Long Pond. Among the frequent visitors to this pond, and who were in the habit of spending much of the summer here and then returning to Paris in winter, were the sons of SOLOMON BRYANT, an early settler of Paris. They thus became thoroughly familiar with this entire region, and it only required the building of the road just described to induce them to make their homes here.

The first two settlers of the west part of Woodstock, afterwards granted to Dummer Academy, were CHRISTOPHER and SOLOMON BRYANT, JR. The territory was yet owned by Massachusetts, and had not even been surveyed and lotted out. These BRYANT brothers had another brother not then of age, and several brothers-in-law living in Paris, and their purpose was to locate ten families upon this territory. They accordingly employed THOMAS JOYCELIN, of Buckfield, a surveyor of land, to run out ten lots of one hundred acres each, five on each side of the new County road, for a family settlement. This was in the spring of 1797. When the town was subsequently lotted out, the survey of JOYCELIN was not disturbed, and the "thousand acres" remained, and has so continued, to trouble surveyors and mar the plan of the town to the present time. In the summer of this year the two BRYANT brothers cut trees on the two lots they had selected, spending most of the season here in hunting, fishing and cutting trees. CHRISTOPHER began

on the lot now owned by JOHN DAY, and SOLOMON on the one where his son ELI long lived. In the following year (1798), they again came here, burned their trees and built for themselves log huts preparatory to moving in their wives. In October they came with their household goods, and on the twelfth of November, the wife of CHRISTOPHER BRYANT gave birth to her first child, a son, who was named CHRISTOPHER, Jr., and this was the first birth of a child in town.

In the spring of 1799, LUTHER BRIGGS, whose wife was a sister of the BRYANTS, came into the place and took the lot where SAMUEL S. SWAN now lives. The same summer, JACOB WHITMAN, JR., from Buckfield, who had fallen trees the year before, came and burned them, built a log hut and moved in with his wife. He settled on a part of what is now the Town Farm, where he long lived, and was followed by his youngest son, ELAN G., who recently disposed of it to the town. In the summer of 1799, LUKE OWENS, an Irishman, said to have been a deserter from an English man-of-war, made a clearing on the Morton Curtis farm. He lived there four or five years, and then went to Paris. LEVI BERRY, from Buckfield, fell an opening on the farm since known as the Alexander Day, Jr., farm, it being lot Number Eleven in the west part of Woodstock, according to Greenwood's survey. He was not married, and boarded with his sister's husband, JACOB WHITMAN. In the fall of 1799, SAMUEL BRYANT built himself a cabin on what has since been known as the "Common" lot, and moved in. There were therefore five families in town during the winter of 1799-80, namely: CHRISTOPHER, SOLOMON and SAMUEL BRYANT, LUTHER BRIGGS and JACOB WHITMAN. LUKE OWENS, who was then unmarried, also remained. In 1800, LEVI BERRY married a sister of the BRYANTS, and moved to the lot where he had commenced a clearing the year before. LUTHER WHITMAN, brother of JACOB, also moved to the lot where he afterwards lived, and which has since been occupied by his son. It is probable that during this same year 1800, ASA THURLO, from Buckfield,

settled upon the lot which long remained in his family; that JOHN NASON, from Paris, made a clearing on the farm in the Perham neighborhood and moved there. It is quite probable, therefore, that nine families wintered in No. 3 during the winter of 1800-1, not reckoning OWENS.

Massachusetts was always liberal in the support of education, and large grants of eastern lands were from time to time made to colleges and other educational institutions. In 1797, while the two BRYANT brothers were lotting out their homesteads, falling trees and making arrangements to settle upon these government lands, the Legislature of Massachusetts granted to the Trustees of Dummer Academy a tract of land three by six miles, equal to half a township, to be selected by the Trustees from any of the unappropriated lands within the District of Maine, excepting such as were situated within six miles of Penobscot river. The Trustees employed LOTHROP LEWIS, ESQ., a surveyor, under the direction of the committee of the Legislature for the sale of eastern lands, to visit the wild lands in the District of Maine, and in 1799, he returned a plan of the west half of township Number 3, in the County of Cumberland, and recommended its acceptance by the Trustees. The circumstances which led him to select land so far in the interior and so far away from Penobscot river would be interesting to know, but there is nothing on record to throw light upon the subject. The object of the Trustees, doubtless, was to obtain land that they could soonest realize money from, and as a new County road had already been located and partly built through this territory, and as settlements were already commencing, it seemed quite probable that the whole township would soon be wanted for settling purposes and the proceeds soon be available for the purposes of the Academy. This may explain the circumstances and it may not. The location was accepted by the Trustees, and on the 5th day of March, 1800, the committee for the sale of eastern lands conveyed the same to the trustees, in terms as follows:

"To all to whom these presents shall come :

GREETING :

"Whereas, the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, by a resolve passed on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1797, granted to the Trustees of Dummer Academy, and to their successors, half a township of land six miles square for the use of said Academy, to be laid out or assigned by the committee for the sale of eastern lands, in some of the unappropriated lands in the District of Maine, belonging to said Commonwealth, excepting all lands within six miles of Penobscot River, with the reservations and conditions which have been usually made in similar cases; and whereas, LORRROP LEWIS, Surveyor, in pursuance of instructions to him given by the committee for the sale of eastern lands, did in the month of November, 1799, return to the said committee a plan of the tract of land hereinafter described for the purpose aforesaid: Now, therefore, know ye that we, the undersigned, whose seals are hereunto affixed, being a major part of the committee for the sale of eastern lands, in conformity to the resolve aforesaid, do by these presents convey and confirm to the Trustees of Dummer Academy, and to their successors, a certain tract of land in the County of Cumberland, being part of township number three and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Paris and thence running easterly and bounded by said Paris, three miles and eight rods to a stake; then turning and running north thirty degrees west, six miles to a rock maple tree marked; then turning and running south sixty-eight and one-half degrees, three miles and eight rods to township number four (now Greenwood); then turning and running south thirty degrees east by township number four, to the first bound, containing eleven thousand, five hundred and twenty acres; conditioned, however, that the said grantees shall lay out and convey to each settler who settled on said tract before the first day of January, 1784, one hundred acres of land, to be so laid out as best to include his improvements, and be least injurious to the adjoining land; that they shall settle on said land ten families in six years, including those now settled thereon, and that they shall lay out three lots of one hundred and sixty acres each, for the following uses, viz: one lot for the use of the ministry, one for the first settled minister, his heirs and assigns, and one lot for the use of schools in the said tract. To have and to hold, &c.

"In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the 5th day of March, A. D. 1800.

SAMUEL PHIPPS,
LEVI JARVIS,
JOHN READ."

Thus, what is now the west part of Woodstock, passed from the Government of Massachusetts to the Trustees of Dummer Academy, and took the name of "Dummer Academy Grant." The Trustees, however, did not hold it long, but disposed of it

so soon as they could realize what they regarded as a fair price for it. On the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1800, MICALJAH SAWYER, for and in behalf of the Trustees, deeded the grant to MICHAEL LITTLE,* of Poland, for and in consideration of the sum of six thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

In the spring of 1801, Mr. LITTLE took measures to have his half township settled, and to that end, employed ALEXANDER GREENWOOD, of Hebron, a well-known surveyor of land, to go to Number 3, and run it out into lots. There were no settlers in the half township that could claim the benefit of the conditions named in the grant to Dummer Academy, and each squatter was under legal obligation to pay for his land. Mr. LITTLE also might have disregarded the survey of the "thousand acres" in lotting out his half township, but he did not choose to do so. He was under obligations to perform the conditions imposed upon the Trustees of Dummer Academy, with regard to getting a certain number of settlers upon the land within a specified time, and he probably felt it to be his best policy to conciliate and keep quiet those already there. Mr. GREENWOOD, accompanied by STEPHEN CHASE and other assistants, visited the township in March, but found the snow so deep that it was impossible for them to do the work at that time, and so returned home. But later in the season they came again, and the land was run out into lots, generally of one hundred and sixty acres each. The land being lotted out, Mr. LITTLE began to make efforts to have it settled. In the fall of 1801, STEPHEN CHASE, who had been in Mr. LITTLE'S employ in Lewiston, and who had assisted in lotting out the township, accompanied by his

* MICHAEL LITTLE was son of Col. JOSIAH and SARAH TAPPAN LITTLE, of Newbury, Mass., and was born there March 14, 1772. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1792, married Oct. 19, 1800, SARAH STORER. For second wife, he married ELIZABETH RICKER, of Somersworth, N. H., who survived him. His only child, and that by his first wife, was JOSIAH STOVER LITTLE, the late President of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company. MICHAEL LITTLE moved to Lewiston, and built a house there, which is still standing on Main Street, a short distance from the bridge. He was a man of enterprise and business capacity, and a large owner of wild lands. He died March 16, 1830.

brother, MERRILL CHASE, came to Number 3, with the view of selecting lots for themselves. After spending some time in prospecting, STEPHEN CHASE selected lot number thirty-three, and MERRILL lot number twenty-eight. These were adjoining lots, and situated south-easterly from the one afterwards selected by DAVID RICKER and still known as the "Ricker" farm. They felled a piece of trees upon each of their respective lots, in such a manner that their clearings were together, and their log houses, which they put up and partly finished the same fall, were near each other. In March following, they moved in with their families. For five years after he came to town, STEPHEN CHASE kept a journal, copious extracts from which may be found in another part of this book. A perusal of this journal shows us the simple habits, the daily routine and the more important happenings in this plantation up to the year 1806. Settlers came in very slowly. In 1803, TILDEN BARTLETT purchased lot numbered fifteen, but he never moved to it. Several years subsequent, he bought land on the Gore and moved, as will be shown in a sketch of the Gore. NOAH CURTIS, from Norway, purchased lot number ten in 1804, and moved to it that year. This was the lot occupied by his son SETH, and later by his grandson ADONIRAM. NOAH CURTIS had a family of grown-up boys, one of whom, MORTON, in 1805, bought lot number fifteen of TILDEN BARTLETT; this was the lot on which LUKE OWENS first made a clearing, the one which MORTON CURTIS occupied during his lifetime, and which his son CROSBY occupied after him. CONSIDER FULLER moved into Woodstock in 1801; he settled on Gore B, afterwards occupied by CHARLES CURTIS and others.

Soon after a settlement in the west part of Woodstock was effected, a section two lots wide and running the width of the half township on Paris line, was run out on the east half by a surveyor named John K. Smith. These lots were of different sizes, and in number some twelve or fifteen. Abraham and

Jonathan Walton* settled upon two of these lots, and the former, if not the latter, was here in 1801. Mr. A. Hutchinson and also E. Hutchinson occupied two other lots. Still another was taken up by a man named Reniff. Benj. Fobes bought lot number seven, according to Smith's survey in 1804, and soon after John Gray and John Starbird bought two adjoining lots; the two last named lots, in 1825, were annexed to Paris.

On the twenty-third of June, A. D. 1803, the Legislature of Massachusetts granted to the Trustees of Gorham Academy the eastern half of township number three in the County of Cumberland, including the portion already settled. The grant was made with the condition that before its proceeds could be made available to the Academy, the Trustees should raise the sum of three thousand dollars by private subscription, within one year from the date of the passage of the act. The specified amount was raised within the time named, and Lothrop Lewis and Matthew Cobb were a committee for running out the land. The grant was surveyed in 1806 by Gen. James Irish, of Gorham, afterwards Land Agent of Maine. In this, as in the survey of the "Thousand Acres" in the west part, the previous survey of a few lots by Smith was not disturbed, and these lots are still referred to in all conveyances of the same as "according to Smith's survey." Soon after the survey was made, that is in 1807, the entire grant was sold by the Trustees to James H. Chadbourn and twenty others, mostly citizens of Gorham, for the sum of ten thousand dollars. The purchasers divided the land among themselves, and afterwards sold it out to settlers.

At this time Maine settling lands were very cheap, and there

* Perhaps a clearing was made on this territory even before the BRYANTS came to the west part, by WALTON and HUTCHINSON, who built log huts and wintered here, in which case they were really the first settlers in town. If this is true, which is by no means certain, they did not remain long, and the BRYANTS have always been regarded as the first permanent settlers.

was scarcely any difference in the price between a good and a poor settling lot. The result was that good townships filled up rapidly, while such uneven, unattractive townships as number three were overlooked and neglected. In the spring of 1804, Cornelius Perkins came from Paris to lot number six in the east part, and was the first settler in the school district which ever since its formation has borne his name. He was an industrious and useful citizen, and raised up a large family of sons, thus adding materially to the population of the town. George Townsend, Lazarus Rand and David Rand, and also Benaiah Dow, settled in the east part. When the western emigration fever broke out, several families from the east part, including the Townsends, Waltons and perhaps others, went to Ohio. About the year 1812, widow Lydia Dunham, whose husband, Asa Dunham, was in the 1812 war, and had died in the hospital at Burlington, Vt., moved from Norway to the Dunham neighborhood, since called. Her two older sons, Asa and Samuel, settled at North Paris, but Sylvanus, Joseph and Daniel remained in Woodstock, and reared up families of industrious sons who made useful citizens. About the same time, the sons and daughters of Luther Dudley, who had recently died in Paris, came into the Dunham neighborhood and settled there. Josiah Dudley, the oldest son, was for many years one of our most valuable citizens. He went from here to Paris. So far as the records show, this embraces about all the settlements in the east part of number three up to 1812, when the two half townships were united for plantation purposes.

David Ricker, Jr., born in Somersworth, N. H., who came to Minot and had been in the employ of Michael Little, whose second wife was his near relative, came to number three in 1803, and settled on lot number twenty-seven, the same since occupied by his son David, Jr. An opening was made on the place the year before. John True bought lot number twenty-one about the year 1801, built a house upon it and

moved here; but in 1807, he sold out to Enoch Hammond and returned to Poland, whence he came. In 1802, William Swan, of Paris, two of whose daughters had married Christopher and Solomon Bryant, came here and bought out the farm on which Luther Briggs had settled in the "Thousand Acres." He died prior to 1815. His son William, Jr., came at the same time and settled on number five west, "Thousand Acres." Mr. Briggs bought half of lot number twelve and part of lot number eleven, and moved there. He lived and died upon this farm. Jotham Perham, son of Lemuel, of Paris, came here in 1808, and settled on lot number fifty-six, in the west part, this lot bordering on the east part of the township. James Nutting, who had been in the employ of Michael Little, as millman, at Lewiston, came into town previous to 1812, and settled on a half lot in the Curtis neighborhood. Mr. Little gave him a lot of land, on condition that he would come and settle it. Edward Lothrop, whose wife was a sister of Luther and Jacob Whitman, came here about the year 1810 and settled on lot number fifty-nine; this was afterwards the Packard farm. Asa Thurlow came here in the spring of 1801, and settled on lot number sixteen. Rowse Bisbee, son of Charles, of Sumner, came here probably in 1808, and built a mill on the stream near Abel Bacon's. He afterwards moved to lot number fifty-seven, and was there in 1812. This lot had previously been occupied by John Nason. Levi Drew was here in 1812. The Drew opening, so called, in the Perham neighborhood was probably made by him. Joshua Felt, a native of Temple, N. H., came here from Rumford in 1810. He settled near Noah Curtis, Jr., who lived on the place since known as the Dudley farm. He died in 1812, but his family remained, and the widow subsequently married Merrill Chase. Edward Pollard was living in Number Three in 1803, somewhere between Asa Thurlow's and Stephen Chase's, but he moved to the east part, as seen in Chase's journal, and soon after out of the plantation. Lemuel Perham and Lemuel

Perham, Jr., were both here in 1812, and they probably came in that year. The former, and probably both of them, lived near the place where Jotham Perham settled four years before.

In 1812, Plantation Number Three (for the two half townships now about to be united for municipal purposes will hereafter be spoken of as a unit) had been settled fourteen years and contained forty-two families. There is much evidence going to show that these fourteen years, to the pioneer settlers, had been years of toil and privation. They were, without a single exception, poor men, with nothing but their hands with which to wrest from a rough surface and hard soil, the means of subsistence for themselves and for their families. It was a hand to hand struggle for existence. The town was for the most part covered with a heavy growth of wood, and the cutting down of these great trees and getting rid of their giant trunks, so that the land could be worked and subdued, involved an amount of labor of which only those who have had the personal experience can form any just estimate. The climate of that region has changed materially since that time. Then a crop of Indian corn, which was the chief dependence of the early settlers, was very likely to be destroyed by early frosts, and the loss of this crop to this people meant pinching want for the year following. There were no western granaries then to supply the deficiencies in food-production here, and if there had been, there were no facilities for transportation. The people, so far in the interior, were obliged to subsist on what they could raise, and the loss of a single crop was to them a matter of great moment. I have often conversed with persons who lived in Plantation Number Three during those years, and they all told the same story of hard work, deprivation, and sometimes of pinching hunger. Wheaten flour was found in but few houses, and as an every day diet in none; it was reserved for company or some such special occasion. Sugar, except maple, was a luxury not often indulged in, and those families that could afford it at all made a single sugar loaf last a year. Up to

1808, they had no grist mill, and all their milling was done in Paris. They had no stores, and were obliged to go to Paris Hill, over a hard road, for what few groceries they were able to purchase; they had no physician nearer than Paris Hill, and few religious privileges. As one of them once expressed it in my hearing, "We were too poor to live without suffering for the necessities of life here, and too poor to go anywhere else." And so they toiled on, year after year, hoping for better days, and their hopes were realized, as will be seen in the course of this history. At the end of these fourteen years, since the two Bryant brothers became the pioneers of the forty families that followed, let us look over the plantation and see where the settlements are and who have made them. Beginning on the County road, next to Greenwood, first we have the place of Jacob Whitman. Following northwardly, we come to the place of Rowse Bisbee, who still run the mill built by him in 1808. The next place was Luther Whitman's. Farther on, was the place where two Packard brothers from Buckfield, have cut down trees, but they never moved here. John Dacy came here next, and then Alexander Day. Farther on, on the right, was William Swan; Gideon was also living here at that time. Whether William Swan, Senior, was then living, the records do not show; three years later he was dead, and his widow, Lucy, occupied his old place. On the left, Samuel Bryant had made a clearing and built a hut on the Common lot and had lived there; but ere this he had moved to the south part of the town; whether his old house was occupied at this time, and if so by whom, cannot be told. Farther on was the home of Solomon Bryant, and the next was that of his brother Christopher. Noah Curtis, Jr., was on the Dudley place; beyond was the home of the widow Felt. Charles Curtis and Consider Fuller lived somewhere on this road, and Edward Lothrop was on the Stephen Packard place. Joseph Whitman was on the place now occupied by D. J. Libby. This was the last house in that direction within the limits of number three. John

Billings, who settled farther along, had not yet come. Below the Packard place, a road run easterly south of where the old town house stood, and into the Perham neighborhood. Upon and near this road lived John Nason, Jotham Perham, Lemuel Perham and Lemuel Perham, Jr., and perhaps Levi Drew. The former roads and buildings have been so changed since, that it is difficult to point out the exact location of these settlers. Commencing again at the road that leads from the Benjamin Bacon place to the Curtis neighborhood, the first was Samuel Bryant's, and perhaps his father, Solomon Bryant, lived with him; he had the west part of lot twelve. The next was Luther Briggs. Levi Berry had moved to Paris, and his lot number eleven was now occupied by James Nutting. Morton Curtis lived on lot number fifteen, formerly occupied by Luke Owens, and Noah Curtis, Sen., and Seth on the adjoining lot. Enoch Hammond lived on number twenty-one, or the True lot, and Asa Thurlow on lot number sixteen adjoining. Going north on this road, Merrill Chase lived on number twenty-eight, and adjoining that was the farm of his brother Stephen, number thirty-three. West of Merrill Chase, on the next lot, was David Ricker, on lot number twenty-seven. These latter houses were situated on a road that formerly went from the Chase places, south-easterly, by way of Enoch Hammond's and Asa Thurlow's, to Paris.

How the settlers were situated in the east part, is not so easily told. The second County road, located through Number Three, started at North Paris and was to extend through Milton Plantation to Rumford. A part of the road was built, but it was never finished through. Upon the line of this road the first settlers in the Dunham neighborhood were located. Here and in the vicinity were Lydia Dunham with her family; also the family of Luther Dudley, the Rands, Townsends, Waltons, Hutchinsons, etc. Cornelius Perkins was on a settler's road, and Benaiah Dow located far toward Sumner. Benj. Fobes, who was still here in 1812, lived on the first tier of lots run out

by Smith, and Gray and Starbird had not yet come. This brief sketch, imperfect though it be, will convey some idea of the location of the forty-two families which inhabited Plantation Number Three at the commencement of the year A. D. 1812.

Up to 1812, the inhabitants of Number Three had not been required to contribute to the burdens of taxation except for local purposes, if indeed they were taxed at all. There is no record extant showing that previous to this, they ever organized for any plantation purposes whatever. Stephen Chase, in his journal, speaks of a caucus to choose a delegate to a convention to "represent the Plantation of Stover," and this is the only hint we have in anything recorded, showing that the plantation was ever organized, and this was for political purposes only. But the time had come when they were called upon to bear their proportional part of the burdens of taxation, as the following warrant will show :

OXFORD, SS.

To Stephen Chase, a principal inhabitant of the Plantation called Number Three, in said County,

GREETING :

In obedience to a precept from Henry Rust, Jr., Esq., Treasurer of said County, directed to me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the said County of Oxford, dwelling near said plantation, you are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of said plantation, by law qualified to vote for the choice of town officers, to meet at the dwelling house of Noah Curtis, in said plantation, on Monday, the twenty-third day of March, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to choose a Moderator, a Clerk and also Assessors and Collectors for assessing and collecting said plantation's proportion of the State and County taxes ordered on said plantation for the current year. Hereof fail not, and make return to me of this warrant, with your doings thereon and the doings of said plantation in consequence thereof, on or before the thirtieth day of March, instant.

Given under my hand and seal this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

LEVI HUBBARD, *Justice Peace.*

On the above warrant was the following return :

OXFORD, SS.

PLANTATION NUMBER THREE, March 23, 1812.

Pursuant to the within warrant to me directed, I have notified and warned all the inhabitants qualified as within prescribed to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes within mentioned.

STEPHEN CHASE.

As this is the first recorded meeting of the plantation, the proceedings are given entire :

PLANTATION No. 3, March 23, 1812.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of Plantation Number Three, duly assembled at the dwelling house of Mr. Noah Curtis, in said plantation, on Monday, the twenty-third day of March, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., the meeting being opened, the inhabitants proceeded to act on the articles contained in the warrant, and first made choice of Mr. Stephen Chase for Moderator to govern said meeting.

2. Made choice of Merrill Chase for Plantation Clerk, who was sworn to the faithful discharge of his office by me,

STEPHEN CHASE, *Moderator*.

Voted, To choose three assessors for the year ensuing, and made choice of Messrs. Cornelius Perkins, Merrill Chase and Jotham Perham.

Voted, to choose one Collector of taxes for the year ensuing.

Voted, To adjourn this meeting for half an hour.

The adjournment having expired, the inhabitants met and proceeded to make choice of a Collector of taxes for the year ensuing. Made choice of Christopher Bryant as a Collector of taxes for the year ensuing, who was duly sworn by Seth Carpenter, Justice of the Peace.

Voted, To accept of Mr. Luther Briggs and Mr. Oliver Colburn as sureties for Mr. Christopher Bryant, as a Collector of taxes for the ensuing year.

Voted, To dissolve this meeting.

A true record.

Attest :

MERRILL CHASE, *Plantation Clerk*.

The next meeting was held at the same place on the sixth day of April of the same year. The warrant, signed by the Assessors, was directed to Christopher Bryant, Constable, and the meeting was for the purpose of casting the votes of the plantation for Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Senators and Councilors, "agreeably to the Constitution of the said Commonwealth." The whole number of votes polled was 28. For Governor,

Elbridge Gerry had 24, and Caleb Strong 4; for Lieut.-Governor, William King had 24, and William Phillips 4; for Senators and Councillors, Eleazer W. Ripley and Jonathan Page each had 24, and Ebenezer Poor and Hon. Matthew Cobb had each 24 votes, and Lewis Lothrop had 4 votes. This was probably the first time that there was voting for State officers in Number Three.

The third meeting was held at the same place on the 11th day of May following the last meeting, and was held for the purpose of seeing how much money the plantation would raise for the support of schools, for repairing roads and for defraying necessary plantation charges. They voted to raise no money for the support of schools, none for the repair of roads, and twenty-five dollars for plantation charges.

The fourth meeting of this year was held on the second day of November. The warrant notified "all the male inhabitants of said plantation being twenty-one years of age, and resident in said plantation for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within said plantation of the annual income of three pounds or any estate to the value of sixty pounds, to assemble at the dwelling house of Merrill Chase, to give in their votes for a representative of the people of said Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States for the Seventh Eastern District." At this meeting eighteen votes were thrown, all for Levi Hubbard.

The fifth meeting was held at the same place as the last, on the twelfth day of November, and the warrant read the same, only the object of the meeting was to vote for electors for President and Vice President. The whole number of votes was twenty-three, all for John Woodman, of Buxton, Theodore Mussey, of Standish, and Henry Rust, Jr., of Norway.

The next meeting was held on the eighth day of March, 1813. At this meeting all the old officers were re-elected, except the Collector of taxes. This office was set up at auction and struck off to Cornelius Perkins, the lowest bidder. Abraham Walton

and Morton Curtis were accepted as the Collector's sureties. Voted to raise three hundred dollars for the making and repair of roads, and to pay one dollar per day for labor on the road done before the first day of July, and four shillings afterwards. Voted not to raise any money for the support of schools the ensuing year. Voted to raise twenty-five dollars for town charges.

The second meeting for this year was held on the fifteenth day of April. At this meeting Cornelius Perkins, Samuel Bryant and Luther Whitman were chosen highway surveyors, and the plantation voted "to allow seventy-five cents per day for oxen before the first day of July, and fifty cents per day afterwards, and to allow seventeen cents per day for a cart, and for a plough fifty cents."

The next meeting was held on the fifth day of April, and for the purpose of voting for Governor and other State officers. The number of votes polled was twenty-four. The fourth meeting for this year was holden on the fourteenth day of September, and the chief business was "to see if the plantation will choose an agent for the purpose of appearing to defend against an action concerning the roads, at the Court of Common Pleas, holden at Paris in November next." At the meeting, Stephen Chase was chosen agent for the purposes aforesaid, and the employment of an attorney was left to his discretion.

The fifth meeting was held on the twenty-second day of November, the object being to raise money for making and repairing roads, and additional for defraying town charges. Four hundred dollars were voted for making and repairing roads, and forty dollars additional for defraying necessary town charges.

The next meeting was held on the fifteenth day of March, 1814. The old officers were all re-elected. Stephen Chase was voted five dollars for attending court two terms. Voted to allow Capt. Perham and others eight dollars for powder expended at muster the eighth day of October last. Voted to raise thirty dollars for defraying town charges, twelve hundred dollars for making and repairing roads, and one hundred dollars for the sup-

port of schools. Josiah Dudley, Samuel Bryant and Luther Whitman were chosen highway surveyors. The price per day on the road was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the taxes were struck off to Cornelius Perkins at seven cents on the dollar.

The second meeting for 1814 was held on the fourth day of April, "to see if the plantation will petition the General Court for an act of incorporation," and to attend to some minor business. It was voted to petition the General Court for an act of incorporation. It was also voted to accept the School Districts as made up by the assessors, and Merrill Chase, Alexander Day, John Billings, Cornelius Perkins and John Gray were chosen school agents, the first in the plantation.

The next meeting was holden on the fourth day of April, and was the annual election for the choice of Governor and other State officers. For Governor, Caleb Strong had one vote and Samuel Dexter twenty-eight; for Lieut.-Governor, William Phillips had one and William Gray twenty-eight; for Senators, Daniel Stowell had one and Albion K. Parris had twenty-eight. This was during the war and politics run high. Rowse Bisbee threw the only whig vote.

The third meeting this year was held on the seventh day of November, and was for the purpose of raising money to pay arrears of town charges, and "to see if the town will allow Capt. Perham and others their accounts for assisting and providing for the militia after being called out to march to Portland." At this meeting ninety dollars were raised for defraying arrears of town charges, and Capt. Perham was allowed five dollars and sixty-seven cents for his account.

The next meeting was held on the seventh day of November, to vote for representative to Congress. The "male inhabitants of said plantation, being twenty-one years of age next preceding, having a freehold estate within said plantation, of the annual income of ten dollars, or any estate to the value of two hundred dollars, were notified and warned to meet," &c. At this

meeting Albion K. Parris had eighteen votes and Samuel A. Bradley one. This was the last plantation meeting. Before the time for the next meeting for the choice of plantation officers, an act of incorporation had been passed, and the next meeting was for the acceptance of the charter, and if accepted, to act under it.

The organized plantation life of Woodstock was short—less than three years. A glance at the proceedings of the several meetings will show some of the difficulties under which the inhabitants labored. They were poor, and money for any purpose, except to supply their own wants, could not be raised without great sacrifice. They were obliged now to bear the burdens of taxation for State and County purposes, and when it came to raising money to be expended in the plantation, they reduced it to the smallest possible amount. At the first meeting nothing was voted for roads or schools and only twenty-five dollars for all purposes. No highway surveyors were chosen. At the first meeting in 1813, it was voted to raise three hundred dollars for roads but still nothing for schools. The results of the first year's policy were now beginning to be felt. A suit was brought against the plantation for bad roads and they were obliged to send an agent to Paris to look after it. The next year they raised twelve hundred dollars for making and repairing roads; this was more than twenty-five dollars for each head of a family in the plantation. But they had a long stretch of road in proportion to their numbers, roads that were hilly and liable to wash out and easily get out of repair. For two years they voted *not* to raise anything for the support of schools. Of course, there were those in the plantation who desired to have public schools, or the question would not have been raised, but the majority were opposed and it was voted down. The majority doubtless felt that bread and clothing for their children were of greater importance than education, and many of them felt that they were not able to have all three.

A copy of the first tax assessed in the plantation by virtue

of orders from the County Treasurer and the warrant of Levi Hubbard, in 1812, the main points of which have already been given, will indicate the financial standing of each of the inhabitants at that time, and is reproduced here. The sum of the State, Town and County tax is set against the name of each person, and this includes two polls, the Town and County 20, and the State 27 cents.

Bisbee, Rowse	Total, \$0.98	Hammond, Enoch	Total, \$0.96
Bryant, Solomon	" 1.06	Lothrop, Edward	" 0.71
Bryant, Samuel	" 0.79	Nason, John	" 0.74
Briggs, Luther	" 0.56	Nutting, James	" 0.74
Bryant, Christopher	" 0.63	Perkins, Cornelius	" 1.27
Colburn, Jerathmel	" 0.90	Perham, Lemuel, Jr.	" 0.71
Curtis, Seth	" 0.95	Perham, Jotham	" 0.92
Curtis, Charles	" 0.74	Perham, Lemuel	" 0.95
Chase, Stephen	" 0.95	Rand, Lazarus	" 0.90
Curtis, Noah, Jr.	" 1.19	Rand, David	" 0.47
Curtis, Morton	" 1.22	Ricker, David	" 0.96
Curtis, Noah (no polls)	" 0.64	Swan, William (2 polls)	" 1.50
Chase, Merrill	" 1.27	Swan, Gideon	" 0.95
Drew, Levi	" 0.58	Townsend, George	" 1.45
Dudley, Jos. & Bro. (2 pls.)	" 1.26	Thurlow, Asa	" 0.47
Dow, Benaiah	" 1.03	Thurlow, Amos	" 1.19
Day, Alexander	" 0.74	Walton, Jonathan	" 1.19
Fuller, Consider	" 0.71	Walton, Abraham	" 1.59
Felt (Widow) (no poll)	" 0.19	Whitman, Joseph	" 1.19
Fobes, Benj.	" 1.22	Whitman, Luther	" 1.59
Hutchinson, Solomon	" 0.97	Whitman, Jacob	" 1.54

The entire tax upon the resident owners (forty-two families) was only forty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents, a trifle less than one dollar on the average to each family.

A glance at this tax list shows that the following persons had moved in during the organized plantation period: Josiah Churchill, from Buckfield, lived on the hill south-east of Chase's; William Cotton had moved into the east part; Otis and Thayer Townsend had perhaps become of age; Daniel Dacy had moved to the east part, Jerathmel Colburn also, and likewise John Lunt; David Dow, brother of Benaiah, had come in; Jeremiah Felt had become of age; Richard Green had come; John Bil-

lings had come to the Captain Cole place, since called, and Thomas Farrar was in the plantation. James Nutting had moved to Greenwood, and perhaps one or two others had moved out, but there were now forty-two persons in town liable to be taxed, and who were taxed. And now, after less than three years of plantation existence, the inhabitants were ambitious to be incorporated as a town and assume the additional burdens and obligations which such a change would impose upon them. Heretofore they had been exempt from the support of paupers, which, as a town, they would be obliged to assume, all of which they subsequently found out. But there were certain privileges they would enjoy as a town which as a plantation they could not have, and this probably decided them in favor of a town.

Following is a copy of the petition sent to the General Court by the assessors, pursuant to a vote of the plantation :

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, on the last Wednesday of May, A. D. 1814 :

"The subscribers, assessors of an unincorporated Plantation called Number Three, in the County of Oxford, in behalf of said plantation, represent that we experience much inconvenience in consequence of being unincorporated. We therefore request that said Plantation Number Three, consisting of one-half of a township granted to Dummer Academy, and one-half a township granted to Gorham Academy, may be incorporated into a town by the name of *Sparta*, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

MERRILL CHASE,
CORNELIUS PERKINS,
JOTHAM PERHAM."

May 14, 1814.

The petition having been sent to the General Court at Boston, was favorably considered, and in due time the following act was passed and was signed by the Governor :

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN.

"An act to establish the town of Woodstock.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the half

township granted to Dummer Academy and the half township granted to Gorham Academy, said half townships lying within the County of Oxford, be and hereby are established as a town by the name of Woodstock, within the following described boundaries, viz: Beginning at the north-west corner of the town of Paris, thence south $68\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east on the northerly line of said Paris to the north-west corner of said town; thence north 14 degrees west on the line of the town of Sumner, 360 rods: thence north 7 degrees west, on the line of said Sumner, 480 rods, to a beech tree standing in the north-east corner of said Sumner; thence north 10 degrees west, 320 rods, to a tree marked; thence north $68\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east, 80 rods, to a tree marked; thence north 734 rods to a spruce tree marked and standing in the north-east corner of a half township granted to Gorham Academy; thence south $68\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, 1664 rods, to a beech tree standing in the north-west corner of said grant to Gorham Academy; thence on the same course on the north line of a half township granted to Dummer Academy, 3 miles and 8 rods, to the north-west corner of said half township, near the westerly side of a pond (Bryant's); thence south 30 degrees east on the westerly line of said last mentioned half township, 6 miles, to the first mentioned bound. And the inhabitants of the said town of Woodstock are hereby vested with all the powers and privileges and subject to the like duties and requisitions of other towns, according to the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

"SECTION 2. Be it further enacted that any Justice of the Peace, for the County of Oxford, is hereby authorized to issue a warrant directed to a freeholder of the said town of Woodstock, requiring of him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof to meet at such convenient time and place as shall be expressed in said warrant, for the choice of such officers as towns are required to choose at their annual town meetings.

[Approved Feb. 7, 1815.]"

It is said that political questions of the day had something to do with the refusal of the committee to report the name of "Sparta," as prayed for by the assessors, but there is nothing on record to show what they were. The reason why they selected the name of Woodstock is equally obscure, but the substitution was generally quite satisfactory to the people of the plantation.

The act having become a law, the inhabitants at once adopted measures for carrying it into effect. In pursuance thereof, the following warrant was obtained and duly posted:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OXFORD, SS.

To Seth Curtis, of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, one of the freeholders and inhabitants of said town,

GREETING :

You are hereby required, in the name of said Commonwealth, to notify and warn the inhabitants of said town of Woodstock, qualified by law to vote in the choice of town officers, to meet at the dwelling house of Noah Curtis, in said town of Woodstock, on Monday, the 20th day of March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making choice of all such officers as towns are required to choose in the months of March or April, annually.

Given under my hand and seal at Paris, this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

ALBION K. PARRIS, *Justice of the Peace.*

Upon the reverse side of this warrant, is the following return :

OXFORD, SS.

WOODSTOCK, March 20, 1815.

Pursuant to the within warrant, I have notified and warned the male inhabitants of said town, qualified to vote in town meeting, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes within mentioned.

SETH CURTIS.

As this was the first meeting held under the act of incorporation, the full proceedings as recorded upon the records of the town are here given :

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Woodstock qualified to vote in the choice of town officers, held at the dwelling house of Noah Curtis, in said town, on Monday, the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1815, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the meeting being opened by reading the warrant, the inhabitants proceeded, agreeably to said warrant, to make choice of the following officers for the ensuing year, viz :

- 1st. Chose Mr. Rowse Bisbee, Moderator, to govern said meeting.
- 2d. Chose Stephen Chase, Town Clerk, who was duly sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office as the law directs, by me,

ROWSE BISBEE, *Moderator.*

- 3d. *Voted*, To choose three Selectmen.
- 4th. Chose Messrs. Cornelius Perkins, Alexander Day and John Billings, Selectmen. Each of said Selectmen, on the same day, personally appeared and gave oath to the faithful discharge of the duties of the office of Selectman.

- 5th. *Voted*, To choose the Assessors separate from the Selectmen.

6th. Chose Messrs. John Gray, Jr., Richard Green and Josiah Dudley, Assessors, who were duly sworn.

7th. Chose Mr. Seth Curtis, Treasurer.

8th. Chose Luther Whitman, Collector of taxes.

9th. *Voted*, To accept Solomon Bryant and Seth Curtis, sureties for Luther Whitman, Collector of taxes. Said Whitman agreed to collect the taxes for five per cent.

10th. Chose Mr. Luther Whitman, Constable.

11th. Chose Messrs. Jotham Perham, Solomon Bryant, Jacob Whitman, Seth Curtis, Aaron Davis, Jr.; Lazarus Rand and Enoch Hammond, Surveyors of Roads.

12th. Chose Samuel Bryant, Surveyor of Lumber.

13th. Chose Messrs. Alexander Day and Cornelius Perkins, Fence Viewers.

14th. Chose Jacob Whitman and Cornelius Perkins, Tything men.

15th. Chose Mr. Rowse Bisbee, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

16th. Chose Messrs. Cornelius Perkins and David Ricker, Field Drivers.

17th. Chose Messrs. Merrill Chase, John Gray, Jr., Josiah Churchill, Amos Thurlow and Richard Green, Hogreeves.

18th. Chose Messrs. Luther Whitman, Josiah Churchill and Josiah Dudley, Pound Keepers.

19th. Chose Messrs. Noah Curtis, Jr., Luther Whitman, Stephen Chase, Enoch Hammond and Josiah Dudley, School Committee.

20th. Chose Mr. Richard Green, Sealer of Moulds for Brick.

All the above officers, as the record shows, were duly sworn by the Town Clerk.

Voted, to dissolve the meeting.

A true record.

Attest:

STEPHEN CHASE, *Town Clerk*.

An abstract of the proceedings of a few subsequent meetings is here given, as showing the methods of managing their town affairs.

At a meeting holden April 3, 1815, at the house of Noah Curtis, which was on the farm in the Curtis neighborhood, afterwards occupied by his son Seth and still later by his grandson Adoniram, Rowse Bisbee acting still as Moderator, it was voted to raise \$700 to be expended on roads and \$100 for schools; it was voted not to raise any money to defray town charges. At this meeting, accounts against the town were presented and allowed as follows: Samuel Bryant, \$12.01 for powder, rum and whiskey; Seth Curtis, \$6.12 for work on the County road

and for whiskey. A committee of accounts, composed of the Selectmen, was chosen, to audit accounts and report on the state of the treasury. The meeting was adjourned to meet again at Josiah Churchill's on the sixteenth of May. At the adjourned meeting no business was transacted. But a meeting was held on the same day, by virtue of a warrant issued May 2d, at which several roads laid out by the Selectmen were accepted, and the Selectmen were instructed to protect the public lands from trespass. Solomon Bryant and Cornelius Perkins were appointed agents to superintend the working out of arrears of highway taxes. Voted to raise \$110 to defray town charges. The assessors were directed to take a new valuation. Seth Curtis was directed to procure a chest for keeping the town books and records.

At a meeting holden September 19th of the same year, Rowse Bisbee, Stephen Chase, Jacob Whitman, Noah Curtis, Jr., Merrill Chase, David Ricker, Cornelius Perkins, John Billings, Aaron Davis, Aaron Davis, Jr., Amos Thurlow, Richard Green, John Gray, Jotham Perham, Josiah Dudley, Consider Fuller and Luther Whitman were confirmed as the list of Jurymen. Cornelius Perkins was the first name drawn out to serve in the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Paris on the first Tuesday of October, 1816. This ended the meetings for the year 1815.

The annual meeting for the election of town officers for 1816, was holden at the dwelling house of Josiah Churchill, whose place was between the Chases and the Curtis neighborhood, on the west part of the farm since owned by Aaron M. Irish. The old town officers, with some trifling exceptions, were re-elected. It was voted to accept of the School Districts as laid out by the Selectmen. This revision is given under the head of Education. At this meeting, one hundred and fifty dollars were raised to defray town charges, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the support of schools. At an adjourned meeting holden April first, it was voted "to set up the town's poor to the lowest

bidder." Joseph Clifford and wife were bid off by John Gray for \$90. It was voted to petition the General Court for permission to sell the public land. Several roads were accepted, one "from the town road to Amariah Harris." Voted to build a brick house for the town ammunition. At a meeting held May 20th, \$100 were raised for the support of the poor; this was the first experience of the town in this direction. On the same day the town voted on the question of separation from Massachusetts, and twenty-three votes were thrown in favor and none opposed. In a note the Clerk adds: "The whole number of voters in Woodstock was found to be forty-five." September 2d of the same year, another meeting was held to vote on the question of separation, and thirty-five voted in favor and none against.

At the March meeting, 1817, Samuel Stephens was chosen a Selectman; Stephen Packard bid off the Collectorship at two per cent.; \$125 were raised to defray town charges, \$600 for the repair of roads and \$125 for schools. At a meeting held April 7th, Stephen Chase, Josiah Dudley and Merrill Chase were chosen a committee to divide the non-resident lands into school districts, the organization of districts the year previous having been made without reference to land. Joseph Clifford having died, Luther Whitman bid off his widow at ninety cents per week. Lemuel Perham bid off Sally Warren and two children at sixty-nine cents per week. On the second day of June, a meeting was held, at which "old Mrs. Lucy Swan" was set up at auction and struck off to Samuel Stephens at \$1.09 per week. Dr. Benjamin Chandler, of Paris, was chosen town physician. Voted to sell the personal property of the late Joseph Clifford belonging to the town. Voted to accept a road from Luther Briggs' to Jacob Twitchell's, according to Rowse Bisbee's minutes. Other meetings were held this year, but the proceedings were unimportant.

In 1818, the annual meeting was holden March 2d, at the house of Seth Curtis. The town officers were nearly the same

as the year before. Jonathan Fickett was chosen a tything man, Charles B. Brooks, hogreeve, and Caleb Bessee and William Davis were on the Board of School Committee. Raised \$100 for town charges, \$800 for roads and \$150 for schools. Lucy Swan was struck off to Samuel Bryant at \$1.50 per week. At a meeting, March 16th, the Selectmen were directed to dispose of the personal effects of Lucy Swan. April 6th, a new list of jurors was accepted, as follows: John Billings, Jotham Perham, Rowse Bisbee, Merrill Chase, Noah Curtis, Jr., Charles Curtis, Luther Whitman, Samuel Stephens, Jacob Whitman, Alexander Day, Richard Green, Seth Curtis, Amos Thurlow, Aaron Davis, Aaron Davis, Jr., Stephen Chase, David Ricker, Consider Fuller, Jonathan Fickett, John Gray, Josiah Dudley, William Davis and Cornelius Perkins. Capt. Samuel Stephens was chosen agent to contract with Jonathan T. Clifford for the support of his mother; \$150 raised for support of poor. Voted to suspend the law of the General Court, respecting the killing of certain useful birds at certain seasons of the year. September 10th, \$200 was raised to repair the west County road, and Cornelius Perkins empowered to expend the money. Lemuel Perham was allowed one dollar per week for the last five weeks he kept Sally Warren and her two children. On the second day of November, a meeting was called at the house of Stephen Chase to vote for a member of Congress, but no one came to vote.

The March meeting in 1819 was held at the house of Josiah Churchill. The old town officers were generally re-elected. Stephen Packard again bid off the taxes. Moses Dudley, Joel Perham and Jonathan Cole were chosen hogreeves, and Jeremiah Felt a highway surveyor. Raised for town charges \$100, for schools \$180, and for repairs of roads \$1000. At a meeting holden April 5th, Cornelius Perkins, Stephen Chase and Samuel Stephens were chosen a committee to revise and re-district the school districts. April 26th, Susannah Clifford was set up at auction and bid off by Joel Perham at sixty-nine cents per week.

Voted to accept the road from Consider Fuller's to Charles B. Brook's. May 15th, it was "Voted that the inhabitants of this town consider it expedient that measures be taken by the Legislature of the Commonwealth to effect, as soon as may be, a separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts." At a meeting holden July 26th, it was voted, forty to none, in favor of separation from Massachusetts. On the third Monday in September, Cornelius Perkins was chosen a delegate to the convention called to frame a constitution for the new State of Maine. December the 3d, the town of Woodstock voted, twenty-seven against two, in favor of the new Constitution of Maine.

At the March meeting for 1820, the old officers were elected, except that Jonathan Cole bid off the taxes and was elected constable. Money raised for town charges \$200, schools \$180, roads \$800. Among the hogreeves chosen this year were John R. Briggs, Daniel Curtis, Artemas Felt, Jonathan Billings and Oliver Swan. It is fair to presume that the above were recently married men, as this office was generally bestowed upon such. The vote of the Committee on School Districts was accepted, and it was voted to annul all former votes respecting School Districts. This new distrieting may be found in the chapter on Education. At a meeting held the 3d day of April, it was voted to set off Lemuel Perham from the third to the fourth School District. Daniel Dacy was allowed fifty cents per week for the support of Lazarus Warren, son of George Warren. The Selectmen were instructed to petition the Legislature of Maine to abolish the Court of Common Pleas and establish some other Court. October 22d, a meeting was held at the house of Stephen Chase, when it was voted to repair the bridge at Capt. Stephens' mill. Widow Clifford was set up at auction and bid off by Josiah Dudley. One hundred dollars additional were raised for the support of the poor. At a meeting holden November 6th, it was voted to repair the damage to roads caused by the late freshet, and Cornelius Perkins, Josiah Dudley,

Jotham Perham and Jonathan Cole were chosen agents to superintend the work in their several districts.

These few extracts will give a good idea of the doings of the town in its corporate capacity, from the date of its incorporation down to and including the year 1820. Maine had now become an independent State, a consummation which the inhabitants of Woodstock had ever wished and unanimously voted for. A glance at these records also shows the peculiar disadvantages under which the town then labored, and it may be added that it has continued to labor under similar difficulties ever since. The town has, and then had, long stretches of road built over steep hills, which in summer were badly washed by showers and storms, and in the spring still worse by the melting of the snows. The expenses for the repair of roads and for building new up to this time had been more than double that of all other town expenses; and even then the roads were indicted and the inhabitants forced to appear at Paris, through their agents, to defend themselves. To keep the long stretches of road in repair and save litigation was a great expense and a continual source of care and anxiety to the inhabitants.

The voting population had steadily increased during these six years of town existence, both by new comers from other towns and by young men coming of age. At the commencement of the year 1820, there were sixty-two families in town. Some of the new families are enumerated below. Samuel Stephens had moved here from Paris and bought the Bisbee mill, which was afterwards known as the Capt. Stephens mill. James Nutting, who purchased the mill of Bisbee near the close of 1812, had moved to Greenwood, and Bisbee had bought out John Nason and occupied there. George Berry was here only a short time, and then moved to Hartford; he was with or near the Swans. Thomas R. Carman had married a daughter of Solomon Bryant and lived in the vicinity of his wife's father. Wm. Swan, Jr., John R. Briggs and Artemas Felt had become of age and were married. These were in the first School Dis-

trict, according to the districting of that year. In the second district, the new comers were Abner Dolloff, who remained only a few years, Wm. E. and Charles B. Brooks, sons of Dr. Peter, who had come here from Poland, Jonathan Fickett, who lived on the Nute place, Aaron and Aaron Davis, Jr., and Daniel Curtis, who had become of age. In the third district, there were Seneca Landers, who came here from Norway, Jonathan Cole, John Billings, Caleb Bessee and Cyprian Bowker, all from Paris, and Joel Perham, who had married and lived in the Perham neighborhood. In the fourth district, the only new comers were Samuel Durell and William Davis. Samuel Dunham had become of age. In the new fifth district were Josiah and Moses Dudley, Azariah Howard and John Lunt as new names. Christopher Bryant, one of the two first settlers, had moved into Greenwood. During these six years this town, in common with all the interior towns of the State, suffered many hardships and privations. The year 1816 was exceptionally cold for this latitude. There was frost every month in the year, and nothing but the hardier cereal grains were ripened. The corn and potato crops were a total failure, and as these crops had been and still were the main dependence, their total loss fell heavily upon this people. Winter set in early and with unusual severity, and there were fearful forebodings in almost every household. The prudent and thrifty had scarcely enough to supply their own families, and what were the thriftless, which are found in every town, to do? Of course there was much suffering, but somehow the inhabitants of Woodstock managed to struggle through. Another cause of serious discomfort and great loss this year was the unusual prevalence of fires. The season, though cold, was extremely dry, and much of the wood and nearly all the valuable timber in town were destroyed. Charles Curtis, who was then living on part of what is now the John Day farm, had some "piles" to burn which he set on fire. This fire did a great amount of damage. It swept through woods and fields, and in its course destroyed all of Solomon Bryant's

hay, which was stacked near his buildings. The house was saved by great effort. Through the Perham neighborhood and in other parts of the town, during this season, the forest fires raged with terrific violence, the roads being for several days impassable. So extensive were these fires that ordinary print could be read by their light in almost any part of the town at midnight, and the summits of the blazing mountains could be seen far away. These fires not only destroyed the wood and timber, but in many places the surface soil was charred and greatly damaged by the intense heat. Few buildings were burned and no lives lost, but many stories of hair breadth escapes have come down to us from those who were eye-witnesses, and who shared in the danger. In 1821, the summer of which was very dry, fires again ran through the town, destroying much young wood and burning several farm buildings. The town did not recover from these losses for many years, and some portions were seriously and permanently injured for agricultural purposes by the burning off of the soil. The charred remains of the huge trees still tell the story of the great fire, and the large areas which once were covered with valuable forest wood, now produce nothing but an inferior second growth.

Michael Little, shortly after his purchase of the grant to Dummer Academy (west part of Woodstock), sold a considerable portion of it to Ebenezer March, Esq., of Newbury, Mass. The agents of Mr. March to make sales and look after his interests in the town, were Jairus Shaw, of Paris, and Stephen Chase, of Woodstock. As showing the condition of the inhabitants, or some of them, with reference to their lands in 1819, and two years after, extracts are here made from letters sent by Mr. Chase to Mr. March :

“WOODSTOCK, February 20, 1819.

“EBEN. MARCH, ESQ.

“*Dear Sir* :—Agreeably to your request, we have ascertained your taxes in the town of Woodstock for the year 1818. Non-resident lands stand on the valuation at \$2 per acre, without regard to good or bad. * * * * *

Respecting money matters, we have collected but little yet. Seth Curtis has taken up his small note. We believe that C. Curtis, M. Chase and R. Bisbee, and some others, will exert themselves. We receive no encouragement from J. Billings, C. Bessee or S. Bryant, at present, but shall do the best we can. Asa Thurlo wishes to relinquish his land; he says he has no expectation that he will ever be able to pay for it. We cannot state to you the particulars of what he has done until the snow goes off, but we fear the land will not be much more salable for what he has done. He has put no buildings on the lot and has never lived on it. We have sold lot No. 23 to John R. Briggs, for \$275; he is a minor and the writings are made to his father, with an agreement to exchange them when John R. shall become of age, which will be next November. We have also sold the west half of 22 to Abner Dolloff, for \$150. No. 34, west half, is engaged to Gideon Swan. We think the situation of 22 and 34 justifies dividing them. Seneca Landers has not made application for writings. We know nothing of his being in town since we wrote you last. We believe, however, that he depends on the land, as he made preparations for building last fall. Charles Curtis wishes for a deed of his land; he says he is certain of paying all except fifty dollars this season.

"We have exerted ourselves to save your pine timber, and, by reason of our being so near, we think nothing so much has been taken in a clandestine manner as usual. It is frequently found necessary by proprietors and their agents in adjoining towns, to prosecute trespassers on pine timber, and there is a probability that we may be under the necessity of pursuing the same course.

STEPHEN CHASE ET AL."

"WOODSTOCK, February 1, 1821.

"EBEN. MARCH, ESQ.

"*Dear Sir*:—We are very sorry that we are not able to forward to you any money in this letter, and extremely sorry to state the little prospect we have of any large payments this season. Money with us is the most scarce it has ever been since the town has been settled. Produce of all kinds is plenty, but will command but a very small price in ready cash. It is the general cry, 'What can we do?' * * * * Mr. Jonathan Fickett has sold his lot to a son-in-law by the name of Samuel Nute, who says he can pay the money down, but wishes to have the deed when he pays the money. Mr. Fickett's lot is number 44. Mr. Billings and Mr. Bessee will quit their lands. We are now offering their lots for sale. We believe some others must quit if they are driven up. We cannot think it will be for your interest to sue all your debtors, and it is a disagreeable task for us to single out individuals. If you think it would be proper to be more severe with those who have deeds of their lands than others, we should be glad to have your mind upon it. * * * * We have sold lot No. 31 to Simeon Dunn and

Zebedee Pratt. We engaged Gore A to Merrill Chase, Jr., for \$500; writings are not yet made, and there is some prospect that he will not have the whole Gore. We sold last week lot 78 for \$275, and lot No. 79 for \$250, to Bartholomew Cushman and Calvin Jackson.

STEPHEN CHASE."

"WOODSTOCK, April 17, 1821.

"*Respected Sir*:—We have had a long and tedious winter, and hay is very scarce and much corn has been given to cattle. It will follow that bread will be scarce with us this season. Money remains very scarce. We have recently visited all your debtors and urged the necessity of payment, but have obtained not a single dollar. Every one except Billings and Bessee, who do not expect to pay for their lands, express an anxious desire to pay you, and we are not out of hopes that they will, but the prospect of present payment is small. Bisbee is about exchanging his farm for a smaller; if he should, we hope the boot will help you to some pay. Seneca Landers and Samuel Bryant have both promised to come to settlement this spring. It does not appear that they are making the lots on which they live any worse. Land is not half as salable with improvements on it as it is in the state of nature. We believe that Esquire Little is not more fortunate, either in sales or collections, than we are.* We add a list of lots which remain unsold: Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 22, 23, 29, 34, 38, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49, 52, 67, 68, 72, 85, 88, 91, 92.

STEPHEN CHASE."

Much more of the same sort might be added, but it would be mainly repetition. One or two of the letters written by Mr. March will show how his agents were pressed:

"NEWBURY, November 27, 1819.

"*Gents* :—I must again request you to give me some account of your sales and other circumstances relating to my interest in Woodstock. I have ever felt a reluctance to subjecting my debtors to costs by bringing suits at law against them, but I feel it a duty to my family to require a speedy fulfillment of their contracts. I suppose some of them are better able than others, but as I am not sufficiently acquainted with their disposition and circumstances, I cannot discriminate; it is, therefore, my request that you engage some respectable attorney at law to bring suits upon all the notes which are become payable and due, or will be so before the next sitting of your Court of Common Pleas, excepting where they will give good assurance that they will pay in the month of March next; you will let my debtors know of the above directions. When you deliver the notes to my Attorney, which need not be long before Court, you will take his receipt for them. I shall expect a letter

* Merrill Chase was the agent of Mr. Little, but no record of his doings remain.

from you as soon as you receive this, complying with my request in several previous letters, and I must request you, gentlemen, as my friends, to give me, with the utmost freedom, your opinion of the above proposed measures.

EBEN. MARCH."

"NEWBURY, January 26, 1820.

"*Gentlemen* :—I received yours of the twenty-ninth of December last, inclosing \$25. This small sum and the statement you make respecting former purchasers, looks very discouraging. * * * * * I fear that a number of our settlers are indolent and improvident, and do not employ their women and children in various little matters which would make great savings. When I saw you last, you mentioned the multitude of bees in your woods ; and having often heard that the land in Woodstock, especially the westerly half, is a good soil and equal to any in the vicinity, I have supposed it literally a "land flowing with milk and honey," but I find that some persons, from what motive I know not, are endeavoring to depreciate the town of Woodstock. I wish you to give me its just character. I requested you, in a former letter, to give me an account of your inhabitants and of your live stock ; I should like it.

"EBEN. MARCH."

"NEWBURY, July 15, 1824.

"STEPHEN CHASE, Esq.

"I received yours of January 22, 1824, in due time, but you having mentioned that you contemplated a journey to the eastward—one that may be a long one—I have delayed writing. Looking back to the copies of the letters I have wrote to you, I find that one enclosed a letter to my friend Major Robinson, and one sent by Josiah Little, Esq., are missing. I do not, however, consider the loss of any great importance. Your last letter gives me such a gloomy prospect respecting my interests in Woodstock, that I have no encouragement to take coercive measures. I am, however, glad that you have put some of their notes to suit. When you write again you will inform me who you have employed as an attorney. I hope you attached enough to pay cost. I think no honest man will object to interest annually. I should be glad if you can obtain something from Samuel Bryant. I don't know what he gave for his land, as it was sold to Briggs. I think it wrong that Billings should have been living on me for eight or ten years, when I told him he must quit the lot. I have been negotiating a plan which relieves my real estate in this town from every embarrassment, but requires me to mortgage all my unsold lots in Woodstock, including the Billings lot 76, to Wm. B. Bannister and others. I want to know how your suits terminate. If coercion by the civil laws has become dangerous, you must be an unhappy people, and fit subjects for some exemplary punishment. I hope, however,

there will be found some few righteous persons in the town of Woodstock. Could you now feel the infirmities of seventy-nine years, you will permit my plea of inability to attend writing any more.

EBEN'R MARCH."

Sometime during the year 1821, Mr. March sold a portion of his Woodstock lands to William Sawyer, of Boston. Mr. Chase acted as agent for Mr. Sawyer, and a couple of the letters of the latter to Mr. Chase may appropriately come in here.

"BOSTON, November 2, 1821.

"MR. STEPHEN CHASE.

"*Dear Sir* :—I have received, from E. Mosely, Esq., Mr. March's deed to me, sales recorded. Being in Newbury a few days ago, Judge March informed me that you would remain in Woodstock till next season, when I propose making a journey to that country. In the meantime, my object is to request your attention, during the remainder of your residence, to what has become my property, and to inform me of any proposals that may be made for purchase, and to do in general whatever is needful for the due prevention of trespass, for which service I expect to allow you for your time and trouble, as you have been in the habit of receiving from Judge March. I have a very good copy of the survey of the land from March, and can refer immediately to any lot or number. Some proposals I understood had been made for Gore A. If you should leave that country, or if you are fully decided to leave, I wish you to mention to me the names of one or more whom you think would be willing and are suitable persons to act for me in the capacity of agent hereafter, and who resides near the said location. If it is agreeable to you to continue to act as above requested, please inform me by letter at Boston.

I am your obt,

WM. SAWYER."

"BOSTON, January 13, 1823.

"STEPHEN CHASE, ESQ.

"*Dear Sir* :—I duly received your favor of the 30th November last, and notice the contents. I am very well satisfied as far as you have proceeded, and I hope you will be able to make additional sales of the lots. You know so well how desirous I am to dispose of that landed property that it is unnecessary for me to press you farther on the subject. I am still of the same opinion as when we discussed the subject so fully. If you can but find the right sort of purchasers, don't part with them for a little matter. I am glad to find provision is made, in your agreement with Bisbee, for the taxes next year. I shall always be glad to hear from you when you find it useful and convenient to write. I formed, during my journey in Maine last summer, a much higher idea of that State, as to the cultivation, improvement and the

character of the population, than I had ever before conceived. It will certainly, at no distant period, be a powerful, populous and thriving State, although non-resident land holders may find their estates unprofitable. Accept my sincere wishes for your health and the welfare of your family.

“With esteem, your obt.,

WM. SAWYER.”

The following letter to Mr. Chase, would indicate that another party had become interested in Woodstock lands, perhaps as a prospective purchaser.

“BOSTON, January 1, 1823.

“STEPHEN CHASE, ESQ.

“*Sir* :—Having occasion for a friend in Woodstock, E. Lincoln, Esq., has favored me with your name. I want to ascertain the quality of the lots of land in Woodstock belonging to Wm. Sawyer, Esq. If you will have the goodness to look at the plan of the township, which you will no doubt find in possession of the Town Clerk, and see the relative situation of those lots, and by enquiry or otherwise, inform me of their quality, growth of wood, situation as to County roads, kinds of soil, hilly or rocky, &c., you will render me the service required, for which trouble I shall be happy to compensate you. If you know of any lots of good quality for sale, you will please mention quantity, price, &c. Please let me hear from you very soon.

“With esteem, yours,

SAM. TOBEY.”

Mr. Chase having had the Eastern fever for some time, and having notified Mr. Sawyer of his proposed removal, received the following in reply :

“BOSTON, November 5, 1824.

“TO STEPHEN CHASE, ESQ.

“*Dear Sir* :—I have received your letter of the 7th ult., and noted the contents. I consent that you shall transfer the agency for me to Thomas Crocker, Esq., of Paris, if Mr. Emery, should he still reside in Paris, agrees with you in opinion; if he is not there, I shall accede to your judgment. I shall be ready to allow the usual terms—such a commission on sales as will be reasonable and satisfactory to Mr. Crocker, and as is customary in like cases. I wish that the land and the sales thereof, and the interest on notes due, shall be first applied to expenses thereon, that I shall not be called on for cash. It will be perhaps needful that when you leave you should return me your power of attorney, and that I should give you a new one to Mr. Crocker. You will be so good as to furnish him with every information and document necessary for his guidance, and above all, impress upon him the desire I have to hasten the sales, even at reduced prices, avoiding all dealings with doubtful and unsafe characters. It is expensive making journeys, but

it is very possible I might meet Mr. Crocker or yourself, if necessary, when his business calls him to Portland, or it may sometimes bring him to Boston. All this you will let me know by letter. If you absolutely decide to leave Woodstock, I suppose the sooner the arrangements are made with Mr. Crocker the better. I am, with regard, your friend,

WM. SAWYER."

November 20, 1824, Mr. March wrote to Mr. Chase that as he (Chase) had determined to leave Woodstock, he (March) must look up another agent, and says: "I am so little acquainted with the people of Woodstock and vicinity that I know not who to apply to, and I can think of no one except Edward Little, of Portland, and he writes me that he has so much business to do for his father that he shall not be able to give that attention to mine that it requires." It appears, however, that Mr. Little did subsequently act as agent for Mr. March. Judge March and also Mr. Sawyer made journeys to Paris in connection with Woodstock lands, and Mr. Bannister, to whom Mr. March mortgaged the land, once came to Woodstock. The wild lands in this town changed hands many times before they were finally sold to settlers. In one of his letters to Mr. Chase, Mr. March says that Mr. Alexander Greenwood has gone to the "eastward," * and wishes his address that he may write him and get his opinion as to the value of a certain seven hundred acres. The taxes on proprietors' lands were not promptly paid, and they were frequently sold by the Collector. In one of his letters Mr. March complains that Gore 37 and west half of lot 12, had been sold by Cornelius Perkins and bid off by Edward Little. Luther, and afterwards his son, A. M. Whitman, was agent for Thomas and Edward Hale, of Newburyport, into whose hands some of the Woodstock lands had come, through his wife, who was Alice Little, daughter of Josiah, and the last were not sold by him until about the year 1852. These last proprietors' lots were situated between Bryant's Pond Village and

* Mr. Greenwood moved to Monson, where he continued his occupation of surveyor of wild lands. While eating his dinner in the woods one day, a dry stub of a tree fell upon him, killing him instantly.

North Alder River Pond, along the new road that leads to Locke's Mills. Josiah Little, of Newbury, obtained a few lots of Woodstock lands, probably from his son Michael, the original proprietor. Edward Little, then of Portland, was his agent, and in a letter to Stephen Chase, dated July 11, 1820, he offered to sell lots number 62 and 71, for \$350 each. These are the lots upon which the village of Bryant's Pond is mainly situated. The most part of 71 was purchased about the year 1850, by Charles T. Chase. The letters here produced may possess no special interest to the average reader, but they go to help make up the early history of the town, and convey information with regard to early transactions in our wild lands which at this day could have been obtained from no other source. Mr. March was doubtless deceived as to the character and value of his purchase, and perhaps all the early proprietors were. There was much speculation at that time in what Massachusetts people called "Eastern lands," and upon paper all townships appeared the same; as stated by Mr. Chase in one of his letters, there was no difference, in the price asked, between a good settling township and a poor one. For the preservation of the correspondence here referred to, credit is due to Mr. Stephen Chase, among whose effects they were found, after his decease at his eastern home in Lincoln, and to his sons, who thoughtfully preserved them after their father's death.

In addition to other burdens which the inhabitants of Woodstock were called upon to bear—and it proved no easy one—was the support of the poor within the town. It was many years before a town farm was provided, and the paupers were generally set up at auction at the time of the March meeting, and struck off to the lowest bidder. Joseph Clifford died in the spring of 1816, and an inventory of his effects was taken April 2d of that year. A copy of this inventory, as then made out, may be of interest to some, after nearly seventy years. The following is a *verbatim* copy:

"A memmarandum of the Goods of Mr. Joseph Clifford, of Woodstock, aken the second day of April, A. D. 1816:

"1 fether Bead, 6 sheats of a poor Quality, 1 Wolen Bead Blanket, 2 cover-leads, 2 pillers, 1 Bolster, 2 under Beads, 1 New Calico Bead spread, 1 covered trunk, 1 squar chist, 1 meat tub, 1 Bed Stead, 1 cloase basket, 1 amberill, 1 Read Cloak, 1 Linen wheel, 1 wool do. do., 1 pair of cards, 2 six squar windows, 1 ax, 1 fro, 1 shave, 1 hay fork, 3 puter Basins, 3 forks, 2 knives, 3 spoons, 1 Table, 3 ehars, 1 old shovel, 1 tin pan, 1 large flower Box, 1 spider, 1 pot, 1 cittell, 1 eive, 1 tea cittell, 1 tin Basin, 3 pales, 3 small shugar boxes, 1 flower Barrell, 1 eorn Basket, 1 Hoo, 1 mortar, 1 scythe, set of irons, 1 Pair stillyards, 2 arthen Platters, 2 Deeanters, 1 Bottell, 2 plates, 1 puter plate, 1 arthen Poriger, 1 hammer, Pinchers and Nippers, 1 ax."

Whenever Mrs. Clifford was bid off, the person taking her took her effects as given above, giving a receipt to the town therefor, and promising to account for them at the end of the year, "except the natural wear." The same schedule was copied year after year, and the "new calico bed spread" always remained new as long as Mrs. Clifford lived. Her son, Jonathan T. Clifford, who was the first settler on the Gore, took his mother in 1818, to keep for three years, and gave the following bond for her maintenance:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Jonathan T. Clifford, of a Gore of Land called Hamlin's Grant, in the County of Oxford and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, am held and firmly bound unto Samuel Stephens, Stephen Chase and Cornelius Perkins, Overseers of the Poor for the town of Woodstock, or their successors in that office, in the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, to which payment, well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

"Now the condition of this obligation is such that whereas the above named Jonathan T. Clifford hath taken the widow Susanna P. Clifford, a town pauper, to support for bed and board, in health and sickness, for the term of three years, if the said Jonathan T. Clifford does well and truly provide for and support the said Susanna P. Clifford and pay all Doctor's bills for the term of three years from the date thereof, then this obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

LUTHER WHITMAN,

NOAH CURTIS, JR.

JONATHAN T. CLIFFORD."

To aid the Rand family, living in the east part of the town, the overseers of the poor of Woodstock for several years loaned them a lot of land under certain specified conditions; the following is the form of lease used :

“ This indenture, made the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, witnesseth : that Cornelius Perkins, John Billings and Alexander Day, all of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, as Selectmen of said town, do hereby lease, demise and let unto Betsey Rand and David Rand, both of said Woodstock, yeomen, a certain lot of land lying in said Woodstock, being lot numbered three in that part of said town which was granted to Gorham Academy, they, the said Betsey Rand and David Rand, agreeing to clear and put into grass all of said lot which they have or may fall on the same, said lot having been drawn to the ministerial right in said town ; to hold for the term of one year from the first day of April last, yielding and paying therefor the rent of one dollar ; and the said the lessees do promise to pay the said rent in cash, to quit and deliver up the premises to the lessors, or their attorney, peaceably and quietly, at the end of the term, in as good order and condition, reasonable use and wearing thereof excepted, as the same now are or may be put into by the said lessors, and to pay all taxes and duties levied or to be levied on thereon during the term, and for such further time as the lessees may hold the same, and not make nor suffer any waste thereof, and that the lessors may enter to view and make improvements, and to expel the lessees if they shall fail to pay the rent as aforesaid, or make or suffer any strip or waste thereof.

“ In presence of

DAVID RICKER,
JOSIAH DUDLEY,
SILAS BILLINGS,
THAYER TOWNSEND,
RACHEL TOWNSEND,

CORNELIUS PERKINS, [L. S.]
ALEXANDER DAY, [L. S.]
JOHN BILLINGS, [L. S.]
DAVID RAND, [L. S.]
BETSEY RAND, [L. S.]”

In 1825, Steplien Chase moved from Woodstock to Lincoln, on the Penobscot River. He had contemplated going for four or five years, but was delayed in his departure from various causes, not the least of which was his connection with the sale of Woodstock lands as agent for various proprietors. Several families moved from Paris to Lincoln about the same time. It was a much better farming township than Woodstock, and Mr. Chase took up a lot which made an excellent farm. The removal of Mr. Chase from Woodstock was a great loss to the town. From his first arrival in 1802, he had been its foremost

man. He was a leader in spiritual as well as in temporal affairs, and was many years deacon of the Baptist church in Paris. From the date of the first plantation organization in 1812, to the time of his removal, he was ever in town business. He was the first Justice of the Peace in town, and the first member of the Legislature from Woodstock. He also held the agencies of most of the proprietors of Woodstock lands. The letters to him show that they had the utmost confidence in his integrity and business capacity, and expressed great regret that he should leave town while their affairs were unsettled. His position as agent for the lands occupied by the settlers and unpaid for, was a delicate and in some respects disagreeable one, but it enabled him to assist them, and the fact that, while he performed his duties to the satisfaction of the proprietors, he retained the respect and confidence of his townsmen, attest to the judicious and impartial manner in which he performed his duties. Three of his daughters married and remained in Woodstock, namely, the wives of Benj. Davis, Simon Ficket and Daniel Curtis, but his sons went with him, and none of his descendants in the male line have since lived here. The name of Stephen Chase is so closely connected and interwoven with all the affairs of this town during its first quarter of a century, that now, when he is about to drop out and disappear, some recognition of his faithful services seems to be proper. He lived here during the years when the settlers were struggling for existence, and went away before prosperity had fully come, though the affairs of the town, in many respects, had much improved. He worked hard, and fared hard himself, as the extracts from his journal show; but, in addition to his own burdens, he took upon himself and assisted in bearing those of the plantation. He has long since finished his earthly career, and left to his posterity the legacy of a well spent life.

It was in 1825 that John Gray, Jr., and John Starbird, with their estates, lots number six and seven, east part, according to Smith's survey, were set off from this town to Paris. They

could be better accommodated in regard to schools, and their business relations were all with Paris. Other changes in the town lines from the original survey may as well be stated here. In 1827, the estate of Daniel Curtis was set off from Paris and annexed to Woodstock. In 1853, James Russ, with his estate, consisting of one and one-half lots, was set off from Milton Plantation and annexed to Woodstock. In 1873, Hamlin's Gore was annexed to Woodstock. In 1880, Caleb Fuller, who resided on a portion of the land formerly set off from Paris, was annexed to Paris. Superior school privileges and close business relations with West Paris were the chief reasons assigned.

The general happenings in Woodstock for a long number of years, from 1825 to 1850, were not of special importance, and the annals of the town, if fully reported, would possess but little interest. The financial condition of the population, as a whole, did not materially improve for a long time. After Mr. Crocker took the agency for the wild lands in the west part of the town, the indebtedness of the inhabitants was gradually transferred from Boston and Newbury to Paris Hill. In this village were many wealthy men, among whom were the Rawsons, Cushmans, Cummingses, Andrews and Kittredges, who had money to loan on real estate, and held mortgages on many farms in Woodstock and the adjoining towns. They charged high rates of interest which must be compounded every year, and security for double, at least, the money loaned. This interest was the undying worm to many struggling farmers, and proved the financial ruin of not a few. The curse of strong drink also kept many poor who otherwise would have been able to have emancipated themselves from the thralldom of the usurer. It should not be understood that all the people of Woodstock were given to drink, or badly in debt, for there were prudent farmers in town from the beginning who became thrifty, and subsequently forehanded; but, on the other hand, there were many, and perhaps a majority, of the farmers in town who, from various causes, including those just mentioned,

were poor. It was not until the temperance reform, which began first among the young men and women of the town, who became active workers, and were subsequently re-enforced by the great Washingtonian movement, which reached another class, that real and substantial financial progress began to be made. A more extended notice of this movement may be found in another place. Suffice it to say here, that the influence of this reform began to be manifest in a short time in improved farm buildings, in better cultivation of the soil, in more and better farm stock, and, best of all, in an emancipation from that evil which, like a bird of ill omen, had brooded over the town for many a year. General prosperity followed in the wake of this movement. Ardent spirits were, after a few years, banished from almost every house; there was a manifest improvement in morality and in religious feeling and thought. Gradually, long accumulating debts were liquidated, and farms which for many years had been under the ban of a mortgage, became again the property of the occupants. The statement is no exaggeration, that in the year 1848, fifty years after the first settlement was made, there was no town in the County more independent than the town of Woodstock. There were no very wealthy men, and very few so poor that they could not get a good and comfortable living by their own unaided efforts.

In 1837, near the close of President Jackson's second and last term, there was found to be a considerable sum of money in the United States Treasury, which was not needed for the purpose of government. It was finally determined to divide it among the towns in the United States, according to the population. There was much controversy in most towns respecting the disposal of this money. Some were in favor of converting it into an educational fund, the income only to be used, while others advocated putting it into the treasury for the general purposes of the town. But there was a strong sentiment in almost every town in favor of dividing it among the families, and in most cases this proposition prevailed. It did here, each

head of a family being required to give a note, with sureties, for the amount received, that the money might be forthcoming in case there should be a demand for it. These notes were placed in the hands of the town treasurer, and in 1839 the town of Woodstock voted that "the treasurer be authorized to destroy the notes given for the surplus revenue," and they were accordingly burned. The sum received was one dollar and sixty-six and one-third cents apiece, for men, women and children.

For many years after the town was settled, the main thoroughfare from Rumford to Paris was by way of the old County road laid out in 1795. While this was the case, the business of Woodstock centered at Stephen's mill. Here was a grist mill, the Post Office, a store and a public house. In 1837, a road was accepted by the town, "beginning at a bridge southerly of Joseph Whitman's house and running to Paris line." This, though expressed in a few words, was a very important movement. The proposed road was nearly five miles in length, and would be a new and improved thoroughfare through the town. Samuel H. Houghton came into town that year, and built up a place at the foot of Bryant's Pond, and made strong efforts to have a road located from West Paris, near the present location of the railroad. There was a protracted contest, but Mr. Houghton was defeated, the other route adopted by the County and built. This was a death blow to the hamlet at Stephen's mills, and the business, including the Post Office, was moved to South Woodstock. Subsequently, the little village at North Woodstock, to which somebody applied the name of "Pinhook," sprung up and divided the business of the town with the lower village. In 1851, when Woodstock was connected with Portland by rail, a village sprung up around the station at Bryant's Pond. The new village at West Paris absorbed the one at South Woodstock, and Pinhook ceased to flourish after business became established at the railway station. Bryant's Pond is a center of trade for a considerable area. It is connected by stage and telegraph with Rumford and Andover, and is the point at

which people from these and other back towns take the cars. Its total lack of water power will prevent its ever becoming an important manufacturing center, though this want has in part been overcome by the use of steam. A large spool factory has been established here, which has given a decided impulse to the business of the place. The granite quarries below the village also give constant employment in summer to quite a number of men.

In the early times, town meetings were held at private houses. Sometimes they were held at Josiah Churchill's, who lived on the old road between Stephen Chase's and Asa Thurlow's; they were at other times held at the house of Noah Curtis, Jr., who lived on the Perrin Dudley farm. Subsequently they were held at the Chase school house. In 1849, the town voted to build a town house and chose Simon Fickett, Geo. W. Cushman and Eleazer Ellis a committee to procure plans. It was also voted to accept of a proposal made by Alden Chase, for erecting the town house on his land. The conditions were that the town should keep the lot fenced and remit his tax assessed on account of the building. The house was built the subsequent year, and was occupied as a town house for over twenty years. In 1872, a new and convenient town hall, with suitable offices, was built for the town by O. C. & H. F. Houghton, at Bryant's Pond, and the old town house was abandoned and removed. It stood on the west side of the County road, near the top of the hill, between the brook, which is southerly of D. J. Libby's, and the road that turns to the Chase school house.

Woodstock has never furnished many State or County officers. It has never furnished a member of the Executive Council nor a State Senator. Alden Chase has served two terms as Register of Deeds; Sidney Perham was elected Clerk of the Courts, and after his removal to Paris was three times elected to Congress and three times Governor of Maine. Herrick C. Davis is serving his second term as Register of Probate. Wm. B. Lapham,

while a resident of Woodstock, served one term as Trustee of the Insane Hospital, and a second term after he removed from town. The following is a list of representatives to the Legislature, which have been sent from this town since the organization of the State Government :

1823, Stephen Chase.	1858, Albert H. Estes.
1827, Samuel Stephens.	1861, Adoniram Curtis.
1831, Samuel Stephens.	1864, Herrick C. Davis.
1836, Richard T. Lurvey.	1867, Wm. B. Lapham.
1841, Geo. W. Cushman.	1870, Alden Chase.
1845, Edmund Chase.	1874, Orlando C. Houghton.
1851, Alden Chase.	1879, Benjamin Davis.
1855, Sidney Perham, Speaker.	

Three Woodstock young men have graduated from college, namely: George F. Leonard, graduated from Dartmouth, and Charles O. Whitman and Harrison S. Whitman from Bowdoin. William B. Lapham entered at Colby University but did not graduate. He has since received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution.

Of ministers, Woodstock has furnished quite a large number. The list embraces not only the natives born, but those who resided here when they began to preach.

Baptists—Luther Perkins, David Ricker, Charles Perkins, Ziba Andrews and John C. Andrews.

Methodists—Jesse H. Stephens, Nathan Andrews, A. Fitz Roy Chase and Eugene Whitman.

Free Baptists—Gideon Perkins, Samuel N. Brooks.

Universalist—Harrison S. Whitman.

Advents—Jared Whitman, Frank Thurlow.

Of Lawyers—Herrick C. Davis and Peter C. Fickett.

Physicians—Orren Stephens and Jeff. C. Gallison.

Many young men have gone out from Woodstock, who have been respected and influential citizens in the places of their

adoption; not a few of these have their homes in the far west. For the past thirty years, Woodstock has not materially increased in population, due mainly to the western emigration. But they have not all gone west. In Boston, Portland, Lawrence, Lewiston, and in many other New England cities and towns, may be found Woodstock-born men and women who are filling responsible stations, and who are an honor to the town of their birth. Charles O. Whitman, who has adopted Natural History as his life study and work, has already gained an enviable name among the savants of Europe. He is now pursuing his studies and investigations in Germany. A. Fitz Roy Chase is the learned and popular instructor in mathematics at the Wesleyan Seminary and College at Kent's Hill. Charles P. Kimball, a native of the "Gore," whose business operations in this State are well known, is now one of the foremost men in the great city of Chicago; his brother, Hannibal I. Kimball, of Atlanta, Georgia, Director General of the recent great International Cotton Exposition, in which he has achieved a national reputation, was also born on the "Gore." He is still in the prime of manhood, and capable of still greater achievements. Other respected names might be added, did the space permit; in conclusion of this topic, Woodstock has reason to be proud of her contributions in both men and women she has made to other and various parts of the country. •

It might possess interest to some, could we continue the annals of the town down to the present time, but the original intent has already been exceeded. The beginnings of "Number Three" have been carefully sketched; its brief plantation life as briefly given, and the salient points in the early history of the town have been gathered up and presented. Special subjects, which also contain much historical matter, are treated under separate heads, as in this form they can be more readily and conveniently referred to, while notices of families and individuals are more fully elaborated under the head of "Family Sketches." In closing this division of the general subject, it is

the sincere wish of the writer that this goodly town, in which he was for several years a resident, and whose early history he has imperfectly sketched, may ever be a thrifty and prosperous municipality; and to this end may her people ever uphold and cherish those great principles of temperance, morality and virtue which have been the means of accomplishing such great things for them in the past.

HAMLIN'S GORE.

The territory formerly comprising Hamlin's Gore or "Hamlin's Grant," as it was sometimes incorrectly called, was a long and narrow strip 249 rods wide at the east end, next to Milton Plantation, and 294 rods wide at the west end, next to Greenwood, and situated between the grant to Dummer Academy and Bethel. The township of Sudbury, Canada, now Bethel, was first lotted out and fixed by metes and bounds, and when the grant was made to Dummer Academy, it was intended that its north line should be the south line of Bethel; but the surveyor, mistaking a spotted line, made by sable hunters, for Bethel line, fixed the north line of the grant to Dummer Academy here, leaving the strip just described between the two townships. This line was also fixed by metes and bounds, so that Hamlin's Gore was not included in the conveyance to the trustees, or from the trustees to Mr. Little. The original survey of the Gore was by David Noyes, Esq., of Norway, who gave it the following dimensions: On Milton Plantation line 249 rods; on Bethel line 936 rods; on Greenwood line 294 rods; and on Woodstock line 888 rods, and containing about 1,400 acres. He divided it into thirteen lots of unequal size and of the following dimensions:

Number one, 120 acres,	Number six, 100 acres,
“ two, 120 acres,	“ seven, 80 acres,
“ three, 120 acres,	“ eight, 50 acres,
“ four, 100 acres,	“ nine, 145 acres,
“ five, 100 acres,	“ ten, 116 acres,

Number eleven, 115 acres, Number thirteen, 70 acres.

“ twelve, 85 acres,

The surface, like that of most of the town of Woodstock, is uneven, and the soil hard to work, but productive. A large part of the North Alder River Pond is within its borders, the southwest corner of the Gore being in the pond.

On the 26th day of February, 1816, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts deeded this land to Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, of Paris, for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred dollars. Dr. Hamlin soon afterwards sold an undivided half of the territory to Mr. John Daniels, of Paris. The land was immediately lotted out, with a view to having it settled. The first settler was Jonathan T. Clifford, son of Joseph, of Woodstock. April 2, 1816, he purchased part of lot number nine, but had previously built him a log house on the shore of the pond which was then called “Clifford’s Pond.” In a bond which he gave to the town of Woodstock for the support of his mother, he is called “of a place called Hamlin’s Grant.” His wife was Widow Hodges, a sister of Benjamin Bacon, of Greenwood. He had left the place prior to 1827, removing to the eastern part of the State. Two other early settlers were Asa and Caleb B. Barrows, who took the triangular-shaped lot numbered ten. They built two log houses near Greenwood line; Asa, father of Caleb, lived here with his daughter Polly, until she became the wife of Morton Curtis, when he went to live with them; Caleb continued to reside in his log house until about the year 1841, when he moved to Linneus, in the County of Aroostook. He died there a few years ago, quite aged. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the engagements in northern New York; he drew a pension during his last few years. Tilden Bartlett moved to the Gore quite early from Paris. He bought lots number seven and eight. After a few years, he moved across the line into Bethel, disposing of his lands in the Gore to his brother Sylvanus. This is now the Pearson place. John Buck of Buckfield, bought lot number eleven and occupied it.

His daughter's husband, Wm. R. Hemmingway, subsequently lived upon it. Isaac, and his son, Geo. W. Cummings, came here from Greenwood, and had part of lot number nine. Porter and Peter Kimball, sons of Peter of Bridgton, came to the Gore about the year 1815. Porter finally commenced to clear land adjoining the Gore, but within the limits of Bethel. In a couple of years, he sold out to Abijah Lapham, and moved to Rumford. Peter Kimball took up lot number one, which he occupied for more than thirty years. He was probably the second settler on the Gore. He was a wheelwright and an industrious and enterprising man. His large family of boys, who for energy and business capacity have a wide reputation, are mentioned elsewhere. He had a carriage shop where he carried on business many years, most of his sons getting their primary knowledge of the business, which they afterwards made so successful, in this little shop. Subsequently Jonathan Kimball, brother of Peter, came and settled on lot number two. Josiah Moody, a native of Portland, came to the Gore from Paris and settled on lot number five. A portion of this lot is still owned and occupied by his grandson, Ansel Moody. That part of the farm where the buildings formerly stood was afterwards added to the Bailey farm. The original Bailey farm, lot number four, was owned by a Mr. Low and also by Barney Perry, both of whom cut trees and cleared land, but never lived upon it. Jacob Reed built the first buildings and lived upon the lot until he sold out to Bailey. Abram Jordan, of Norway, bought lot number twelve, but never lived upon it. It was afterwards owned by Daniel and Moses Cummings, and has had many occupants since. The westerly lines of lots number one two and three, are crooked, conforming to the direction of the "Whale's Back," a ridge of land thus called.

Hamlin's Gore was first organized for plantation purposes in 1826, the warrant for the first meeting having been issued by John Thompson, Esq., by direction of Henry Rust, Esq., Treasurer of Oxford County. The meeting was held at the dwelling

house of Peter Kimball, July 10, 1826, and the following Plantation officers were chosen: For Moderator, Tilden Bartlett; Clerk, Geo. W. Cummings; Assessors, Peter Kimball, Geo. W. Cummings and Tilden Bartlett; Collector, Josiah Moody, Jr.; Treasurer, Peter Kimball. On the 17th of April following, a meeting was called by the Assessors, the warrant issued to Josiah Moody, Jr.; Wm. R. Hemmingway was chosen Moderator, Geo. W. Cummings, Clerk; Tilden Bartlett, Geo. W. Cummings and Caleb B. Barrows, Assessors; Josiah Moody, Jr., Collector and Treasurer. The following sums were raised: For plantation purposes, twenty dollars; for roads, ten dollars; to be expended on the Locke's Mills road, twelve dollars; for school purposes, fifteen dollars. Tilden Bartlett was elected School Agent, and Geo. W. Cummings, Highway Surveyor. It was voted to petition the Court of General Sessions for a road to Greenwood line, in the direction of Locke's Mills. Asa Barrows was chosen Agent, to present the matter before the Court.

On the third day of June, 1827, a committee consisting of Tilden Bartlett, Geo. W. Cummings and Caleb B. Barrows laid out and located the road leading from Greenwood line to the County road between Rumford and Paris. This Rumford and Paris road was the one located in 1795; it ran across the Gore. The road laid out by the Gore committee is essentially the one still traveled, the changes having been slight. On the twenty-seventh day of June following, at a plantation meeting, the road was accepted. At the meeting in April, 1828, Peter Kimball and Wm. R. Hemmingway were chosen Superintending School Committee—the first board chosen. Twenty dollars were raised for the support of schools, and it was voted to join Bethel district in building a school house, "admitting we can have the privilege of building one-half of the house." At the annual meeting in 1830, it was voted to raise fifty dollars to be expended on the Gore road, and to open the road in two years. At this meeting it was voted that the

assessors shall be allowed on their highway tax for their services.

The following tax list, made out and certified by the first assessors in 1827, shows the number of tax payers in the plantation, and the amount of taxes each one was assessed :

Geo. W. Cummings,	2.28	Josiah Moody,	0.26
Tilden Bartlett,	1.48	Peter Kimball,	2.33
Wm. R. Hemmingway,	2.42	Francis Kimball,	0.70
Isaac Cummings,	1.52	Barnabas Perry,	1.15
Caleb B. Barrows,	1.86	Thomas Darmon,	0.50
Polly Barrows,	0.26	Abijah Lapham,	0.15
John Buck,	0.30	Cyrus Hamlin and John	
Josiah Moody, Jr.,	1.88	Daniels, non-residents,	1.50
Jonathan Kimball,	1.70		

Francis Kimball was a brother of Peter ; he lived here only a short time and committed suicide. Abijah Lapham was not a resident but was taxed on a small piece of land. Thomas Darmon came here from Buckfield and built a small house south of the burying ground, on Whale's Back. He was here about three years and returned to Buckfield. Barnabas Perry was not a resident but owned the Bailey farm. In 1831, thirteen polls were taxed. Simeon Buck had come here, and his sons Stephen and Harrison Buck had become of age ; Abijah and James Lapham had moved here from Bethel. This year thirty scholars were reported. In 1832, there were eleven voters ; the new comers were Sylvanus Bartlett, Robert Bearce and Jacob Read. John Buck had died, and Tilden Bartlett, Abijah and James Lapham, and some others, had gone away.

In 1833 there was a movement to annex the plantation to Woodstock, and George W. Cummings was chosen a committee to take charge of the matter. This year the plantation voted to build a school house and to locate it as near the center as possible ; Caleb B. Barrows, Josiah Moody and Robert Bearce were a committee to find the center of the District. Peter

Kimball was chosen an agent to superintend the building of the school house. It was voted to allow gates across the road through the Gore. The school house was built on the road near where the pound was afterwards built. It was burned in a few years, and a new one built on the present location. In 1834, Isaac Hicks was a resident and was elected Hogreeve. The records show that the plantation had two law suits on its hands, one with "Eustis," and one with "Estes." In 1835, Peter Kimball offered to board the school mistress for twenty-five cents per week. It was voted to build a road from Mr. Bearee's to the County road. In 1836, \$26 were raised for schools and \$125 for roads. Samuel Bailey* was in the plantation. It was voted to build a road around "Barrow's Hill," and another to Simeon Buck's place. At an adjourned meeting, it was voted to build a road to Benj. Brooks' land. At the April, 1837, meeting, it was voted to receive the surplus revenue, and Peter Kimball was chosen to go and get it; it was also voted to divide it *per capita* among the families in the plantation. The following sums were received by each family: George W. Cummings, \$18.30; Caleb B. Barrows, \$18.30; Hudson Bailey, \$11.64; Stephen Buck, \$8.32; Peter Kimball, \$16.64; Jonathan Kimball, \$6.65; Joseph Cummings, \$30.31; Sylvanus Bartlett, \$11.64; Robert Bearce, \$6.65; Simeon Buck, \$8.32; Benj. Brooks, \$4.99; Josiah Moody, \$11.65. * The amount *per capita* was \$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$, which would show the whole number of inhabitants at this time to be 92. In 1838, it was voted to raise \$4 for plantation charges, \$26 for schools and \$100 for roads. It was voted that the expense of assessing taxes be allowed on the highway tax of the assessors. This year the vote for Governor stood, for John Fairfield, 13; for Edward Kent, 1.

In 1839, Andrew Cates and Hiram Day had moved into the plantation. In 1840, Reward Bryant moved into the plantation from Paris; he married a daughter of Geo. W. Cummings. In 1847, the plantation pound was built. Previous to this, the

plantation, at the annual meeting, had designated some barn yard to be the pound for a year. These little details of plantation affairs may have no general interest, but they go to make up plantation life and history. The early settlers of the Gore were simple in their habits and economical in their mode of living, and carried the same economy into plantation affairs that they practiced in their daily lives.

Nothing came of the effort to annex the Gore to Woodstock in 1833, nor was it any great source of regret to the plantation. They would have some advantages in a town that the plantation organization could not afford, but the present organization also had its advantages. Their public affairs could be managed in a more economical way and the taxes were much less. Four or five dollars in money a year answered for plantation purposes, the accounts of the plantation officers being allowed on their highway taxes. The money raised for the support of schools was often paid in produce from the farm, so that the burdens of taxation were lightly felt and easily borne. In 1847, there was a project started by Phineas Frost and others, of Bethel, for the incorporation of a new town, made up of the east part of Bethel, Milton plantation and the Gore. The plan found much favor in Bethel, but was stoutly resisted by the Gore and defeated.

After this, the affairs of the plantation moved on in a very quiet way. Some changes had been made in the population. Caleb Barrows, with his large family, had gone to Aroostook, and Daniel H. Crockett took his farm. Geo. W. Cummings, with several grown up boys, went west and Hiram Day moved from his hill farm to the place made vacant by Mr. Cummings. Sylvanus Bartlett moved to Greenwood and was succeeded by Wm. O. Pearson. Simeon Buck moved away and his place was occupied by Geo. W. Crockett, who married Esther, daughter of Robert Bearce. John G. Burns occupied the Peter Kimball place, and after living a few years in a new house built nearly opposite the Bailey place, Mr. Kimball moved to Norway, where

several of his sons had gone. A few years later, Hudson and Samuel Bailey sold out to John B. Merrill and went west, where the latter soon died. The old Moody place, south of Bailey's, afterwards occupied by Andrew Cates, had been dismantled some years before, and the land added to the Bailey farm. Josiah Moody built a stand on the hill, near the west part of the lot where Ansel Moody now lives.

The last census taken of the Gore as a separate municipality was in 1870. There were then in the plantation seventeen dwelling houses, eighteen families and ninety-five inhabitants, only three more than in 1837, when the surplus revenue was divided. The inhabitants consisted of forty-four white and one colored males, and fifty white females. The names and ages, by families, as recorded by the census enumerator were as follows:

1. John G. Burns 58, Eliza G. 21, Josephine 9.
2. John A. Buck 40, Mary C. 35, Emma E. 16, Solomon C. 13, George E. 11, Freddie 9, Mary J. 6, Cora A. 4, Amos A. 2.
3. Emeline McCrillis 37, Ida F. 14, Georgie E. 12, Nellie A. 9, Lorilla F. 5.
4. Albert Billings 36, Julia A. 33, Albert O. 14, Geo. W. 12, Charles H. 9, Cora E. 7.
5. Joseph Cummings 61, Clara 26, Roscoe W. 23.
6. Hezekiah S. Pingree 41, Roxana B. 33, Iva A. 3, Isaac H. 1.
7. Hiram Day 56, Eben E. Peverley 29, Carrie E. Peverley 23, Herbert E. 6, Capitola B. 1.
8. James B. Dudley 38, Ellen 29.
9. Wm. O. Pearson 54, Clementine 48, Wm. H. 29, Mary E. 19, Della S. Moore 15.
10. Robert Bearce 69, Betsey 68, Leroy D. Morgan 26, Mary E. 26.
11. Geo. W. Crockett 40, Esther F. 39, Elizabeth F. 15, Robert B. 12, Georgiana 9, Harry 7, William 6, Lucy A. 5,

Jonathan 3, James H. Swan 40, Imogene 9, Frank Williams (colored) 23.

12. Ansel Moody 45, Mary P. 38, Fred. 14, Frank 10, Josiah 6.

13. John Buck 66, Hannah 68, Jerusha 24.

14. Arabella Estes 29, John G. 12, Sylvester B. 9, Anna E. 5, Irving 3, Emogene 1.

15. Oliver G. Swan 44, Lois E. 31, Eliza J. 13, Letis A. 11, Sibyl B. 10, Moses A. 8, Arvilla 5, Cora A. 2, Henry E. 1½.

16. Peter Brooks 47, Arvilla 44, Henrietta 16, Prescott 23, Clarinda 12, Christiana 10, Wm. E. 4.

17. Jonathan Kimball 72, Satina 62, Almada Newton 31, Anna H. 8.

18. John B. Merrill 39, Sarah M. 31, Cora J. 6.

When this census was taken, Jonathan Kimball was the last survivor of the first settlers then living on the Gore, and he died soon after. John Buck and Joseph Cummings were here early, but they were minors when they came, and the former, when of age, settled in Bethel, where he lived many years and then returned here. In 1873, Hamlin's Grant was annexed to Woodstock, and the circumstances which led to it were briefly these. John B. Merrill, formerly of Pray & Merrill, traders at Bryant's Pond, sold out and bought the Bailey farm on the Gore. He was a man of considerable energy and push, and entered into several business enterprises which proved unsuccessful. To retrieve his waning fortunes, he opened a liquor shop at his house, and under the protection of the licensing board of the plantation, of which he was one, he disposed of large quantities of liquor which he purchased of the State Liquor Agent. The report of that official for 1873, showed that Merrill had purchased the year previous over three thousand dollars' worth. It was sold in Woodstock, Milton Plantation and Rumford, and in fact, into towns quite remote from the Gore. It was regarded by temperance people as a nuisance, and the prosecuting officer of the County was appealed to, but declared

himself powerless to do anything so long as Merrill was protected by a license, and circumstances were such that he could hold the license as long as he pleased. There was only one chance left, and that was to annex the plantation to the staunch temperance town of Woodstock, and measures were at once taken to accomplish this result. The movement was begun on the Gore, in the shape of a petition to the Legislature, which was signed by Ansel Moody, W. O. and W. H. Pearson and a few others, and by a large number of voters in Woodstock. At the hearing before the Legislative committee, Merrill appeared and defended, but the committee were practically unanimous in favor of annexation and so reported; the measure was then carried through the Legislature with but little difficulty, and its approval by the Governor put an end to Hamlin's Gore as separate organization, and to its legalized liquor shop. Merrill soon after moved away, owing the State liquor agent quite a large sum, for which the inhabitants of the Gore were responsible, and the collection of which was enforced by legal process. It has been nine years since the Gore lost its identity and became a part of Woodstock; it was only returning to Woodstock that territory which belonged to it, and which was left off by a mistake of the surveyor made seventy-five years before.

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE BAPTISTS.

The first settlers of Woodstock were generally church going people and felt seriously the loss of the privileges they had previously enjoyed, when they came into this wilderness. A perusal of Chase's Journal shows that meetings were occasionally held at the houses of the settlers, at some of which they had preaching, at others reading, and at others they had only a social gathering. Mr. Chase himself became a lay preacher, and Jacob Whitman was early in the habit of expounding the

Scriptures in the log houses of the settlers and also in Greenwood. It is stated, on the authority of Jacob Whitman, that the first preaching meeting ever held in town was at the house of Luther Whitman, and that the preacher was Elder John Tripp, of Hebron. This house stood a little south of where the Whitman school house now stands and on the same side of the road. The date of this meeting Mr. Whitman could not remember, but thought it was probably in 1802. In 1802, says David Ricker, Elder Tripp preached here and two persons were baptized. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper was also observed for the first time in this town, Jacob Whitman and Stephen Chase officiating as deacons. The early Baptists of Woodstock belonged to the church in Paris, some of them having joined there before coming here. David Ricker says that some years later a "branch" of the Baptist church of Paris was organized in this town, but as the early records of the Paris church are lost, the precise date cannot be fixed. This "branch" also included some persons living in the north part of Paris. The names of the early members are William and Deborah Berry, Jacob and Dorcas Whitman, Luther Whitman, Calvin Cole, Christopher Bryant, Stephen Chase, Ephraim Drake, Lydia and Tabitha Briggs, Bethiah Swan, Sally Bryant and Betsey Cole. Very soon afterwards there was a revival and nineteen were added, making a total of thirty-four members. Chase's journal gives some account of the early meetings. Under date of August 16, 1802, he says: "Went to a lecture at Mr. Becklar's and heard Mr. Grant." This was doubtless the first meeting ever held in Woodstock, and whether it was a religious meeting or not the journal does not specify. It is quite probable, however, that it was a sermon that Mr. Grant delivered.

On the fourth of September, 1802, Mr. Chase again enters in his journal, as follows: "Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's," but he does not give us the name of the preacher. It is probable, however, that this was the meeting spoken of by

Jacob Whitman, and that there was preaching by Elder Tripp. The next meeting spoken of by Mr. Chase was held on the twenty-seventh of September, when he "went to meeting and heard Mr. Tripp at Luther Briggs'." After this, meetings are of frequent mention, and Mr. Tripp, Mr. Low, Mr. Woodward and Mr. Chase are among the speakers named. He also speaks of hearing "Dea. Berry," "Dea. Willis," "Mr. Ricker" and others, who were not preachers, but exhorters. The meetings were held at the different houses in the neighborhood, at the two Swans', the two Chases', Luther Briggs', the two Whitmans' and at Mr. Cole's. This was Consider Cole, who did not live in No. 3, but just across the line in Greenwood. Elder Chase was of Buckfield, and Elder Tripp of Hebron; Elder Hooper, of Paris, also preached occasionally here. These preachers were Baptist missionaries, and the seed thus early sown by them fell upon good ground and bore much fruit, for the Baptist was the leading denomination here for many years, and is one of the strongest now.

The few scattering entries in Chase's journal give us a very good idea of the state of the cause at the end of seven years from the first settlement. For the first three years, no meetings were had, and the population was not such as to justify the holding of meetings; but as new families came in, the Baptist churches, which were then strong in Paris and Hebron, began to look after this new field. The small log huts of the settlers were the only places where meetings could be held, and the limited accommodations for keeping the minister, and the always coarse and sometimes scanty fare set before him, were by no means attractive, but such as they had the settlers freely offered, and the ministers of those days were not at all fastidious; they were true and earnest workers in their Master's vineyard, and not only ready and willing, but anxious to make personal sacrifices for the good of souls. And it would seem that they did not labor without results, for Mr. Chase speaks of two instances where several persons were baptized, including himself and wife,

and he probably did not make a record of them all. Mr. Chase was subsequently chosen a Deacon of the Baptist church in Paris, and though residing some nine or ten miles away, he frequently went there to meeting. With these early efforts, persistently followed up in after years, it is no wonder that the Baptists took the lead of other denominations from the very beginning, and for many years was the only organized religious body in town. Jacob Whitman was a pillar of strength in the early days. He would labor hard upon the land all the week, and then preach on Sunday to his neighbors. Stephen Chase also became a preacher or exhorter. John Becklar, though his native tongue was Dutch, was a good scholar, and on Sundays, when they had no preacher, he read a sermon or from some religious book, no doubt to the edification of his hearers.

We have shown that the Calvinist Baptists early occupied this field, and they held a large portion of it for many years. The branch of the Paris church, early organized here, became eventually the Paris and Woodstock church, which was organized in 1828, and continues its organization to the present time. This church is made up of Baptists from the south-east part of Woodstock and the north-east part of Paris, and their place of meeting is at Paris Harbor, where they own either part or the whole of a very convenient church edifice. The Paris and Woodstock church first sent delegates to the association in 1828, and the names of those representing the church for a series of years are given below. The names of ordained ministers are in small capitals, the licensed preachers in italics, and the figures at the end represent the number of members that year.

1828. *Jacob Whitman*, Christopher Bryant, William Berry.—35.

1829. Jacob Whitman, Thomas R. Carman.—39.

1830. Eben. Drake, Luther Perkins.—27.

1831. Daniel Macomber, Eben. Drake.—29.

1832. William Berry, Luther Perkins.—34.

1833. *Luther Perkins*, William Berry.—34.
 1834. *Luther Perkins*, Dea. William Berry, Dea. Cornelius Perkins.—34.
 1835. Same.—34.
 1836. *Luther Perkins*, William Berry.—35.
 1837. Deacons Berry and Perkins.—39.
 1838. E. Drake.—42.
 1839. Dea. William Berry, R. Chandler.—51.
 1840. Dea. Berry, Z. Andrews.—51.
 1841. Dea. Perkins, Z. *Andrews*.—50.
 1842. E. Drake, Z. *Andrews*, Chas. Perkins.—62.
 1843. Same and Dea. Berry.—63.
 1844. LUTHER PERKINS, Sylvanus Dunham, Z. *Andrews*, C. Perkins.—67.
 1845. REUBEN MILNER, Wm. Berry, J. Benson.—68.
 1846. ADDISON ABBOTT, Gibbs Benson, E. Drake.—71.
 1847. ADDISON ABBOTT, Z. *Andrews*, Dea. Gibbs Benson, C. Perkins.—71.
 1848. ADDISON ABBOTT, Stillman Berry, Harvey Berry.—71.
 1849. Same.—70.
 1850. Same and Dea. Benson and C. Perkins.—68.
 1851. Same minister and Dea. S. Berry, C. Perkins, L. Whitman.—66.
 1852. Same minister and C. *Perkins*, L. Whitman, H. Berry.—63.
 1853. C. *Perkins*, Dea. S. Berry, H. Berry, L. Whitman.—72.
 1854. Deacons Berry and Benson, H. Berry, L. Whitman, D. Perkins.
 1855. C. PERKINS, G. Benson, Z. *Andrews*, H. Berry.—66.
 1856. C. PERKINS, G. Benson, Z. *Andrews*, H. Berry.—46.

The reason of the falling off in membership in 1830, was the formation that year of the Woodstock and Greenwood church, which took away a portion of its strength, and again, in 1856,

by the formation of the Bryant's Pond church in 1855. The ministers since the above date have been M. Lawrence, R. B. Andrews, O. Richardson, Wm. Beavins, H. C. Estes, D. D., and T. G. Lyons. Some of these have been settled and the others have merely supplied.

The Woodstock and Greenwood church was organized in 1830. It took the Baptists from the west part of Woodstock and the east part of Greenwood. The meetings were generally held in the Bryant neighborhood in Greenwood, though sometimes in the Whitman school district in Woodstock. This church never owned any church edifice, its meetings being held in school houses. It was disorganized in 1855, and its members became members of the Bryant's Pond church. Its first and subsequent delegates to the association were as follows :

- 1830. Dea. Jacob Whitman, Dea. Christopher Bryant, Jr.—41.
- 1831. Jacob Whitman and Jonathan Cole.—40.
- 1832. Same.—40.
- 1833. Same.—40.
- 1834. Same.—38.
- 1835. Same.—37.
- 1836. Same.—33.
- 1837. Same.—29.
- 1838. Jacob Whitman, Joseph Whitman, Dea. C. Bryant.—29.
- 1839. Dea. Bryant, D. Ricker.—37.
- 1840. Same.—34.
- 1841. Same and L. Whitman.—34.
- 1842. Same and Jacob Whitman.—30.
- 1843. REUBEN MILNER, C. Bryant, L. Whitman, Cyprian Cole.—38.
- 1844. REUBEN MILNER, C. Bryant, D. Ricker.
- 1845. Same minister and Dea. C. Bryant, Jacob Whitman.—37.

1846. Jacob Whitman, C. Bryant, Cyprian Cole, *D. Ricker, Jr.*—35.
 1847. Same.—34.
 1848. Same.—35.
 1849. *D. Ricker*, C. Bryant.—34.
 1850. *J. Whitman*, *D. Ricker*, C. Bryant, C. Cole.—34.
 1851. *D. Ricker*.—34.
 1852. Same.—32.
 1853. Same and C. Bryant.—31.
 1854. DAVID RICKER, Dea. C. Bryant, J. Cole, R. Whitman.—36.
 1855. D. RICKER, C. Bryant, S. Cole, R. Whitman.—39.

The Hamlin's Gore Baptist Church embraced the Gore, the north part of Woodstock, and a few families in the east part of Bethel. It was organized in 1827, and continued its organization for twenty-eight years, when it was merged into the church at Bryant's Pond. It had no church edifice and early held its meetings in private houses, school houses, and sometimes, in summer, in barns. Its numbers were much larger than those of the other churches of which Woodstock formed a part, due largely to the efficient labors of Rev. Ransom Dunham, who was its first pastor, and sustained that relation for many years. Abijah Lapham was the first Deacon, and Calvin Jackson the second. Its representation in the association is given below:

1828. Abijah Lapham, Josiah Moody, Amos Bryant.—35.
 1829. Abijah Lapham, Tilden Bartlett.—39.
 1830. Peter Kimball, Stephen Estes.—41.
 1831. Calvin Jackson, Amos Bryant.—39.
 1832. Abijah Lapham.—38.
 1833. Same and George W. Cummings.—38.
 1834. Calvin Jackson, G. W. Cummings.—34.
 1835. Calvin Jackson, Amos Bryant.—33.
 1836. *Ransom Dunham*, Amos Bryant, Calvin Jackson.—34.
 1837. RANSOM DUNHAM, Amos Bryant, George W. Cummings.—59.

- 1838. RANSOM DUNHAM, Seneca Landers, John Bird.—65.
- 1839. R. DUNHAM, Peter Kimball, S. Hall.—66.
- 1840. Same.—67.
- 1841. R. DUNHAM, C. Jackson, John Lapham, John Bird.—67.
- 1842. R. DUNHAM, John Clark, Amos Bryant.—81.
- 1843. R. DUNHAM, H. Moody.—97.
- 1844. R. Dunham, Nahum P. Moody, Eli H. Cushman.—94.
- 1845. Same, Hezekiah Moody, Stephen Estes.—87.
- 1846. Same, A. Bryant, S. Landers.—69.
- 1847. Same, J. Clark, Silas Billings, Amos Bryant.—68.
- 1848. Same, H. Moody, S. Estes, Caleb Besse.
- 1849. Same, J. Lapham, H. Moody, A. Bryant.—61.
- 1850. Same, Dea. John Lapham, A. Bryant.—54.
- 1851. Same, John Lapham, L. Moody, S. Estes.—50.
- 1852. Z. *Andrews*, J. Lapham, S. Landers, L. P. Cummings.—42.
- 1853. Same, J. Lapham, H. Moody, A. Bryant.—42.
- 1854. Same, S. Estes, H. Moody.—43.
- 1855. ROBERT GOUD, J. Lapham, S. Landers, A. Bryant.—39.

The Bryant's Pond Baptist Church was organized in 1855-6, its memberships being made up of the Hamlin's Gore, Woodstock and Greenwood, and part of the Paris and Woodstock churches. A convenient church edifice was built at Bryant's Pond and dedicated in 1856. Its first delegates to the Oxford Baptist Association, and those for a few subsequent years, are here given :

- 1856. DAVID RICKER, Ransom Dunham, C. Bryant, S. Estes, S. Landers.—Membership, 91.
- 1857. D. RICKER, C. Bryant, John Lapham, C. Cole.—85.
- 1858. M. LAWRENCE, D. Ricker, C. Bryant, J. Lapham.
- 1859. M. LAWRENCE, John Lapham, D. Ricker, Dustin Bryant, Geo. W. Ricker.—99.

1860. D. Ricker, J. Lapham, C. Bryant, E. Landers, J. Cummings.—98.

1861. Z. MORTON, D. Ricker, C. Bryant, J. Lapham.—101.

1862. W. BEAVINS, D. Ricker, J. Lapham, C. Bryant, J. Moody, J. Cummings.—88.

1863. Same, G. W. Ricker, D. Bryant.—95.

1864. Same, S. Estes, J. Lapham.

1865. T. J. SWETT, D. Ricker, J. Lapham, S. Estes, J. Moody.—86.

1866. Same, D. Bryant, J. Moody, R. L. Cole, S. Estes.—85.

1867. Same, Dea. D. Bryant, Dea. J. Moody, R. L. Cole, S. Estes.—85.

Ministers since 1867, have been A. Morton, J. C. Tucker, A. C. Herrick, T. G. Lyons, and Seth Benson.

UNIVERSALISTS.

It is not probable that any of the early settlers of this town were Universalists. Most of them, as already stated, were Baptists, and the second denomination in numbers and influence for many years, was the Methodist. D. T. Stevens, N. C. Hodgdon and Mighill Jewett were among the ministers who quite early came here to preach, and their labors were not without results. Among those who early embraced this belief was the large Perham family, the descendants of Lemuel, who came from Paris. The Day and Dudley families also became Universalists quite early. D. T. Stevens held a three days' meeting here, February 9, 10 and 11, 1843, when he baptized thirteen persons, and the Woodstock Universalist church was organized with the following members: Alexander Day, Joel Perham, Alfred Chase, Kilbon Perham, Perrin Dudley, Joshua Perham, Joel Perham, Jr., Sidney Perham, Azel Perham, Sylvania Perham, Sarah P. Carter, Elvira Chase, Paulina Dudley, Almena J. Perham, Mary Perham and Delphina Whitman. At the first

meeting, Perrin Dudley was Moderator and Sidney Perham Clerk; Joel Perham and Alfred Chase were elected Stewards.

1844. Perrin Dudley Moderator and Kilbon Perham Clerk; Sidney Perham and Joshua Perham were elected Stewards.

July 29th, John A. Caswell was dismissed from the church.

March 22, 1845, Joseph Whitman was dismissed.

1848, June 17. Perrin Dudley, Moderator and Kilbon Perham, Clerk; Sidney Perham and Kilbon Perham, Stewards.

1850, June 29. Sidney Perham, Jonathan Perham and Kilbon Perham were chosen a committee to take into consideration the best method of raising funds to support preaching.

1857, April 18. Officers elected were Joel Perham, Jr., Moderator; Kilbon Perham, Clerk; Sidney Perham and Kilbon Perham, Stewards; Joshua Perham, Alexander Day and Kilbon Perham, Collectors. July 11. Voted to receive Sophronia Perham, Ann M. King, Alexander Day, Thomas B. Carter and A. P. Bowker as members of the church, and on the following day the right hand of fellowship was given by Rev. Zenas Thompson to the above named persons, and also to Sarah A. Gallison. September 5th, Sidney Perham, Alexander Day, Kilbon Perham and T. B. Carter were chosen delegates to the Oxford Universalist Association, at Bethel.

1864, June 5. Frances L. Fuller, Henrietta D. Cummings and Martha J. Tuttle were baptized; sermon by Rev. Z. Thompson.

1865, July 9. The ordinance of baptism was administered to Mrs. Hannah E. Hilton, Mrs. Eliza A. Jacobs and Mrs. Maria G. Day, by Rev. Zenas Thompson.

1867, April 14. This day Rev. E. W. Coffin began his labors with the church, and for the first time in the history of the church it had a settled pastor, and several members bought a parsonage.

These few extracts from the records will give some idea of the church. Its numbers were never large and its resources, always limited. Its meetings, up to the time of building the

town house, which was somewhere about the year 1850, were held in school houses, and generally in the one in the Chase District. They were then held in the town house until the church was built at Bryant's Pond. The society had long contemplated building a house of worship and had held many meetings in pursuance thereof. It was finally decided to build and the timber was hauled to the spot. The place selected was on the County road below.

But now the Grand Trunk Railway was building through the town, and it soon became apparent that a village would spring up around the station at Bryant's Pond, and so it was wisely determined to locate the house there. A fine lot was given by Mr. Joseph Frye, and the house was located in the Pine grove where it still stands. It was built by Mr. Moses Houghton and was very substantially made.

MINISTERS. D. T. Stevens was the first laborer in this field, and was greatly beloved by the early members of this faith. N. C. Hodgdon was also an occasional preacher here. After the meetings were held at the town house, John L. Stevens, who afterwards entered politics and has been a foreign minister for the last dozen or more years, preached here a portion of the time. T. J. Tenney, of Norway, preached frequently in Woodstock and to great acceptance. In 1854, after the church edifice at Bryant's Pond was dedicated, Rev. Zenas Thompson, who was settled over the church in Bethel and resided there, engaged for half the time here. He was an able preacher, and the church was much strengthened under his ministry. Rev. A. G. Gaines, now at the head of the St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., succeeded Mr. Thompson at Bethel, and also for one or two seasons preached a portion of the time at Bryant's Pond. After him came John Dore, O. H. Johnson, and finally, Ezekiel W. Coffin, a native of Maine, but long a resident of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, his last settlement before coming here being Jaffrey, N. H., came here with his family. Several of the members of the society united with him in the pur-

chase of a building for a parsonage. The place selected was the one previously occupied by Joseph Moody and Wm. Ackley and others. He commenced his labors here in the spring of 1867, as stated in the records, and the society began to feel that it had taken a new departure and was on the high road to prosperity. But after preaching with us a year, Mr. Coffin became discontented, or at least his family did, and the society were surprised by the announcement that he had received and accepted a call to go to Orange, Mass. He has since deceased. The society was soon after weakened by the removal of quite a number of members from town. J. F. Simmons, who was settled at Bethel, has preached for the society since Mr. Coffin went away, and for some years they were without a regular supply. Quite recently, Rev. L. H. Tabor has moved here with his family, preaches here a portion of the time, and also in the adjoining towns.

A list of persons who contributed to the support of the society a year previous, and during the ministry of Mr. Coffin, is given below: S. A. Brock, A. P. Bowker, F. A. Barstow, C. P. Berry, K. T. Bryant, J. C. Billings, H. C. Berry, Benj. Bacon, F. M. Bartlett, D. P. Bowker, Lawson Bryant, J. Churchill, Perrin Dudley, T. R. Day, Alex. Day, Elijah Day, Daniel Day, John Day, H. F. Cole, N. B. Crockett, Henrietta Cummings, A. T. Cummings, G. Cole, S. B. Doughty, Wm. Day, Caleb Fuller, G. G. Fuller, Artemas Felt, Elbridge Fifield, Granville N. Felt, Samuel B. Frost, Hannah Hilton, Levi J. Gilbert, J. C. Gallison, Sarah A. Gallison, Moses Houghton, E. M. Hobbs, J. M. Gallison, Austin A. Gray, Aaron M. Irish, L. C. Jewell, Thaddeus R. Knight, Wm. B. Lapham, Danville J. Libby, Cyrus Millett, Sylvania Perham, Kilbon Perham, Joel Perham, Joel Perham, Jr., Joshua Perham, Joseph Pray, Andrew J. Perham, Rufus S. Randall, Alanson M. Trull, David G. Swan, James Sheran, Mrs. Martha J. Tuttle, Chas. O. Whitman, Harrison S. Whitman, John C. Warren, Alanson M. Whitman, Geo. W. Whitman, Lyman York, Ansel Dudley, sixty-four in all.

The plans and specifications for the church edifice at Bryant's

Pond were furnished by Ezra F. Beal, of Norway, October 10, 1851; it was commenced in the spring of 1852, and was formally dedicated February 2, 1853. It was the first church erected in town, and the first one in Oxford County north of Norway, owned exclusively by the Universalist denomination. The services of the dedication were conducted as follows: Reading of the Scriptures and invocation by Rev. John L. Stevens, of Norway; sermon by Rev. M. Goodrich, of Lewiston; dedicatory prayer by Rev. D. T. Stevens, of Norway. In the afternoon, a sermon was preached by Rev. John L. Stevens. The meetings were largely attended, and much interest was manifested in the occasion. The building, all finished ready for use, cost about two thousand dollars, and the sale of pews liquidated the debt.

A social Library was organized in connection with the Universalist Society in Woodstock, Nov. 18, 1843. It was organized by virtue of a warrant issued to Alden Chase from Robinson Parlin, a Justice of the Peace. At the first meeting, holden on the above day, Robinson Parlin was chosen Moderator and Sidney Perham, Clerk. Alden Chase, Robinson Parlin and Sidney Perham were appointed a committee to report a constitution. They subsequently made a report which was accepted. Robinson Parlin, Joel Perham and Sidney Perham were chosen managers, Alfred Chase, Librarian, and Sidney Perham, Alden Chase and Robinson Parlin a committee to purchase books.

The Constitution, which contained twenty-two articles, provided for an annual meeting at the dwelling house of the Librarian on the first Saturday in December. Fifty cents were required to be paid by each member on joining, and an annual assessment of not less than ten cents. Books were allowed to be kept twelve weeks, and only one volume could be taken out at a time by the same person. Article 19 provided that no book should be received into the library except such as a majority of the Universalist members should approve. Article 20

provided that the library should be kept within the limits of School District Number 3, in Woodstock. The memberships were not confined to Woodstock. Robinson Parlin was of Paris, and several citizens of that town became members. The library was intended to be sectarian, as a few of the titles from the list of books first purchased will show: Paige's Selections, Titles of Jesus, Life of Murray, Quinby's Exposition, Whittemore on the Parables, Smith on Divine Government, Ballou's Select Sermons, Treatise on Atonement, Law of Kindness, Universalism vs. Partialism, Radical Hints to Universalists, Universalist Guide, Happy Death Scenes, Ancient and Modern History of Universalism, Compend of Divinity, Crown of Thorns, Paige's Commentaries, etc.

At a meeting holden July 10, 1858, it was voted to move the library to the Universalist church at Bryant's Pond. Alfred Chase served as Librarian, with the exception of part of the year 1858, from the date of organization in 1843 to 1861, when Joel Perham, Jr., was chosen to succeed him. He served two years and was succeeded by Delphina Whitman, who served until 1868. The last recorded meeting of the proprietors was holden June 27, 1868. E. W. Coffin was chosen Moderator and Kilbon Perham Clerk. Joshua Perham, Perrin Dudley and E. W. Coffin were chosen managers. Soon after this the organization was dissolved and the books were divided among the members. It existed as long as most voluntary organizations of this kind do, and no doubt accomplished much good to the denomination, as it brought many valuable denominational books within the reach of those who were not able to own them.

THE METHODISTS.

The early Methodists of Woodstock were the families of David Ricker and Noah Curtis. Later, these were re-enforced by the Davis and Stephens families and others. The four named were strong and influential families, and left a numer-

ous posterity, most of whom have adopted the religious views of their fathers. Jesse H. Stephens, son of Capt. Samuel, became quite a noted preacher of the Methodist denomination. For more than half a century they had no church edifice, but held their meetings, at first, in private houses, and in summer in barns, and later in the school houses. The first class was formed here about the year 1814, under the ministration of Rev. John Adams, and contained some fifteen members. This was the nucleus of the church and society which, next to the Baptist, became the most numerous religious society in town. The Fickett and Nute families, which came here from 1818 to 1820, were Methodists.

In 1856, a church edifice was erected in the lower part of the town, near Andrews' Mills, by the Methodists and Free Baptists. Subsequently, the Free Baptists built a house of worship at West Paris, and the Methodists became the exclusive owners of the church in Woodstock. The movers in the erection of this church edifice and those who contributed the most liberally, were Adoniram Curtis and Orsamus Nute, both of whom have since left town, Chester D. Fickett, Nathan L. Marshall (a Free Baptist living in Paris), Joseph Davis and Rev. Levi Eldridge, who was at that time pastor of the Methodist church in Woodstock. The Methodists also had an interest in the church built mostly by the Baptists at Bryant's Pond, and for some years occupied it one-fourth of the time. Rev. George Briggs, who resided at Bryant's Pond, was the first minister under this arrangement. He has since deceased in Paris.

Woodstock has never been a circuit of itself; it has been at different periods united with Bethel, Rumford and Paris. The Maine Conference was organized in 1824. The records of the Woodstock church are so incomplete that it is impossible to give a list of all the ministers that have supplied here. In 1830, the minister was M. Davis; 1831, J. Downing; 1832, B. Bryant; 1833, J. Stone; 1834, H. W. Latham; 1835, Dan

Perry; 1836, W. F. Farrington; 1838, J. C. Perry; 1839, R. Mitchell; 1840, D. F. Quinby; 1843, Jonathan Fairbanks. Since that time the circuit has been supplied, among others, by J. Lull, M. B. Cummings, T. Whittier, Joseph Mooar, J. L. Frazier, A. Turner, Geo. Briggs, L. Eldridge, R. H. Ford, Mr. Fogg, J. Collins and E. Gerry. The present incumbent is Rev. G. B. Hannaford, a native of Winthrop. The church is now in a flourishing condition.

MILLERISM.

There is one chapter in the religious history of this town which the historian, if governed by his own wishes, would leave unwritten, but which, as an impartial chronicler of events, he would not be justified in omitting. It may reflect no real discredit upon that portion of our population who embraced the delusion about to be described, but it certainly exhibits, in a strong light, the weaknesses of human nature when influenced by emotions of fear, or when under the influence of intense religious excitement. Intelligence has little or nothing to do with it, for among the most fanatical of our town's people on this occasion, were those who had previously borne the highest character for sound judgment and practical common sense. In giving a brief account of the disreputable transactions which took place in this town during the year 1843, names will generally⁴ be omitted.

It was the preaching and writings of William Miller, who, from a study of the Book of Daniel and the Apocalypse, and a system of figuring not easily described, worked out and proclaimed the second advent and the winding up of all things terrestrial in 1843. Miller was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1780, and died in 1849. He was a farmer, moved to Low Hampton, N. Y., and began to preach his peculiar doctrines in 1833. He traveled and preached and wrote, and his followers

at one time were reckoned about fifty thousand. Though proclaimed for some years, the startling doctrines of Miller do not appear to have had any marked effect upon the people of this State until the year prior to the time when, if the doctrines were true, these great events were to take place. In 1842, lecturers who had embraced Miller's views came into this town, and spoke in the school houses, sometimes to quite large audiences, drawn out more from curiosity than anything else. At these lectures, charts were exhibited, with figures of the monsters described by the prophet Daniel, and intended for effect. Whether sincere or not, these speakers appeared to be terribly in earnest, as the writer can bear witness, who attended several of these lectures. To the superficial mind, their reasoning and reckoning appeared plausible, and this was the first class to embrace the delusion. After this, it spread like wildfire, making proselytes in every part of the town, and, as the time drew nigh, the excitement grew more and more intense. The proselytes to the new faith were mostly from the Methodist denomination, but there were many in other denominations who, while taking no active part, felt that the doctrine might be true. The result was that the cause of religion was stimulated in all denominations. The Baptists largely increased their number of communicants, and a Free Baptist church sprung up on the Gore and at North Woodstock, with nearly a hundred members. The most hardened disbelievers, under the immense pressure brought to bear, became temporarily softened, confessed their sins and joined the church. It may be added (for this Free Baptist church will not again be referred to) that in a little more than a year it began to melt away, and in eighteen months from the date of its organization no vestige of a church was left. Its pastor, during its ephemeral existence, was a Rev. Mr. Kennerson, a young man who came here from New Hampshire. Rev. Mr. Hazeltine, of Bethel, also preached on the Gore, more or less, about that time. The Universalists, who do not believe in a future second advent, organized a church near the beginning

of 1843, as a conservative movement, with a view, not so much of staying the progress of the delusion, for this was impossible, but of so influencing it that the town would receive the least possible harm from it.

But the Millerites, as the time drew near, or many of them, seemed to be literally insane with excitement. Most of the farmers put in the seed for a crop in the spring of 1843, but many of them refused to harvest it in the autumn, and the town authorities wisely took the matter in hand and harvested the crops, and thus averted a partial famine. Work was neglected or suspended on many farms all through the season; meetings were constantly held, and ascension robes were prepared for many. One of the peculiar tenets of the sect was a literal interpretation of the New Testament, where the multitude are told that they must become as little children. A large tent was erected on the land of Benjamin Stephens, on the County road from Paris to Rumford, where their meetings were held, and where the most ludicrous, not to say disgusting proceedings were had. The floor was covered with straw, and upon it men and women, boys and girls would roll and tumble promiscuously, imitating, to the best of their ability, the language and acts of young children. If they were traveling upon the highway and happened to meet anyone not of their own belief, they would get down on their hands and knees and creep in the sand, imitating the sounds and motions of children who were too young to walk. Feet washing was one of the observances in the tent, the hair being used as a towel. Sometimes a person would wake up in the night, pretending to be impressed with the duty to go and wash somebody's feet in a distant part of the town, and, faithful to the impression, he would immediately go to the place indicated, call the person up, perform the ceremony and return home. One man lost a child by death, and kept the remains in the house several months, with the expectation of being able to raise it from the dead. This man became violently insane and died by his own hand, a sad commentary on the form of faith

he had embraced. But while these things were transpiring, there was a strong conservative element developed in town, which at length became aggressive, and determined that these disgusting scenes should be stopped. So strong was the pressure brought to bear, that many of their foolish practices were abandoned, and when after several days had been set for the final consummation of all things sublunary, and the world continued to move upon its axis, and day continued to follow night in the usual way; and finally when the year had passed away without bringing the world's crisis, their faith began to weaken, the excitement to subside, and gradually most of the deluded ones returned to their usual vocations. But the effects of the excitement showed themselves in various ways for some years after. Some of the families who had embraced the creed of Miller, returned to the bosom of the church from which they had strayed, but others adopted a modified form of faith, calling themselves Second Adventists, and continue to be known as such to the present time. It is but fair to say that they are respectable members of society, and none of them pretend to justify the performances growing out of the insane delusions of 1843.

TEMPERANCE.

When Woodstock was first settled, and for many years afterwards, the sale of intoxicating liquors was unrestricted, and the use of them was everywhere common. No building could be raised without rum, and liquor in some form was common in almost every household. The man who would furnish a gallon of New England rum for the use of those at work upon the highways, was credited a dollar on his highway taxes. The town furnished rum and whiskey at military trainings and for those employed on the repair of roads. The minister drank it, and it would have been deemed an act of inhospitality for the head of a family to allow the minister or a neighbor who had

called upon him, to depart without offering him intoxicating beverage to drink. It was an almost universal panacea for all ills; no one could be born without it, and no one could die without having it provided for his funeral. Of course there were moderate drinkers and those who drank to excess in Woodstock, the same as in other towns, but there were few, if any, in town who did not make use of more or less of it. It has been said that, as late as 1833, there was but one man in Woodstock who did not use intoxicating drinks, and that the only reason why he did not was because he loathed even the smell of it; and it is added that he himself regarded this as a great misfortune. This may or may not be true, but all accounts go to show that the early settlers of this town were given to drink, and not a few of them to excessive drinking. Liquors and a few groceries were often kept for sale in private houses long before any store was opened here. But Paris Hill stores furnished the great bulk of the liquor drank during those years. The first restriction upon the sale of liquors that appears on the records was in 1823, and this could hardly be called a restriction, for it only required those who wished to engage in the retail business to take out a license. In 1823, Rowse Bisbee and John R. Briggs were licensed to retail "strong liquors," and the latter was licensed every year thereafter for seven years. Eleazer C. Shaw was licensed in 1830, and for three years after; Zephaniah B. Whitman and Learned Whitman in 1833, William Cotton in 1834, and Welcome Kinsley, Edmund Chase and William Cotton in 1836. Briggs, Shaw and Kinsley were traders at Stephens' Mills, or "Woodstock Corner," as the hamlet was sometimes called, and this was the common resort for a majority of the male population of the town to assemble on Saturday afternoon and wrestle, pitch quoits, play ball, race horses and drink. These were the "good old days" that a few often referred to with regret after a large majority had realized the folly and wickedness of such a mode of life, and had banished intoxicating liquors from their homes.

But Woodstock in its worst days was probably no worse than other towns in respect to its intemperance, and it reformed much earlier than some did.

As showing the character of the restriction placed upon a retailer of strong liquors by the terms of his license, the following is here given :

“ Know all men by these presents, that we, William Cotton and Welcome Kinsley, within the town of Woodstock and County of Oxford and State of Maine, are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged unto E. C. Shaw, Treasurer of said Woodstock, in the full and just sum of three hundred dollars, to be paid to the said E. C. Shaw, or his successors in said office, to the true payment whereof we do bind ourselves, each of us, and our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the above named William Cotton, having been duly licensed as a retailer, in said town of Woodstock, to retail strong liquors, from the above mentioned date till the second Monday of September, 1837 : now if the said Cotton shall in all respects observe and conform himself to such rules and regulations in reference thereto, as may be prescribed by the bond granting said license, and shall in no respect violate any of the provisions of the act for the regulation of innholders, retailers and common victualers, then the above written obligation shall be void and of no effect, else shall abide and remain in full force and virtue.

“ Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us,

MELVIN POOL,

CHARLES COTTON.

WM. COTTON, [L. s.]

W. KINSLEY, [L. s.]”

The act here referred to was passed in 1833, and grew out of the efforts of the Maine State Temperance Society to stay the ravages which intemperance was making among all classes of our population. The licenses granted prior to this act were much less stringent, and in fact scarcely amounted to any restriction at all. Where officers whose duty it is to enforce the law are themselves opposed to the law, and a frequent party to its violation, the law becomes a dead letter. So the early statutes to regulate the sale of intoxicants, while complied with so far as to require bonds of innholders and common victualers,

were wholly disregarded in their spirit and execution. Training days generally brought out most of the people in the town, and even an election of officers was often attended by many who had no special interest there beyond that of mere lookers-on. On all these occasions, ardent spirits flowed freely. Newly-elected officers who did not "wet"—náy, "flood"—their commissions, were considered mean, and were bounced the first opportunity. So far was this spirit carried out that it became burdensome, and it was often the case that a person in the line of promotion was obliged to decline it on account of the expense it involved.

So the years glided by without any great change in the habits of the people in this regard, or any apparent apprehension on the part of the many as to what the result might be. There were even at this period, that is, as early as 1825, men and women in some sections of the State and elsewhere, and especially in the larger towns and cities, who had become alarmed at the prevalence of intemperance among the people, and who saw the need of organized effort to stay the progress of the destroyer. In 1827, the American Temperance Society was organized, and in 1832 the State Temperance Society held its first meeting in Augusta, presided over by the Governor of the State. Branches of this organization sprung up in various places; there was one at North Paris, and Cornelius Perkins, Asa Thurlow, and possibly one or two others, became members. In 1836, Rev. Caleb B. Davis, of Paris, visited Woodstock and probably delivered the first public temperance address ever given in town. A society was formed, and Rev. Ransom Dunham, Sidney Perham, Alden Chase, Henry H. Packard, and other young men and women, became members. Elder Dunham was installed pastor of the Baptist church on Hamlin's Gore that year, and one of the Deacons of the church raised objections to him on the ground of his temperance principles. Indeed, the statistics gathered and reported at the State Temperance meeting referred to, showed that the habit of drinking enslaved Christian and worldling alike, and some of the reports went to

show that in localities where efforts had been made to dispense with the stronger liquors, the most violent opposition to any limitation or restriction in the sale or use of intoxicants came from members of the churches. The same sentiment, to a great extent, prevailed among the church members of this town. It was regarded by the traders as an unwarrantable interference with their inalienable rights, to interfere with the traffic, and by the drinkers as a movement toward a sumptuary law, which should determine what they should and what they should not drink.

But Woodstock had made some progress in various ways. More was being done for the education of youth, and a class of young people had come up who were much better educated than their parents, young men and women who had decided opinions of their own and who saw and felt the great need of a reform in the life-long, ingrained habits of the older portions of the population. They went into this new movement, and several of the young men became public speakers and lectured to people upon the subject of temperance in the several school districts in town. They found it difficult to combat the prejudices of the habitual drinker and made but little progress, but they were all prepared to work, and needed only to have the ball set in motion by more experienced hands, to move against that enemy which had been as a blight and a mildew to the prosperity of their town since its earliest settlement. And the opportunity came at last. The Washingtonian movement, which began in a small way in Baltimore, gathered force as it advanced, and finally spread like wildfire through the New England States. It was the first organized movement in favor of total abstinence in this country, and was eminently successful. It reached the State of Maine and penetrated into the interior. It enlisted the sympathies and had the warm support of the pulpit and press. In no town in Maine was its work more effective and more lasting than in Woodstock. The young people sprang into the movement as a long wished for

opportunity, and many of their elders were not far behind them. *Probably a majority of the inhabitants took the pledge, and many past middle life, who had been partakers of the intoxicating cup from their youth, kept it sacred to the day of their death. In some towns, after the first excitement was over, many of the older people lapsed into their old ways, but it was not so here. A few may have done so and probably did, but most of them were true to their obligations, of which fact there is abundant proof. Among the early advocates of temperance in this town, none did more or better work than Sidney Perham. Born in 1819, he was hardly more than a boy when he began to talk temperance, from the total abstinence standpoint, in the school districts of the town and in the towns adjoining. Since that time he has been connected with every movement for the promotion of temperance and the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors that has been made in the State, and as an efficient worker in this cause he has achieved a national reputation. Associated with him in the work in Woodstock were many young men and women, who, in honoring the cause of humanity and progress, honored themselves as well. And these noble reformed men, who kept their plighted faith and worked with all their might to sustain the cause they had espoused, were entitled even to more credit than the others, for they were obliged first to break their shackles, which the young men had never worn. Since that time Woodstock has been a temperance town, and whenever that issue has come up to be acted upon, the vote of this town has been on the right side.

Several years before the passage of the first of our prohibitory laws, Woodstock was in favor of prohibition, as the record of one of the town meetings shows. It was in 1845 that an article was inserted in the warrant to the following effect: "To see if the town will instruct the Selectmen, Town Clerk and Treasurer to grant license to any persons to be retailers of rum, brandy, wine and gin, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes." Under this article the town ordered the question to be decided

by yes and no, at the call of the Clerk, those in favor of licensing to answer yes, and those opposed, no. Those who were present and did not vote, the Clerk marked "neutral." He also noted the absentees as such, so that the lists which follow embrace every legal voter in the town at that time. This vote was taken during the transition state of public opinion upon this subject, and many who voted in favor of license, afterwards became decided prohibitionists. A man's general character, therefore, is not to be judged by the manner in which he voted, though it may be set down for certain that every drinking man voted in favor of a place where he could procure his beverage.

Those who voted "Yes," or in favor of license, were: John Billings, Edward Bowker, Cyprian Bowker, Piram Bisbee, Luther Briggs, Joseph Bryant, 2d, Mahalon Bryant, Harvey Bowker, Bartholomew Cushman, Thomas C. Cushman, Josiah Churchill, Daniel Curtis, Morton Curtis, Seth Curtis, 2d, Alexander Day, Jr., Elijah Day, John Day, Eliphalet Davis, Gilman Farnum, Nathaniel J. Farnum, Ezekiel Fogg, Moses Houghton, Benjamin Jackson, John Lunt, Jr., Stephen Packard, Oliver Robbins, 2d, John Starbird, Jr., Samuel Stephens, Fessenden Swan, Alanson M. Whitman, David York, D. P. Hannaford and Edmund Curtis,—33.

Those who voted "No," or against license, were: Cyrus Andrews, William Brooks, Silas Billings, Charles Billings, Jonathan Billings, Eli Bryant, Cyrus Bryant, Cyprian Bowker, Jr., James Bowker, Thomas G. Clark, John Clark, Geo. W. Cushman, Jonathan Cole, Alfred Chase, Alden Chase, Merrill Chase, Daniel Curtis, 2d, Thomas B. Carter, Benjamin Davis, Stephen Davis, Joseph Dunham, Daniel Dunham, Benaiah Dow, Jr., Henry Dunham, Gilbert T. Dudley, John M. Dunham, Eleazer Ellis, Simon Fickett, John G. Felt, Lewis Fuller, Calvin Jackson, Isaac F. Knight, Josiah J. Knight, Orsamus Nute, Seth Perkins, Joel Perham, Sidney Perham, Stephen Packard, Jr., Henry H. Packard, Daniel Perkins, Cyrus Perkins, Cornelius Perkins, Joshua Perham, Kilbon Perham, Azel Perham, Simeon Rowe,

Merrill J. Rowe, David Ricker, Jr., Oliver Robbins, Jr., James Russ, Samuel S. Swan, John Thurlow, Joseph Whitman, Jacob Whitman, Bela Wyman, Seward Wyman, Nathaniel Getchell, Hosea B. Bisbee, Augustus Clark, Samuel Dolloff, Oren Glines, Peter Brooks and Philip Chandler,—63.

Those who were present and did not vote, and classed as "Neutral," were: Levi Churchill, Crosby Curtis, Alexander Day, Harvey Fuller, Jotham Perham, Gideon Swan, Reuben Whitman and Nathan L. Marshall,—8.

Voters in town not present and classed as "Absent," were: Eleazer C. Billings, Alexander Bryant, Joseph Bryant, Abijah Bryant, Samuel Bryant, John M. Bryant, Charles B. Brooks, Rowse Bisbee, Asa Barrows, John Cotton, John A. Caswell, Wm. Chamberlain, Edmund Chase, Adoniram Curtis, Ransom Dunham, Aaron Davis, Lorenzo Davis, Charles Davis, Joseph Davis, Sam'l Durell, Perrin Dudley, Harrison Doten, Jonathan Fickett, Jr., Samuel Farnum, John S. French, Thomas J. Heath, Joshua Heath, David Hasey, Welcome Kinsley, Solomon Leonard, Seneca Landers, Job Lurvey, John Lunt, Samuel Nute, Jacob Paine, Bartle Perry, Oliver Robbins, William Rowe, David Ricker, Nathaniel Robbins, Charles Robbins, Nathaniel Robbins, Jr., Newel F. Rowe, Joseph Russell, Edmund Swan, Benjamin Stephens, Jesse H. Stephens, William Swan, Sylvanus Stubbs, Nathan Stubbs, Asa Thurlow, Samuel Thorn, Gilman Tuell, Albion K. P. Whitman, Joseph Whitman, 2d, Luther Whitman, Luther Whitman, Jr., Zephaniah B. Whitman, Amos Green, Silas Doane and Samuel Adams,—68.

The temperance cause was popular and strong in Woodstock at this time, and continued to strengthen and increase. Local temperance societies were formed in neighborhoods and school districts, and a large majority of the young men and women became not only interested but active workers in the cause. The first meeting of the order of the Sons of Temperance was held in Teetotaler's Hall, No. 71 Division Street, New York, on Thursday evening, September 29, 1842. It was started as a

mutual aid society, that poor reformers, who were dependent on their labor for their support, might be able to provide themselves with sustenance in sickness, by placing a portion of their earnings when well, where it would be available. A meeting at the same place was held October 7, 1842, when the first officers were elected. They were: Patriarch, Daniel Sands; Associate, Ephraim L. Snow; Recording Scribe, John W. Oliver; Financial Scribe, James Bale; Treasurer, George McKibbin; Conductor, Thomas Edgerley; Sentinel, Thomas Swenarton. From this small beginning, the order spread very rapidly. Its secret character, and its feature of mutual aid, gave it a popularity that no temperance organization had ever before enjoyed.

The first Division in Maine was organized at Foxcroft, December 24, 1844, called Piscataquis Lodge, No. 1. On the fourth of January, 1845, Franklin Division, No. 2, was instituted in Augusta. By the twenty-eighth of March following, Divisions were organized at Gardiner, Hampden, Hallowell and Dexter, and measures were at once taken to organize a Grand Lodge of the State. This was accomplished at the Hall of Franklin Division in Augusta, April 16, 1845, with the following officers: G. W. Patriarch, Charles Freeman; G. W. Associate, S. B. Dockham; Grand Scribe, Ariel Wall; Grand Treasurer, Alexander Kincaid; Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. P. Weston; Grand Conductor, Rev. H. P. Bradbury; Grand Sentinel, R. M. Smiley. During the year 1845, thirty-six new Divisions were opened in Maine. In 1846, Thomas H. Sanford, of Bangor, was elected G. W. Patriarch, and John E. Godfrey, of Bangor, Grand Scribe. In 1847, Rev. J. P. Weston, of Gardiner, G. W. Patriarch, and John H. Hartford, of Augusta, Grand Scribe. In March, 1848, there were 110 Divisions in Maine, with an active membership of 7,000, and the order was rapidly increasing.

It was in 1850 that active measures were taken to establish the order in Oxford County. Norway Division was No. 150, Rumford 146, and the first meeting for the establishment of Atlantic Division, No. 159, was held at North Woodstock, on

the first day of February, 1851. Delegations were present from the Norway and Rumford Divisions, and Wm. Wirt Virgin, as Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch, was present to initiate the applicants, institute the Division and install the officers. The following were the applicants for this Division: Chauncey C. Whitman, Rufus K. Dunham, John M. Gallison, Horace Cushman, John G. Felt, Ransom Dunham, Cyrus Goud, Samuel Bailey, Sullivan A. Estes, Eli Bryant, Alden Chase, Ellery Rowe, Ansel Moody, Joshua Perham, Joel Perham, Jr., Anson G. Bowker and Geo. W. Cushman. The following officers were duly elected and installed: Worthy Patriarch, Geo. W. Cushman; Worthy Associate, Chauncey C. Whitman; Recording Scribe, Alden Chase; Assistant Rec. Scribe, Ansel Moody; Financial Scribe, Sullivan A. Estes; Treasurer, Eli Bryant; Conductor, Samuel Bailey; Assistant Conductor, Joshua Perham; Inside Sentinel, John G. Felt; Outside Sentinel, John M. Gallison. This became a very flourishing Division, and embraced in its membership many of the leading men of the town.

On the fourth day of July, 1852, a grand temperance celebration was held at North Woodstock, which was largely attended. One of the interesting incidents of the occasion was the presentation of a banner and bible to Atlantic Division, by the ladies of Woodstock. The presentation of the banner was made by Miss Martha E. Perham, now Mrs. Stephen C. Davis, who spoke in terms as follows:

"Brother, you are engaged in a cause of intense interest to our sex; one that enlists our deepest feelings, and involves the weal or woe of the whole human race. The fiendish tyrant swayed his dread sceptre over this fertile land, until the thrilling cry of agony was heard from every quarter! Mercy! mercy! sprang from the inmost recesses of their hearts; but the fierce King heeded them not; for his mission was to devastate this beautiful land.

"A few strong-minded, noble souls, hearing the cry of anguish, armed themselves for the contest—whilst thousands of others joined the ranks—determined to overthrow King Alcohol, and relieve suffering humanity.

"Though they toiled manfully in this benevolent cause, though they gained many and powerful victories, yet the fell destroyer had taken such deep root, and held such absolute power over many, that it was years ere the

most sanguine dared to indulge the hope of seeing the glorious time that we now enjoy.

"The majestic tree of temperance has taken deep root in these United States. It is watered by the widow's and orphan's tears; also doubly watered by the heart's life-blood of the drunkard's wife. Its vigorous growth is ten-fold increased by the invincible 'Sons of Temperance.'

"It has spread over every part of the Union. Its branches already extend from the lofty mountains of the West to our own New England; from the tranquil lakes on the North to the expansive gulf on the South; and may it soon drop its balmy leaves upon every despairing heart.

"The 'Tree of black Intemperance' has begun to decay. The noble sons have taken ax in hand and have commenced operations against that tree, slowly, deliberately, fatally! A little more than a year ago you united yourselves in a little band in our midst, and the rum-sellers know full well that where such a band of brave, patriotic, unconquerable sons exist, there they must quit their demonish, unlawful traffic.

"The glorious Sun has arisen in Maine, and its luminous rays reach even the Old World. Two years since our little State was scarcely known out of New England; now, for the noble Temperance Law she has enacted, she stands out in bold relief from her sister States; and her fame extends over the whole world. Some of her sisters have followed in her footsteps; others are preparing to do the same; and the time is not far distant when every State will join the band.

"We are aware that you have engaged the most intellect-withering, moral-degrading and domestic-blighting foe that ever scathed our land. He sets fire to the brain and transforms the eminent man into the basest brute. He will not be moved by reason or compassion, neither will he yield to the entreaties of an Angel from Heaven.

"You have a great work to accomplish to drive this cruel monster from our land. If you would gain the victory, you must put forth your whole energy; never shrink from the contest; always foremost in the battle: and unflinchingly exterminate that demon of demons. Stand firm to your trust brothers, though all but Heaven forsake you. Onward ye brave sons! Onward to victory!! You have the tears of orphans, the prayers of widows, the sympathies and smiles of approbation of every true American female, and the blessings of our dearest Father in Heaven!

"I now present to your Division this 'Banner' in behalf of the ladies of Woodstock and vicinity, expressive of their sympathy and deep interest in your future prosperity. May you march steadfastly onward under this Banner, until the throne of Alcohol is crumbled to dust."

Sidney Perham, Esq., in behalf of the Division, responded as follows:

"In receiving this beautiful Banner, I can but express to you and your associates the unfeigned and sincere thanks of Atlantic Division, for this token of your confidence and pledge of your sympathy and co-operation. Coming, as it does, from the hearts of many who, though virtuous themselves, have felt keenly and bitterly the sting of intemperance, and who, in the midst of joy for the reformation of their husbands and sons, fathers and brothers, are desirous of presenting some substantial token of their esteem and regard, it is most *gratefully and thankfully* received.

"In looking on this happy audience, I cannot prevent the reflection that a happy change has come over this community. Time was when the demon, whose 'mission is to destroy,' made sad ravages among us. The black cloud of intemperance hovered fearfully around us, often bursting with overwhelming influence on the head of some unfortunate human being, blasting all his hopes for the future, and reducing himself, and those dependent on him for protection, to a state of wretchedness, degradation and woe. But the misery of those unfortunate beings, the tears and prayers of broken-hearted females, the cries and wailings of unhappy children, neglected by those whom the ties of nature had bound to counsel and support them, have reached the ears of philanthropic men and the Throne of the Great Eternal. A voice, emanating as we believe from Heaven, has gone forth from the various temperance organizations, proclaiming the glad tidings, '*The drunkard can be saved,*' carrying joy and gladness to many despairing hearts. Thousands have been rescued from inebriety and restored to their families and society. Men, once degraded, have become happy. Men from whose lips proceeded cursing and blasphemy, withering and blasting the morals of all coming within their influence, have become devoted Christians. Families, once miserable and wretched, have exchanged the spirit of sadness for that of joy. The cup of bitterness, which many an unhappy wife or mother has been compelled to drink to its very dregs, has been filled with gratitude and hope. Children, once surrounded by base and unholy influences, are now protected and cared for by Christian parents.

"Notwithstanding all this, *we must not lay aside our armor nor think the victory won.* Much yet remains to be done. • Prejudice, avarice and appetite are yet to be overcome. Willful ignorance, that deadly foe to all human progress, still prevents too many from looking beyond the 'Good old ways of the fathers.' Many men, even in this day of light and knowledge, have no higher views of republican liberty than that it guarantees to them the right to drink and be drunken, to sell and get gain. Such persons are expected to treat with scorn and contempt every movement which restricts, in the least degree, the vilest appetites and passions of man. Such principles, however, are soon to give place to higher and nobler sentiments; and we look forward confidently to the time when principles, so disgraceful to human nature, shall be numbered among 'the things that were.'

"Permit me, humbly and reverently, to express the belief that the 'Order

of the Sons of Temperance,' to which you have so beautifully referred, has been an instrument, in the hands of God, in establishing the happy, temperate state of society which we now enjoy. And, looking confidently to Him who has blessed our humble efforts in times past, we are determined to 'work on and work ever,' until intemperance, with its long black catalogue of misery, destitution and crime shall be known only in the blood-stained chronicles, and the sad memories of the sad past. And while we are permitted to rally around this banner; while the pure fountain of living water, there so beautifully portrayed, continues to flow; while our hearts shall be actuated by the principles of 'Love, Purity and Fidelity,' while we are permitted to read that sentiment, that prayer, '*Prosperity attend our cause*,' ascending to high Heaven from our wives and daughters, our mothers and sisters, we promise *never* to ease our efforts, *never* to give over the struggle, so long as one unfortunate inebriate remains to be saved, or one unhappy wife or mother implores our aid.

"In conclusion, respected sisters, we hail you as co-workers in this glorious cause, expressing the hope, the prayer to God, that your generous hearts may never be made sad, that tears of sorrow may never flow from your eyes, in consequence of the drunkenness of a husband or son, a father or brother."

In presenting the Bible, Mrs. Harriet N. Caswell spoke as follows:

"I am happy to meet you in behalf of the ladies of Woodstock and vicinity, to express through you to the Atlantic Division of the Sons of Temperance the deep interest we feel in the progress of moral reform, and that we duly appreciate the good results that you and the different Orders of your Fraternity are accomplishing by your unceasing labors in the cause of temperance.

"Your labors are arduous; you are contending with an enemy that has long held almost absolute sway over the minds of the community, upheld by public opinion and universal use; and though the use of alcohol in all its various forms rendered thousands miserable, blasting, like the poisonous Simoons of the desert, the health, happiness and peace of the people, destroying the brightest intellect and crushing the fondest hopes of man by its withering influence; yet the people were blinded—a darkness that could be felt covered the land, and alcohol reigned triumphant.

"Nor was man alone the only sufferer; woman was crushed beneath his despotic rule. His deleterious influence was felt in the family circle, none the less afflictive because silently endured and uncomplainingly borne—destroying her fondest hopes of happiness, crushing her brightest anticipations, sundering the dearest affections of the heart, depriving the fond mother of her choicest treasure by entering her dwelling and tearing that treasure from her bosom whose presence lighted up her countenance with joy, and

piercing her with the keenest anguish at beholding a father, a husband, or brother a groveling worshiper at the shrine of Bacchus, ruined and degraded, morally and intellectually.

"But the star of temperance has arisen. Its light has illumined the darkened minds of countless thousands, who have long been held in abject slavery; and its mild, invigorating beams have brought life, happiness and peace into families in which those blessings have long been strangers.

"To your Order, more than to any other source, may those blessings be ascribed. By your untiring efforts, energetic zeal and determined perseverance, you have made glad the hearts of thousands, and thousands more are destined to feel the salutary influence of your praiseworthy deeds. May success crown your glorious cause. Our blessings shall attend you for guarding our homes from the intrusions of intemperance, and securing to us unsullied reputations of those we hold most dear.

"But the warfare is not yet ended; much yet remains to be done; for intemperance is still among us. Let not the strife cease on your part, until the last vestige of alcohol is effaced and our fair land freed from its contaminating influence. You have much to encourage you to action. The sympathies of the virtuous and good are with you. You are aided by a just enactment, the more highly prized, as it originated in our own loved State. Show, then, your respect to the Legislature from which it emanated, by strictly enforcing it, and thereby encourage those sister States that have already endorsed it. Shrink not from your whole duty, until suffering humanity ceases to demand your efforts. You have already effected a noble work. Let your past deeds of virtue incite you to still more energetic acts; and though many may censure and refuse to assist in your works of benevolence, yet thousands duly appreciate your worthy motives; and future generations will bless you for your untiring efforts to emancipate the world from the blighting effects of intemperance. Countless thousands are enlisting under your banner to aid in the downfall of the demon alcohol; proving by their example, that they seek for happiness in a higher sphere than intemperance affords—in benevolent deeds and philanthropic acts.

"Brothers, let your course be onward. Continue to walk hand in hand as conscience dictates and virtue directs, till victory proudly triumphs on your unsullied banner of temperance, never to be furled till the dark stains of intemperance are forever obliterated from the moral and intellectual condition of man. Then be united in this work. Our trust is still with you, to shield us from the insidious foe, intemperance—to keep our delightful homes uncontaminated and free from its direful influence. Shall we be disappointed? We answer no! Will you cease in your struggles and suffer the demon alcohol to enter our peaceful dwellings and render them dreary, desolate and cheerless? With all confidence in you we answer decidedly and emphatically, *No! NEVER!*

"We cordially greet you as brothers in this noble cause; and while you,

with true courage and laudable emulations, fight the battle of temperance, be assured the daughters of temperance will never prove treacherous, nor forsake you in any emergency.

"With this confidence in you, we present to you this token, the Holy Bible, in approbation of your labors of love. Let this faithful monitor ever remind you to walk uprightly in your high and commendable station—teach you 'love' and good will to your fellow men—'purity' of motives in all your acts of life, and 'fidelity' to your brethren and the cause you have so honorably espoused. As a guide, it will point to Heaven and lead the way—direct you in the paths of virtue—strengthen you in the day of adversity—guard you against the wiles of the enemy—teach you wisdom and prudence in all your undertakings—and lead you to happiness superlative and perfect.

"Receive it, then, as a token of our esteem for your Order, and may its precepts be so received and cherished that you may ultimately be received into that fraternal circle of which He, whose word this is, will alone be and ever remain WORTHY."

Rev. Ransom Dunham replied as follows:

"We have assembled here on this, our nation's anniversary, and have engaged in promoting the holy cause of temperance. And it becomes my duty, on this occasion, in behalf of Atlantic Division of the Sons of Temperance, to present to you and the ladies of Woodstock, our most cordial thanks for the valuable treasure you have conferred upon us. It is the word of life. It contains a perfect rule for our practice. It is a light to our path and a lamp to our feet. It is able to make us wise through faith unto salvation. And while we walk in accordance with its divine precepts, aided by your influence, we are conscious that no weapon formed against us can ever prosper. It is true, amid all the light, the blessings and privileges Heaven has bestowed on us as a nation, an enemy, that dread monster, intemperance, has invaded our land, and brought down upon us death and degradation. He has entered your domestic circles and driven from your firesides that peace and tranquillity you once enjoyed. He has blighted the fondest hopes of our mothers, wives and daughters. He has entered our halls of legislation and senate chambers, and threatened to overthrow the liberties we this day enjoy; and alas! his perfume has too oft been found in the sacred desk! Amid all the moral darkness that has covered the earth and the gross darkness which has covered the people, beams of light have shone from Heaven upon the understandings of a portion of our fellow men. These good men, devout men, moved forward in the early part of this century; and amid all the opposition, toiled manfully to expel that dread monster from our land. They were soon aided by the heroes from Baltimore, and more recently by the Watchman Club, and our fraternal band. We are solemnly obligated and stand before you all pledged men; and you may rest assured that we

shall never leave the field until that foe is driven from our land. In conclusion, may you so move as to meet the approbation of God; and may His blessings rest upon you and your posterity."

After Bryant's Pond Village became an important center of business, and many of the leading members of the Division had moved there, the Lodge itself was moved, and there it continued to flourish for a while, when, in common with many others in the State, the novelty having worn off and the mutual pecuniary aid feature proving to be impracticable, it began to decline, and previous to 1860 the charter was surrendered and its name and number dropped from the list of Lodges in the State.

After this, there were several open temperance organizations formed in different parts of the town, such as branches of the Oxford County League, &c., and the leading men in the cause were always active. Associated effort had declined somewhat, but so strong a public sentiment in favor of total abstinence had been developed, that drinking was very unpopular and indulged in only in secret. Whenever temperance or prohibition was in any way an issue in politics, the vote was always overwhelmingly on the right side.

A charter for a Lodge of Good Templars at Bryant's Pond, was granted by Nelson Dingley, Jr., Grand Worthy Chief Templar, and issued by F. G. Rich, Grand Worthy Secretary, Oct. 14, 1867. Unlike the Order of the Sons of Temperance, this order admitted both males and females, and had superseded the previous organization in many localities. The petitioners for this Lodge were Rev. E. W. Coffin, W. B. Lapham, Albert Bolster, Alanson M. Trull, Frank W. Lapham, Aldana Whitman, Willie Small, Henry Berry, Ansel Dudley, Mary E. W. Coffin, Betsey Bolster, Eliza A. Jacobs, Mary Coffin, Augusta Burgess, Lizzie Rowe, Helen Bolster, Areanna Jacobs, Sarah Bowker, Elizabeth Richards, Louisa Jordan, Nathaniel W. Corliss and Mrs. M. A. Libby. The Lodge was organized in due form by Joel Perham, Jr., Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar, and the following officers were elected and duly in-

stalled: Worthy Chief Templar, Wm. B. Lapham; Worthy Vice Templar, Mary E. W. Coffin; Worthy Secretary, Albert C. Bolster; W. F. Secretary, Areanna Jacobs; W. Treasurer, Alanson M. Trull; W. Marshal, Frank W. Lapham; W. Chaplain, Rev. Ezekiel W. Coffin; W. I. Guard, Lizzie Rowe; W. O. Guard, Ansel Dudley. The following were the appointed officers: W. A. Secretary, Mary Coffin; W. A. Marshal, Augusta Burgess; W. R. Supporter, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards; W. L. Supporter, Mrs. Sarah Bowker. The Lodge was named Mt. Christopher Lodge, No. 10, taking the number of some defunct Lodge. The Lodge prospered and had a large membership, but after a season, internal disagreements and dissensions began to be developed, the interest began to decline, some of the hard cases, which for a time had been restrained from drinking, returned to it, and finally the organization was disbanded. The last recorded meeting under the old charter was holden March 24, 1871. The meetings of the Lodge were held first in Stephens' Hall, and afterwards in the second story of the school house. After remaining defunct for a few years, the Lodge was revived under a new charter, and had a season of prosperity, when it again became dormant.

A Reform Club was organized at Bryant's Pond in 1875, and still continues its organization. In connection with the Ladies' Aid, it has accomplished much good. The ball was set in motion by the Auburn Reform Club, which visited this place and held a meeting December 12, 1875. The meeting was held in the Baptist Church, and Jefferson Lodge of Masons and the Ladies' Sewing Circle, whose meetings occurred on the same evening, both adjourned to attend the reform meeting at the church. Sixty signatures to the iron-clad pledge were obtained at this meeting, and it resulted in the organization of the Bryant's Pond Club, with Ezra Jewell, Esq., as President. No regular records of the club have been kept, but its work has been important in the temperance field, many of its chief workers having been men who had previously been more or

less intemperate. The ladies have rendered valuable aid, as they always do in temperance movements.

Probably in no town in Maine is public sentiment educated up to a higher standard upon this question than in Woodstock, but it is the result of persistent, untiring labor on the part of the friends of temperance and morality for more than forty years. At first, and for several years, it was a hand to hand contest, but since the opponents of temperance and prohibition became a minority, and could be easily beaten at the polls whenever an issue was made, it has not been a contest, but a watch and a work, to see that the cause does not lapse, and public sentiment, with the influx of new citizens, does not receive a set-back. Some of those who were active in promoting temperance have left town and are working in other fields, and many of the early workers in this field have gone the way of all the earth, but the influence of their lives and their labors remain to encourage and cheer on those who are still engaged in the humane endeavor to save men from the results of their own depraved appetites. "These being dead, yet speak." It is the duty of the people of this goodly town, both present and future, to continue the work so nobly begun and so earnestly carried on by their fathers, so long as men are to be saved from the thralldom of this sin—and that will probably be as long as humanity exists. Let each in his day and generation see that the holy cause of temperance receives no detriment through any act or neglect of his or hers. Remember the dark clouds of intemperance that once draped these hills and shrouded these valleys, and think of the persistent effort, the untiring labor it costs to free the inebriate from the thralldom of the intoxicating cup. The evil, thanks to the workers both past and present, is as much under subjection here as in any town of its size, population and business in the State; be it yours to keep it so, and as years of associated work was the price paid for your emancipation from this evil of evils, so is constant vigilance the price that must be paid for preserving your freedom.

SCHOOLS.

Woodstock had been settled sixteen years before the establishment of public schools. For two years after the two half townships had united and organized for plantation purposes, while considerable sums were raised for the repair of roads, the inhabitants refused to raise a dollar for the support of schools. There were then forty or more families in the plantation and more than a hundred scholars. The neglect to raise money for educational purposes can be accounted for only on the score of poverty. They must keep their roads passable or do worse, but they were not obliged to raise money for the support of schools, or, if they were, they did not have the same reason to fear that the law would be enforced against them. David Ricker says: "The first school in Woodstock was kept by Polly Bird, of Paris or Norway, in 1815; I attended this school, and it was the first one I ever attended or heard of." As one hundred dollars were raised for the support of schools at the March meeting in 1814, and at a meeting held on the twenty-ninth of the same month, it was "voted to accept of the school districts as districted by the assessors," it is quite probable that schools were established in the summer of 1814. The sum raised this year and for the several subsequent years was very small, considering that there were five districts in town, but it was probably all they could afford. In later days, Woodstock has been very liberal in the support of education, and fully made up for the delinquency of their ancestors, if delinquency it can be called. The first division of the plantation into school districts was made in 1814, and was made by grouping families, without any reference to unsettled lands. The report of the committee appointed for that purpose is as follows:

"Whereas, it is necessary that the Plantation Number Three be divided into districts, for the convenience of schools therein, we recommend that districts be formed in the manner following:

"The families of Noah Curtis, Morton Curtis, Seth Curtis, Isaac Cummings [he lived just over the line in Greenwood], Luther Briggs, David Ricker,

Stephen Chase, Merrill Chase, Aaron Davis, Asa Thurlow, Amos Thurlow and Enoch Hammond, shall constitute one district, to be called the first western district.

"The families of Alexander Day, Jacob Whitman, Christopher Bryant, Luther Whitman, Gideon Swan, Solomon Bryant, William Swan and Samuel Bryant, shall constitute one district, to be called the middle western district.

"The families of Jotham Perham, Rowse Bisbee, Joseph Whitman, Joseph Cole, John Billings, Lucy Felt, Noah Curtis, Jr., Lemuel Perham and Lemuel Perham, Jr., shall constitute one district, to be called the second western district.

"The families of William Cotton, Cornelius Perkins, Richard Green, Benaiah Dow, David Dow and Lydia Dunham, shall constitute one district, to be called the first eastern district.

"The families of John Gray, Jr., Benj. Fobes, Lazarus Rand, George Townsend, George Townsend, Jr., and Josiah Dudley, shall constitute one district, to be called the second eastern district."

This arrangement was in force for only two years, when, by vote of the town, another districting was made and accepted, as follows :

FIRST DISTRICT. The families of Lemuel Perham, Lemuel Perham, Jr., Rowse Bisbee, Jotham Perham, Thomas Farrow, Joseph Whitman, Joseph Clifford, John Billings, Edward Lothrop, Merrill Chase and Noah Curtis, Jr., and all who may hereafter come within the limits of said district.

SECOND DISTRICT. The families of Solomon Bryant, Wm. Swan, Gideon Swan, Lucy Swan, Luther Whitman, Christopher Bryant, Jacob Whitman, Alexander Day and Solomon Bryant.

THIRD DISTRICT. The families of Noah Curtis, Morton Curtis, Seth Curtis, Asa Thurlow, Amos Thurlow, Aaron Davis, Aaron Davis, Jr., Josiah Churchill, Stephen Chase, David Ricker, Richard Green, Luther Briggs and Consider Fuller.

FOURTH DISTRICT. The families of Cornelius Perkins, Wm. Cotton, Enoch Hammond, Benaiah Dow, David Dow and Lydia Dunham.

FIFTH DISTRICT. The families of John Gray, Jr., Benj. Fobes, Lazarus Rand, Geo. Townsend, Geo. Townsend, Jr., Thayer Townsend, Josiah Dudley, John Starbird, Daniel Dacy and John Lunt.

The town was re-districted again in 1820, not only with regard to families but with reference to unsettled lands. The committee, "after establishing the territorial limits of each district by metes and bounds, reported the several districts by families, as follows":

Samuel Bryant, Alexander Day, Jacob Whitman, Samuel Stephens, Gideon Swan, Luther Whitman, George Berry, Thomas R. Carman, William Swan, Oliver Swan, William Swan, Jr., John R. Briggs, Solomon Bryant and Artemas Felt, with their families, constitute the first district.

Asa Thurlow, Amos Thurlow, Noah Curtis, Morton Curtis, Seth Curtis, Daniel Curtis, Luther Briggs, Abner Dolloff, David Ricker, Stephen Chase, Wm. E. Brooks, Charles B. Brooks, Jonathan Fickett, Consider Fuller, Josiah Churchill, Aaron Davis and Aaron Davis, Jr., and their families, to constitute the second district.

Charles Curtis, Seneca Landers, Noah Curtis, Jr., Stephen Packard, Edward Lothrop, Joseph Whitman, Jonathan Cole, John Billings, Caleb Bessee, Merrill Chase, Rowse Bisbee, Cyprian Bowker, Jeremiah Felt, Joel Perham and Jotham Perham, with their families, to constitute the third district.

Samuel Dunham, Samuel Durell, Wm. Davis, Cornelius Perkins, Wm. Cotton, Enoch Hammond and Lemuel Perham, and their families, to constitute and be called the fourth district.

Josiah Dudley, Moses Dudley, John Gray, John Starbird, Benaiah Dow, Azariah Howard, John Lunt, Betsey Rand and Daniel Dacy, with their families, to constitute and be called the fifth school district in the town of Woodstock.

For some reason or other this districting was not satisfactory, and another was ordered in 1822, and accepted at a meeting holden March 16th of that year. It was as follows:

"The families of Alexander Day, Jacob Whitman, Samuel Stephens, Luther Whitman, Gideon Swan, William Swan, William Swan, Jr., Solomon Bryant and David Ricker, to constitute the first district.

"The families of Daniel Dudley, Luther Briggs, Morton Curtis, Seth Curtis, Noah Curtis, Job Lurvey, Amos Thurlow, Asa Thurlow, Aaron Davis, Aaron Davis, Jr., Josiah Churchill, Abner Dolloff, Stephen Chase, Wm. E. Brooks, Jonathan Fickett and Samuel Nute, to constitute the second district.

"The families of Charles Curtis, David Dudley, Seneca Landers, Stephen Packard, Merrill Chase, Merrill Chase, Jr., Joel Perham, Jeremiah Felt, Jotham Perham, Cyprian Bowker, Joseph Whitman and Jonathan Cole, to constitute the third district.

"The families of John R. Briggs, Oliver Swan and Samuel Bryant to constitute the fourth district.

"The families of John Billings, Caleb Bessee, Rowse Bisbee and Thomas Farrow to constitute the fifth district.

"The families of William Davis, Joseph Bryant, Wm. Cotton, Enoch Hammond, Cornelius Perkins, Lewis Fuller, John Merrill, Luther Perkins, Jonathan Billings, Lemuel Perham and Luther Whitman, Jr., to constitute the sixth district.

"The families of John Gray, John Starbird, Benaiah Dow, Moses Dudley, Azariah Howard, Josiah Dudley, Samuel Durell, Antepast Durell and Samuel Dunham, to constitute the seventh district.

"The families of Daniel Dacy, John Lunt, Sylvanus Dunham, J. Moore and William Rand, to constitute the eighth district."

The ninth district was made up of a section of territory in the north-east corner of the east part of Woodstock, and at the time of this districting contained no inhabitants.

The tenth district embraced the territory at the north-west corner of the east part of the town, and had no inhabitants at that time. It has since been divided, and forms the schools in the Billings district and in Sigotch. The committee to re-district on this occasion was made up of Seth Curtis, Josiah Dudley, Jonathan Cole, Luther Whitman and John Merrill, and was the last formal districting that was ever made.

In 1823, the town voted to unite the 6th and 7th districts. In 1826, the second district was divided and the center district formed. In 1834, William Rowe, Simeon Rowe and Enoch French were set off from district number 3 to district number 5. The same year, Cornelius Perkins, Lewis Fuller, William Cotton, Jr., Charles Robbins and Enoch Hammond were set off from district number 7 to number 6. In 1842, the town voted to set off Richard T. Lurvey, with his property, from the second

school district to form and constitute a school district by himself. In 1843, the large district in the north-east part of the town was divided, forming the Billings and Sigotch districts. The same year a school district was formed from part of the old 9th, "running from the 78th to the 113th lot, on the north line of the town, and on the south line of said district from lot number 82 to 109." In 1845, the 8th district was divided by taking of lots numbers 92, 85 and 71, and "continuing north-westerly to the district where Edmund Chase now lives."

The school districts, as to area and outline, remain essentially the same as then, but the center of population and business has changed several times, and the schools in certain districts have undergone corresponding changes. In 1822, at the last general districting, there were only three families in district number four, and these all lived at the head of Bryant's Pond. This is now the Bryant's Pond district, the largest and the only graded school in town. A school house was not built in this district until 1857, thirty-five years after the district was formed.

From the small beginnings toward the establishment of schools in Woodstock, which we have described, there was steady progress, and for the last forty years the cause of education in this town has received every needed attention. The schools have taken high rank, and no town in the County, of the same population, has furnished more or better teachers. Many of these teachers received all their education and training in the common schools of their town and at teachers' institutes. Some of these teachers were the sons and daughters of those who voted to raise no money for the education of the one hundred children in the plantation, and others were their grandchildren. Among those who were either born in Woodstock or received their common school education here, and who became successful teachers, were Richard T. Lurvey, Sidney Perham, Alden Chase, Henry H. Packard, Orsamus Nute, Geo. Cushman, George F. Leonard, Herriek C. Davis, Charles O. Whitman, Harrison S. Whitman, Wm. M. Brooks, Oren Stephens, Nehemiah Davis,

A. Fitzroy Chase, Joel Perham, Jr., Geo. W. Whitman, F. Wyman, Chas. P. Knight, Jeff. C. Gallison, Herbert C. Bacon, Geo. E. Whitman, Augustus Knight, Cyrus Davis, Marcius Knight, Martha E. Perham, Etta D. Cole, Ella F. Cole, Cynthia A. Perham, Amanda M. Perham, Viana Perham, Lorenda Packard, Clara J. Knight, Maria G. Farnum, Linda Day, Nancy F. Whitman, Lavina Whitman, Ruth Ricker, Corrina Davis, Florence Davis, Lavina Davis and Clara Bryant. There are probably others whose names are not now recalled. Some of these teachers not only taught successfully in Woodstock, but achieved a high reputation in other towns. In some of the districts, the number that attend is greatly reduced from what it formerly was. In district number 3, the seats were generally crowded summer and winter, but now a majority of them are empty. This is due to the fact that, while the number of families have not much diminished, there are fewer children. The same is true of other districts in town, notably in the first, second and center districts. The districts generally have convenient school houses and all needed apparatus. The Bryant's Pond school house, built in 1857, is two stories high and has a primary department. A high school has been successfully taught here, spring and fall, for several years.

MASONIC.

The dispensation of Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, is dated February 8, 1860, signed by Hiram Chase, G. M. The petitioners, James B. Currier, John B. Merrill, Joshua Young, Nathaniel F. Jacobs, James Russ, George H. Webber, William B. Lapham and Caleb Bessee, Jr. Under that dispensation the G. M. appointed James B. Currier, W. M.; John B. Merrill, S. W.; James Russ, J. W. The first meeting under it was held February 14, 1860, and the W. M., J. B. Currier, appointed W. B. Lapham, T.; Caleb Bessee, Jr., S.; N. F. Jacobs, S. D.; G. H.



RUFUS K. DUNHAM.

Webber, J. D., and Joshua Young, Tyler; and at that meeting the petitions of Rufus K. Dunham, Joel Perham, Jr., and Thomas R. Carman were received, and they were initiated March 13, 1860, in the order named above. They were the first three masons made under the dispensation. Rev. David Ricker was the next, being initiated March 27, 1860, Rufus K. Dunham was raised at that meeting and acted as Secretary till the Lodge was chartered. The charter of the Lodge is dated May 8, 1860, and the following names appear in the charter: James B. Currier, John B. Merrill, Joshua Young, Nathaniel F. Jacobs, James Russ, George H. Webber, William B. Lapham and Caleb Bessee, Jr.

The first meeting under the charter was held May 17, 1860, when the following officers were elected: J. B. Currier, W. M.; J. B. Merrill, S. W.; James Russ, J. W.; W. B. Lapham, T.; R. K. Dunham, S.; N. F. Jacobs, S. D.; G. H. Webber, J. D. The W. M. appointed Joel Perham, Jr., S. S.; T. R. Carman, J. S.; Rev. David Ricker, C.; Caleb Bessee, Jr., Tyler. These were the first officers of the Lodge under the charter. The officers were installed and the Lodge constituted the same day by R. W. Timothy J. Murray, presiding officer.

Jan. 8, 1861, elected J. B. Currier, M.; R. K. Dunham, Sec. Jan. 13, 1863, J. B. Merrill, M.; G. W. Bryant, Sec. Jan. 10, 1864, J. B. Merrill, M.; R. K. Dunham, Sec. Jan. 10, 1865, N. F. Jacobs, M.; R. K. Dunham, Sec. Jan. 9, 1866, W. B. Lapham, M.; R. K. Dunham, Sec. Jan. 8, 1867, W. B. Lapham, M.; R. K. Dunham, Sec. Jan. 14, 1868, David Ricker, M.; R. K. Dunham, Sec. Jan. 12, 1869, G. W. Bryant, M.; R. K. Dunham, Sec. Jan. 11, 1870, Ezra Jewell, M.; Charles R. Houghton, Sec. Jan. 10, 1871, Alden Chase, M.; C. R. Houghton, Sec. Jan. 9, 1872, Alden Chase, M.; C. R. Houghton, Sec. Jan. 14, 1873, Alden Chase, M.; C. R. Houghton, Sec. Jan. 13, 1874, Alden Chase, M.; C. R. Houghton, Sec. Jan. 19, 1875, Rufus K. Dunham, M.; A. C. Bolster, Sec. Jan. 11, 1876, R. K. Dunham, M.; A. C. Bolster, Sec.

Jan. 23, 1877, Horace C. Berry, M.; A. C. Bolster, Sec. Jan. 15, 1878, James L. Bowker, M.; Alden Chase, Sec. Jan. 7, 1879, J. L. Bowker, M.; Alden Chase, Sec. Jan. 27, 1880, Albion P. Bowker, M.; Alden Chase, Sec. Jan. 11, 1881, Albion P. Bowker, M.; Alden Chase, Sec. Jan. 3, 1882, William Day, M.; Alden Chase, Sec.

The Lodge held a few of its first meetings in a hall called Moody's Hall. It then removed to a hall known as the Perham Hall, where it remained until they purchased a hall of O. C. & H. F. Houghton, which was dedicated October 17, 1872, the M. W. G. M., David Cargill, superintending the ceremonies. The Lodge, since its organization, to January 1, 1882, has raised 119 masons. It numbers, January 1, 1882, 90 members; 145 members have belonged to the Lodge. It now owns its hall and one-third of the lot on which it stands; has no debts and \$300 in its treasury. During the last nine years, it has paid from its funds over \$450 for charity.

MILITARY.

Even in the early days, the military spirit was strong among the citizens of Woodstock, and grew stronger until the time when, to the intense disgust of many, military drill was no longer required. A person who has been familiar with Woodstock for sixty years, and who, from being a non-resident, had no reason to be partial, says, "that in proportion to its population, no town in the County has developed as many efficient military men as Woodstock, and this town was indeed fortunate in the number and merit of its field officers," of whom, more hereafter. When the war of 1812 became imminent, the war-cry of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," resounded through these regions, and a company of Infantry was organized April 11, 1812. Jotham Perham was Captain, Lemuel Perham, Jr., Lieutenant, and Edward Lothrop, Ensign. Mention is made

in the plantation records of an allowance being made to Lemuel Perham for expenses incurred at a muster soon after the plantation was organized, though where and precisely at what time is not stated, nor what troops, besides those under Capt. Perham, were mustered. It is quite probable, however, that the muster here referred to was at Paris or Norway, where musters of the First Regiment, First Brigade and Sixth Division were at that period usually held.

In September, 1814, Capt. Perham's company was ordered to the defense of Portland from an apprehended attack by the British, with whom the United States was then at war. They served in Lieutenant William Ryerson's Regiment, and, besides the time occupied in traveling to and from Portland, were in the service eleven days, from September 13th to the 24th. The company was made up as follows:

Jotham Perham, Captain.

Lemuel Perham, Jr., Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Alexander Day,

Seth Curtis,

Samuel Bryant,

Josiah Dudley.

MUSICIAN.

Gideon Swan.

PRIVATES.

Christopher Bryant,

Samuel Dunham,

Luther Briggs,

Consider Fuller,

Solomon Bryant,

Enoch Hammond,

Morton Curtis,

William Swan,

Noah Curtis, Jr.,

Amos Thurlow,

Jonathan T. Clifford,

Otis Townsend,

William Cotton,

David Rand,

Aaron Davis,

Jacob Whitman.

Moses Dudley,

It will be noticed that this company included more than half the heads of families in the plantation and many of the lead-

ing citizens. Besides this company, several citizens of this plantation served in other companies. In Captain Uriah Ripley's Paris Company were Charles Curtis, Joseph Cole, Daniel Dacy and Joshua Young, though the last named may not yet have moved into the plantation; the others certainly had. Then in Capt. Stephen Blake's Paris Company, which served from September 25th to November 9th, same year, were Christopher Bryant, Solomon Bryant, Jr., John R. Briggs and Thomas Farrar, and several of Capt. Perham's men also re-enlisted and served in this company; they were Josiah Dudley, Amos Thurlow and Samuel Bryant. In Capt. Bemis's Company, from the same town, was Thayer Townsend, of number three. This makes thirty-one of the inhabitants of this plantation that served in Portland during the autumn of 1814, a patriotic record, truly. Among those who served and soon after became citizens of Woodstock, or the Gore, were Sylvanus Bartlett, Cyprian Bowker, Asa Barrows, Samuel Durell, Tilden Bartlett, Harvey Fuller and George W. Cummings. These men were not brought in contact with the enemy, but they are entitled to as much honor as though they had seen real service. The city was threatened, and they went expecting to drive away the enemy by force, but it seems their presence was sufficient to protect Portland, and they came home without so much as hearing a single hostile gun. A few persons who subsequently settled in this town, experienced more than this, having served in the army in northern New York, and participated in the engagements at Shadague and Plattsburg. Caleb B. Barrows, Geo. W. Cummings and Moses Cummings were of that number. John Packard, one of the two brothers who began on the Day farm, as mentioned elsewhere, was killed in the former engagement, which fact accounts for his not settling upon his land.

The trainings in Woodstock, from 1812 to 1828, were held on the farm begun on by Merrill Chase, on the hill east of David Ricker's; after that they were held on the Joseph

Whitman farm. Of the Woodstock infantry company, Jotham Perham was the first Captain, Lemuel Perham, Jr., was Lieutenant, and Edward Lothrop, Ensign. He was probably succeeded by Alexander Day, who resigned in 1822, and was followed by Jonathan Cole. The latter resigned or was discharged February 10, 1824; Josiah Dudley was Lieutenant under him and Richard T. Lurvey, Ensign; Dudley resigned April 26, 1824. Richard T. Lurvey was the next Captain. He was subsequently promoted to Major, and Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel of the regiment to which his company belonged. His subordinates were Luther Perkins, Lieutenant, and Jesse H. Stephens, Ensign. Luther Perkins was the next Captain, with Jesse H. Stephens, Lieutenant, and John R. Briggs, Ensign. At the expiration of Perkins' term Stephens resigned his Lieutenantcy and John R. Briggs was promoted to Captain. From this time to the repeal or modification of the militia law, so that meetings for drill were no longer required, the following were the line officers:

In 1830, John R. Briggs was Captain, George W. Cushman, Lieutenant, and Learned Whitman, Ensign.

In 1832, George W. Cushman, Captain, Learned Whitman, Lieutenant, and Perrin Dudley, Ensign.

In 1835, Perrin Dudley, Captain, Henry H. Packard, Lieutenant, and Enoch French, Ensign.

In 1837, Henry H. Packard, Captain, Thomas C. Cushman, Lieutenant, Joseph Davis, Ensign.

In 1841, Joseph Davis, Captain, Harrison Whitman, Lieutenant, and Joseph Whitman, Jr., Ensign.

In 1844, Harrison Whitman, Captain, Joseph Whitman, Jr., Lieutenant, and Albion P. Cole, Ensign.

In 1845, Merrill J. Rowe was Captain, and no other officers of the company are on record in the Military Department at the State House. This was about the time that, by Legislative enactment, the militia of Maine was exempted from military drill.

The Captains, in the order of their service, were Jotham Per-

ham, Alexander Day, Jonathan Cole, Richard T. Lurvey, Luther Perkins, John R. Briggs, George W. Cushman, Perrin Dudley, Henry H. Packard, Joseph Davis, Harrison Whitman and Merrill J. Rowe. Most of these had served in subordinate positions. Those who served as Lieutenant or Ensign and never as Captain, were Lemuel Perham, Jr., Edward Lothrop, Josiah Dudley, Jesse H. Stephens, Learned Whitman, Thomas C. Cushman, Joseph Whitman, Jr., and Albion P. Cole.

John R. Briggs was Lieut.-Colonel of the First Regiment, First Brigade and Sixth Division in 1832, and Colonel in 1833.

Perrin Dudley was Major of the same regiment in 1837, Lieut.-Colonel in 1839, and Colonel in 1840.

Geo. W. Cushman was Lieut.-Colonel of the same regiment in 1835, Colonel in 1836, and Brigadier General of the First Brigade, Sixth Division, in 1837.

Richard T. Lurvey was discharged as Lieut.-Colonel, March 8, 1828, to accept the colonelcy of the same regiment.

Christopher Bryant, Jr., the first child born in Woodstock, but a resident of Greenwood, was Major in 1840, and Cyprian Cole, of Greenwood, brother of Capt. Jonathan, of this town, was Colonel in 1824. It will thus be seen that the little town of Woodstock furnished a field officer for the regiment from 1830 to 1840, and among them four Colonels.

In 1838, Company C of Cavalry, attached to the First Brigade, Sixth Division, was organized, made up of citizens of Paris, Greenwood and Woodstock. The officers in 1838 were: Horatio G. Russ, Captain, Joshua S. Whitman and Jared Young, Lieutenants, and John Day, Cornet. In 1842, the officers were: Joshua S. Whitman, Captain, John Day, Lieutenant, and Sidney Perham, Ensign. This company sometimes met for drill on the level land between West Paris and Trap Corner. A company of Cavalry, with its grotesque uniform, was a novelty in this region, and the occasion of its drills always drew a large crowd.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

At the election of President in 1860, Woodstock gave a large majority to the Republican ticket. The anti-slavery sentiment in this town had been developing for some years. It found expression in the majority the town gave Frémont in 1856, and in the still larger majority it gave Lincoln in 1860. When the war broke out in 1861, the patriotic feeling in Woodstock speedily hushed what little opposition there was, and during the four years of the contest there was really but one feeling manifested—that of loyalty to the National Government. The town promptly responded to every call that was made for men; not grudgingly, but with right hearty good will. For the first call of seventy-five thousand men for three months, Maine only furnished one regiment, and while a large number in Woodstock were ready to go, they could not be received, because preference was given to companies already organized, and Woodstock had none. Six of our citizens, however, mostly young men, went and joined the Norway company. Their names were: Charles W. Farnum, Thorndike H. Sawyer, Lewis H. Stephens, William F. Jewell and Nathan C. Knapp. The following are the names of Woodstock men that served in other Maine organizations:

SECOND REGIMENT.

Anson G. Bowker.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Phillip Abbott, Horace C. Berry, Corp., Caleb Bessee, Jr., Geo. W. Ricker, Ezra Ridlon, Fessenden Swan, Cyrus Thurlow, Enoch Whittemore, Jr., and Alanson M. Whitman.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Andrew Jackson, William W. Leavitt.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Sumner C. Farnum, Charles G. Perkins, Corporal.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Horace C. Berry, Corp., Luther Briggs, Henry F. Cole, Joseph W. Cummings, Aaron D. Cotton, Amos S. Bryant, Alpheus Fuller, Wm. H. Fuller, Levi D. Jewell, Isaac F. Lapham, Fessenden Swan, Edward K. Young, James L. Perham.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

John H. Abbott, Charles D. Rowe, James Russ and James P. Russ.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Samuel Robbins, Leander S. Swan.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Gilbert M. L. Whitman.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Hiram Andrews, Luther B. Farnum, Wm. F. Harding, Charles P. Jackson, Alvan H. Marr, Dustin B. Ricker, Geo. W. Whitman, Barnet Thorn.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Geo. H. York, Caleb Bessee, Jr.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

John L. Noyes, Galen G. Bowker, Joseph H. Davis, Wm. F. Jewell, Gilman A. Whitman, Consider F. Farrar, Albert Green, Henry Jordan, Jr., Robert B. Taylor, Thomas J. Whitman, and Wm. B. Lapham, private, Commissary Sergt., 2d Lieut. and 1st Lieut., Co. F.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Horace C. Berry, Sergt. and Henry F. Cole.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Robert H. Doughty.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Oscar F. Whitman, Charles H. Packard.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Charles H. Chase, Wm. F. Jewell, Sergt., Nathaniel H. Fuller, Chas. W. Farnum, Oscar F. Whitman, John E. Lapham.

FIFTH BATTERY.

Cyrus A. Andrews, Samuel W. Benson, Wm. H. Proctor.

SEVENTH BATTERY.

Wm. B. Lapham, First Lieut., Alfred H. Briggs, John M. Bryant, Lorenzo Billings, Charles M. Bixby, Alpheus Fuller, Levi D. Jewell, James B. Mason, James H. Pratt, Albert Billings, Ezra Ridlon, Jr., Francis F. Stevens, Luther Briggs and Isaac F. Lapham.

FIRST MAINE SHARP SHOOTERS.

Charles B. Bessee.

Besides the above, several men enlisted from Hamlin's Gore, which has since been annexed to Woodstock. Wm. H. Pearson served in the 10th and 29th Maine; Oliver Millett, in the 31st; John A. Buck, in the 10th; Eben A. Kimball, 10th; Stephen L. Ethridge, 27th; Charles H. Buck and George Buck in the 15th.

There were also several Woodstock men who were temporarily away and served in other regiments. James M. Lapham served three years in the 36th Massachusetts; George Lucius Berry, son of Leonard, of this town, was in a Massachusetts regiment, and was shot dead in action. Napotem B. Whitman served in a Wisconsin regiment, and died of wounds or disease.

Great effort has been made to have this list complete, but, after all this care, it will not be strange if it contains errors. Some Woodstock men served on the quotas of other towns, and on the books of the Adjutant General are credited to those towns, thereby rendering it impossible for me, not personally acquainted with them, to determine their place of residence. Woodstock also had credit on the books of the Adjutant General for several soldiers never furnished by the town; they probably came from Woodstock, New Brunswick. These have been omitted from the lists so far as known. It is sincerely hoped that no Woodstock soldier has been omitted from this list; if there has been, it is because he could not be traced. This large number, very

large in proportion to the adult population of the town, will stand here as an enduring monument of the patriotism and devotion of the little town of Woodstock during the terrible struggle of 1861-5, when our national unity was threatened by rebels in arms.

POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

WOODSTOCK.

The first Post Office in Woodstock was at Stephens' Mills, and John R. Briggs was the first Postmaster. This was June 18, A. D. 1824. The mail was then brought from Paris once a week, and on horseback. The carrier had a tin horn, which he sounded before reaching a stopping place, to warn the Postmaster to be in readiness to change the mail. Correspondence was then light, postage high and newspapers few. Mr. Briggs kept the office until 1831, when he was succeeded by Eleazer C. Shaw, who kept it seven years. When the new County road from Paris to Rumford was completed through the town, the office was moved to the lower village. There have been several Postmasters here since the office was moved. Among them have been D. P. Hannaford, Thos. Sampson, Thos. T. Lurvey, Isaac W. Andrews and Francis F. Stevens. At the present time it is kept by Oliver O. Fuller. After the village ran down by the building of the railway through the town, the office was moved and kept a long time at Andrews' Mill.

NORTH WOODSTOCK.

An office was established at North Woodstock (Pinhook) in 1847, and John M. Gallison appointed Postmaster. The petition was sent in February, and in April following the mails were first distributed from the North Woodstock office. Mr. Gallison held the office ten years, when he was succeeded by H. Hall Torrey. After him, in the order named, were James Russ,

Matthias McKenney, Jarvis C. Billings, George Fuller, Elizabeth Fuller, and in 1872, Mr. Gallison again, who still has it. Until the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway, in 1855, the mails were left by the stage that ran between Portland and Andover; they first had the mail once, and subsequently twice a week. Now they have a daily mail, which comes by rail to Bryant's Pond, thence by the Andover stage. A mail is taken from here every morning in season to reach Portland and Boston the same day.

BRYANT'S POND.

A Post Office became necessary at Bryant's Pond on the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1851, and was established that year. The first Postmaster was Ezra Jewell, who kept the office at the old yellow store where he traded, on the corner. Rufus K. Dunham afterwards had the office, and moved it to the railway station. Subsequently, Benj. F. Crawford was appointed, and kept the office in his shoemaker's shop, a little distance on the Rumford road. With the change of administration in 1857, James H. Farnum was appointed, and moved the office to his son-in-law's, C. P. Knight's, store. Here it was kept until Mr. Farnum's death, when Joseph Pray was appointed and moved the office to his (the Crockett) store. In the spring of 1861, Dr. William B. Lapham was appointed, and fitted up the office, where it has since been kept. This was the first time that a separate room was fitted up for it with lock and other boxes. In 1865, Dr. Lapham sold out the property to Nathaniel F. Jacobs, and resigned the office of Postmaster in his favor, and Mr. Jacobs was at once appointed. He held the position up to the time of his death, when his wife, Mrs. Eliza A. Jacobs, was appointed, and has since continued to hold it. This is much the largest and most important office in town, and is a distributing office for the offices at North Woodstock, Milton Plantation and beyond towards Andover.

A summary of the Postmasters in town is as follows :

WOODSTOCK. John R. Briggs, June 18, '24; Eleazer C. Shaw, Feb. 22, '31; Richard T. Lurvey, Nov. 19, '41; John Bicknell, Mar. 16, '42; David P. Hannaford, Apr. 20, '44; Thomas T. Lurvey, Jan'y 20, '46; Thomas Sampson, May 27, '47. Discontinued Oct. 18, 1855. Re-established Dec. 14, 1855. Isaac W. Andrews, Dec. 14, '55; John R. Briggs, Apr. 9, '60; John C. Andrews, May 4, '60; Isaac W. Andrews, June 20, '64. Discontinued Oct. 20, 1873.

NORTH WOODSTOCK. John M. Gallison, Apr. 5, 1847; Hezekiah H. Torrey, Dec. 23, '56; James Russ, Jan. 25, '60; Mathias V. McKenney, Dec. 21, '60; Jarvis C. Billings, Jan. 3, '65; George W. Fuller, Apr. 28, '68; Eliza L. Fuller, June 22, '69; John M. Gallison, July 26, '72.

SOUTH WOODSTOCK. Francis F. Stevens, Dec. 28, 1874; Oliver L. Fuller, April 12, '76.

BRYANT'S POND. Ezra Jewell, Jan. 3, 1852; Rufus K. Dunham, Mar. 29, '53; Benjamin F. Crawford, Sept. 27, '55; James H. Farnum, Oct. 23, '56; Joseph Pray, Oct. 8, '59; William B. Lapham, Aug. 3, '61; Nathaniel F. Jacobs, May 6, '65; Eliza A. Jacobs, Jan. 17, '76.

HOTELS.

Some of the early settlers, after they had advanced far enough to build farm houses—those that lived on the County road—were in the habit of putting up strangers, though their accommodations were necessarily limited. John R. Briggs kept a public house in connection with his store, and perhaps may be regarded as the first hotel keeper in town. Luther Whitman also put up travelers, and so did Joel Perham and Rowse Bisbee. After the new County road was built and the little village of South Woodstock sprung up, a hotel was kept there by John Bicknell, D. P. Hannaford, and afterwards by the Libbys, father and sons, and others. Edmund Bowker also kept a public house near the

center of the town for quite a number of years. John R. Briggs was the first hotel keeper at North Woodstock, though his house was somewhat contracted for purposes of this kind. The first building put up in this place for a hotel was by Chauncey C. Whitman. He had a dance hall in connection therewith, and for a few years his house was quite well patronized. After Mr. Whitman came J. M. Gallison & Son, Anthony Bennett, and lastly Richard Smith. In 1865, Mr. Gallison purchased the old tavern stand, and has since occupied it as a dwelling.

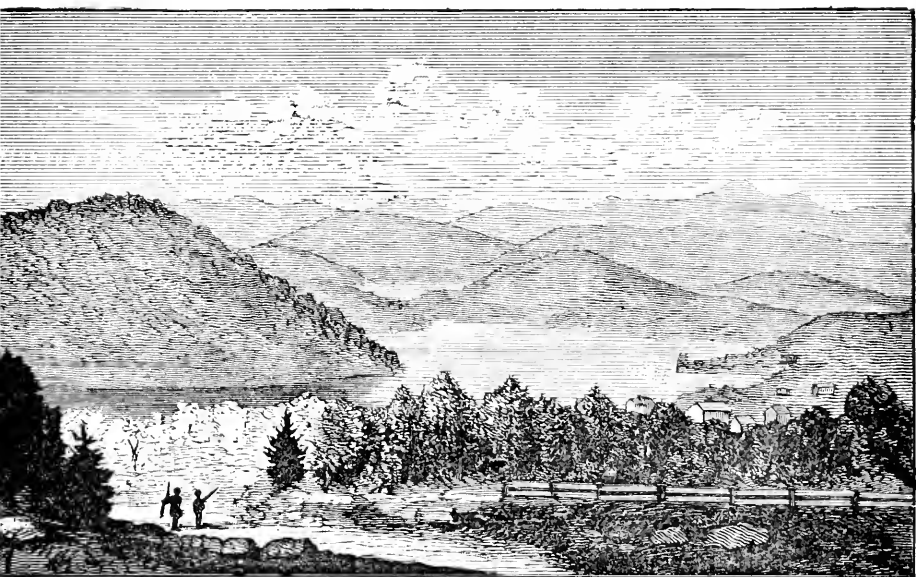
The first hotel at Bryant's Pond was kept by Joseph Frye. He purchased the A. K. Whitman farm, upon which the village is built, and removing a portion of the Houghton House from the foot of the pond, converted it into a hotel. This hotel, with the exception of a few additions and alterations, is the present tavern at Bryant's Pond. Nathaniel Mayberry afterwards occupied the house, and afterwards, for short periods, Charles P. Knight and John Q. Adams. In the latter part of 1856, the hotel property was purchased by James Silver, and his son-in-law, Howe, from Rumford. They ran the house for a year and a half, and sold out to Tuttle and Hobbs, of Norway. These parties bought, in connection therewith, the stage line to Andover and Dixfield. They also kept a livery stable and dealt quite largely in horses. They kept a good hotel, the best ever kept in town, and were enterprising men. In 1865, they sold out and went to Providence, R. I. The new man was Nathaniel B. Crockett, of Andover. He had previously been in trade here. Crockett remained until 1871, when he sold out to Allen and Perham, who were there two years. Joseph H. Carpenter had it in 1874, and then Otis Kaler bought the property, enlarged the house, and made many improvements. He changed the name from the Bryant's Pond to the Glen Mountain House. He ran the house four years. F. T. Stevens, the proprietor of Mt. Zircon Springs, had it in 1878, Orlando C. Houghton in 1879, and E. S. Russell in 1880. It is now kept by Hiram Perkins.

VILLAGES.

Stephens' Mills, or Woodstock Corner, was for several years the business center of Woodstock. Here the first general store was established and the first Post Office. John R. Briggs began to trade here about the year 1824, and traded until 1830, when he was succeeded by Eleazer Shaw, who kept the store and Post Office until 1837. Welcome Kinsley then took the store and traded for several years. He was the last trader at this place. The Stephens mill was taken down, or tumbled down, about 1835, and afterwards business at this place declined. Ziba Andrews had built a mill at South Woodstock, and, after the new County road was built from Paris to Rumford, the center of business gradually changed to near Andrews' mill. A little village sprang up, a hotel was opened, and after a time the Post Office was moved here. Trade was also carried on here by one or more stores. A strong effort was made to have a County road laid out by way of West Paris, and following the line afterwards occupied by the railroad to the island farm, so called, in Greenwood, and then, after crossing the outlet of the North Alder River Pond, to divide, a branch leading to Bethel and another to Rumford. Believing that such a road would be laid out and built, Samuel H. Houghton put up a large building for a hotel at the foot of Bryant's Pond, thinking this would become a business center or an important thoroughfare. But the road was defeated, and with its defeat fled the hopes of Mr. Houghton, and he soon left town. A part of his buildings were moved to Bryant's Pond and were incorporated into the hotel there. Something of a village also sprang up at North Woodstock, called Pinhook. A store was opened here, and kept by Edmund Chase, Caleb Bessee, Jr., Chauncey C. Whitman and others, and a hotel was kept by John R. Briggs. A Post Office was subsequently established here, and this little hamlet, with the one at South Woodstock, which was called by various slang names, such as "Slab City," "Tinker Village,"

"Punky Pog," &c., continued to be the chief business places in town, until the building of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad through the town in 1851.

This was the beginning of Bryant's Pond Village, which sprung up rapidly around the railway station and has since continued to be the center of trade and of business for Woodstock.



BRYANT'S POND FROM DUDLEY HILL.

It is not only the center of a considerable local trade, but the towns lying to the north and north-east, which come here to take the cars, furnish considerable traffic to the traders at Bryant's Pond. There are two church edifices here, several stores and a good hotel. The erection of a large spool factory, to be run by steam, added materially to the business of the place, as there is here no water power. There has been but very little business done either at North or South Woodstock for the last twenty years. The south part of the town does most of its business at West Paris, and a portion of Greenwood comes naturally to Bryant's Pond.

TRADERS.

It is not an easy task to recall the different persons who have been in trade in this town at different periods. In the early times, there were several of the settlers that kept groceries, including New England rum, for sale in their dwelling houses. Rowse Bisbee kept such goods both before and after he moved to Pinhook; Joel Perham, Luther Whitman and John R. Briggs were among those who trafficked in this way. The great bulk of the goods used in town, however, were purchased in Paris. The first regular store of goods opened here was by John R. Briggs, and probably about the year 1824. This was at Stephens' Mills. He was succeeded by Eleazer C. Shaw, from Paris, and he, in 1837, by Welcome Kinsley. William Cotton also, perhaps, traded at the same place and these were the last.

At North Woodstock, the first person to open a general store was Edmund Chase; after him came in the order named, John R. Briggs, Russ & Adams, Chauncey C. Whitman, Whitman and Bessee, Henry Howe, William Small, Ezra Jewell, McKenney Brothers, C. M. Wormwell & Co., Perham & Burk, Charles Dunham, Frank Godwin, Godwin & Perham, and Cole & Look. No heavy stocks of goods have ever been kept there, and goods were largely exchanged with the farmers for country produce.

The first trader at Bryant's Pond was Ezra Jewell. He was a veteran in trade, having been in business in Bangor, Portland and Norway. His store was the one opposite the hotel, on the Rumford road. Henry Howe came here from North Woodstock and built a store, which was burned in 1860, and stood on the same spot where Joel Perham re-built in 1860. His brother William was in company with him. They sold out to Joel Perham, Jr., who traded a few years and sold out to Davis & Stearns. He bought it back after a year, and sold out again to W. B. Lapham, who ran it a year, and then it went back again into Perham's hands. Jonathan Jewell built the store at the east end of the village, and did a large business in flour and

corn. A. K. Knapp & Son were there after him, and since that time O. C. & H. Houghton, W. H. Cole, C. P. Berry and others have occupied it. The store north of the hotel was built by Hezekiah Rolfe, and was occupied by him, then by C. P. Knight, Lyman Bolster and F. M. Bartlett. A. B. & N. B. Crockett, from Andover, built a large store on the land belonging to the Railway Company south of the station, where they traded a few years. Afterwards it was occupied by Dunham & Estes, Pray & Merrill, and lastly by F. M. Bartlett & Co. It was burned while occupied by them. The Ezra Jewell store has been occupied by Jewell & Sawyer, D. M. Jacobs, D. P. Bowker, Thomas R. Day and Ansel Dudley. Several of the above kept only confectionery, nuts, and tobacco in its different forms. Sylvania Perham has kept a millinery and fancy goods store here for nearly thirty years. She has generally had a large trade. Joseph Churchill, from Norway, kept a stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods here for some years, in the building put up by him. He occupied the upper part as a dwelling.

E. R. Knight, with his father, kept the first hardware store here. They also manufactured tin ware. They were succeeded by S. A. Brock, who carried on the business very successfully for a few years and then went to Bethel. Mr. Durgin carried on the business in the Knight store awhile, and was succeeded by Charles R. Houghton. Thomas Sampson built and kept a small store at South Woodstock. Others may have traded there previously. Granville Fuller kept a store near the Methodist meeting house, in the south part, which he sold to Wm. H. Cole, receiving in payment the farm known as the Gilbert place.

PHYSICIANS.

The first regular physician in this town was Dr. Nathan A. Bradbury, who came here in 1827. He was the son of Joseph Bradbury and of Tabitha Cotton, his wife, and was born in Poland, June 20, 1801. His father, with his family, moved to

Norway, where Nathan A. was married to Eliza Millett, Oct. 15, 1827. He lived in a house near Stephens' Mills, which was subsequently bought by Kilbon Perham, moved to his present farm and occupied by him until a few years ago, when it was torn down to give place to a better one. Dr. Bradbury was here only a few years when he moved to Sweden, in the west part of the County. He was Superintending School Committee here in 1828 and 1829. One of his daughters became a regular physician, and married Dr. Babb, of Eastport.

The next one was Dr. Gilman Rowe. He was a native of New Hampshire, but came here from Canada. He married Cynthia Buck, daughter of Moses, of Sumner, and after remaining in this town a short time, he moved to North Paris and died there. He was here in 1838. His widow became the second wife of America Bisbee, of Norway. Dr. Rowe did an extensive practice while here, in this and the surrounding towns.

Dr. Edwin Green was here in 1846. He was a native of Paris, and married a Këndall, of Berlin, N. H. He was a well educated physician, but not a successful practitioner. He afterwards lived on a farm in Sumner, his place being near the road which leads from the Dunham neighborhood to Jackson Village. He died a year or two ago.

The first physician at the Pond was Dr. W. B. Lapham, who came from Bethel in 1856. He was here until 1871, with the exception of three years and a half in the army.

While Dr. Lapham was away in the army, Dr. Henry M. Adams moved from Rumford to the Pond. He was a dentist, but went into general practice here. In 1865, he removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and from thence to Dakota.

Dr. Orren Stephens, son of Benjamin, of this town, settled at the Pond in 1870, and after a year or two moved to Oxford.

Dr. E. Bragdon, Jr., succeeded Dr. Lapham at the Pond, and was here about two years when he moved away. The next one was David Watson, who had served in the United States Navy. He was here a year and a half and then moved to Conway, N. H.

Dr. Charles D. Bradbury, from Buckfield, moved to a farm in Sigoteh, and did some practice in that section. His wife was Malone Chase, daughter of Thomas, of Buckfield. It was upon his land that gold was discovered, which led to the sinking of a shaft and the expenditure of quite a large sum of money, in efforts to develop what probably never existed.

Dr. Joseph S. Burns, son of John G., of the "Gore," a graduate of Bowdoin College, studied medicine and was here a short time and then went South.

Dr. R. P. Sawyer came to the Pond from Portland and is still here. This includes all the regular practitioners.

Dr. Peter Brooks and Dr. Christopher Bryant were quite famous "root and herb" Doctors in the early time, and the latter, from his habit of digging his remedies from the ground, was called "Doctor Digeo." Samuel Bryant, Jr., claimed that the mantle of his uncle fell upon him, and practiced more or less with similar remedies up to near the time of his death.

Many out of town physicians have been employed. In the early times, Drs. Croswell and Benj. Chandler, of Paris, were in high repute, and later, Drs. Kittredge, Brown, Twitchell and Russell, from the same town, were more or less employed. Drs. Danforth and Millett, of Norway, were well known here, and also Drs. Fuller, Roberts and Russell, of Rumford, Drs. Wiley and Grover of Bethel, and later, Dr. David W. Davis, of Locke's Mills, and Drs. Yates and Packard, of West Paris.

LAWYERS.

Woodstock has never been overburdened with lawyers. Thos. S. Bridgham, son of Sydenham and grandson of Dr. William, all of Buckfield, came here and opened an office in 1858. He married Martha, daughter of Hon. James H. Farnum. He remained here only two or three years.

The next and only other one was Herrick C. Davis, son of

Benjamin, of this town. He was at first a carpenter, then went into trade and finally studied law. He was here until he was elected Register of Probate in 1872, when he moved to Paris.

THE PUBLIC LOTS.

The reservations for ministerial and school purposes have already been referred to; these constituted the public lots. An Act was passed January 19, 1816, authorizing the sale of these lots, and providing for a Board of Trustees to have charge of the funds. The Board of Trustees provided for in the Act were Stephen Chase, Cornelius Perkins, Alexander Day, John Billings, Seth Curtis, Merrill Chase and Thomas Farrar. The sale of the public lots did not produce a large sum of money, probably not more than three or four hundred dollars. The records of the trustees not being in existence, the exact sum cannot be stated; but it furnished a topic for discussion in many a town meeting. In 1840, the town voted to place the ministerial and school funds in the hands of the municipal officers, and to constitute them and their successors in office a Board of Trustees thereof. The money was loaned from time to time to different parties in town, endorsed notes being taken for security, and the result was that the parties became insolvent and the entire amount was lost. There was never any minister settled in town who was entitled to receive benefits from the funds, under the conditions on which the reservations were made.

POLITICS.

Like the inhabitants of all hilly or mountainous regions, the people of Woodstock were ever a clannish set. They were in the early days, and they have, in a great measure, been so ever since. In their politics, for more than fifty years after the town

was settled, they were practically a unit. Oftentimes there was only one scattering vote, and that thrown by Rowse Bisbee, who for some years was the sole representative of the Whig party in town, and from 1821 to 1828, when the candidates for Governor were old residents of the County, the vote in that town was unanimous. It continued to be practically so as stated, until the temperance question became an issue, and then, in spite of all her democratic proclivities and traditions, the town voted for temperance as against the democratic opposition, the first time the issue was presented. The first anti-slavery or free soil sentiment cropped out in 1844, when Edward Robinson received six votes for Governor. In 1850, John Hubbard, Democrat, received 155 votes, George F. Talbot, Freesoil, 15, and William G. Crosby, Whig, 8. Governor Hubbard was elected, and signed the Maine Liquor Law which had been passed by the Legislature, and for this act the Democrats undertook to bounce him and voted for Anson G. Chandler. The question of prohibition was here fairly presented, and Woodstock gave Hubbard 129 votes, Chandler 60, and William G. Crosby 4. In 1853, the candidates were Anson P. Morrill, Maine Law, Albert Pillsbury, Democratic, William G. Crosby, Whig, and Ezekiel Holmes, Freesoil. Woodstock gave Morrill 107, Pillsbury 66, and Holmes 29. Crosby received none in this town, but he was a constitutional candidate and was made Governor by the Legislature. In 1854, the anti-slavery elements of the country had begun to unite to form the Republican party, and the Freesoil of Woodstock, as well as the temperance votes, were thrown for Morrill, who had 145 to 84 for Albion K. Parris, the Democratic candidate. Morrill took his seat as Governor the following January. In 1855, Morrill received 140 votes, Samuel Wells 91; the Democratic ticket in the State prevailed and Wells was elected Governor. In 1856 occurred the first Republican campaign; Hannibal Hamlin was the Republican candidate for Governor, and Woodstock gave him 162 votes to 81 for Wells. Hamlin was elected. The relative strength of the two

parties remained about the same until the next Presidential campaign, when Israel Washburn, Jr., Republican, received 172 votes to 73 for Ephraim K. Smart. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, Woodstock was intensely loyal to the National Government; in 1861, Washburn, Republican, received 161 votes, Charles D. Jameson, the gallant commander of the Second Maine Regiment, and a war Democrat, received 37, and John W. Dana, who represented those opposed to the prosecution of the war, had only 6 votes. Since that time, the vote of Woodstock has been given to the Republican ticket by a ratio of 3 or 4 to 1. There has probably been as little corruption in conducting the political campaigns in Woodstock as in any town in the State. The voters here have decided convictions, and such men cannot be easily influenced to vote differently from what they think. It is not a question to be discussed here, whether they have voted intelligently or not, but there is not the least doubt about their voting as they believed, and they are men who can give a reason for their faith and acts.

MILLS..

The first mill in town was built by Rowse Bisbee in 1808, on the brook near Abel Bacon's. In 1812, he sold it to James Nutting, who subsequently sold it to Capt. Samuel Stephens. It could only be operated a portion of the year for lack of water, and after the land was cleared along the stream, the volume of water grew less and less. The old mill was taken down in 1834 or 1835.

Samuel H. Houghton built a saw mill quite early, at the foot of Bryant's Pond, which was operated by various parties for thirty or forty years, and then was allowed to go to decay. Merrill Chase built the first mill and was the first settler in Sigotch.

Rowse Bisbee, about the year 1820, built a saw mill on the right hand side of the Rumford road, at Pinhook, and afterwards

built a grist mill at the foot of the Billings Hill. These, long since, were taken down. A saw mill was built north of Pinhook, perhaps by Oliver Robbins. It had several owners, among whom was Thomas Crocker, of Paris, before it finally rotted down. Ziba Andrews built a mill in the south part of the town, about the year 1827, and a mill of some kind has been operated there ever since.

Josiah J. Knight bought the Chase mill in Sigotch about the year 1839, and operated it for quite a number of years, manufacturing various kinds of lumber. He sold out to Bartle and Nathan Perry, who operated it quite successfully until they sold it, about the year 1870. Joseph Davis and Seth, his brother, had a saw mill on the brook near their residences, which did considerable business. Alfred D. Bryant, in company with others, has since operated a mill near by the last named. None of these mills have been first class, on account of the limited supply of water. They have only been able to operate during the high water, in spring and fall.

About the year 1840, a clover mill was built on the brook north of Pinhook, and was operated by Horatio G. Russ. Since 1875, a spool factory has been built at Bryant's Pond, the town contributing generously in aid of erecting the buildings. It should also be mentioned, that Jonathan A. Rowe had a grist mill for grinding corn and rye at Pinhook, and also a shingle mill.

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

ORIGIN OF A FAMILIAR TUNE.

Capt. Jonathan Cole, as stated elsewhere, married Abigail Whitman, daughter of Jacob, of Buckfield. At the wedding was the well-known musical composer Maxim, whose "Turner," "Hallowell," "Hebron," &c., have been sung at almost every fireside in the land. He had also composed "Buckfield," and on this occasion he told the new-made bride that he would compose a tune representing the town where she was to make her future home. So he sat down and composed "Woodstock," which was subsequently sung with great unction by the wedding guests. This is not the "Woodstock" which appears in many collections, but is the one contained in the Northern Harmony, which is perhaps the only book in which it has appeared.

NEW USE FOR A SKILLET LEG.

When John Billings lived in a log house, on the farm afterwards occupied by Capt. Jonathan Cole, and had but a small clearing, one morning his dog began to run and bark through the neighboring woods, and soon becoming stationary, Mr. Billings knew that he had treed his game, whatever it might be. So taking down his old "queen's arm," he loaded it heavily

with powder and buck shot, and, to make it doubly sure, he dropped a skillet leg into the barrel. Shouldering it, he went over to Joseph Whitman's, his nearest neighbor, and engaged him to go with him to see what the dog had treed. The direction was on the hill east of Mr. Whitman's house, and when they came near where the dog was, they looked up and saw a large cat-like animal leaping from tree to tree. Mr. Whitman was greatly excited, and axe in hand, jumped over windfalls and tore through the underbrush, exclaiming, "By golly, its a catamount." Mr. Billings followed close behind, and soon the monster stopped, turned toward them and prepared to spring. But when he had drawn himself up to make his leap from the tree, Billings coolly took aim and fired. The animal fell dead at their feet, his heart pierced by the skillet leg, while the recoil of the gun from the overcharge knocked Mr. Billings nearly senseless. The skin of the catamount was shown as a trophy many years afterwards.

THE FIRST DEATH.

The first death in town was that of a child of Abram Walton. Mr. Walton settled on one of the lots in the east part, which was run out by Smith. He felled trees and burned them in the autumn. The next spring, he built a log hut and moved in with his family. He junked and piled his piece in early summer, and set fire to it. While it was burning, his little daughter, three years old, wandered away from the house, and was burned so severely that she died. Her name was Ellen Walton. It is said by some that this occurred the year before the Bryant brothers made a settlement in the west part, upon the grant to Dummer Academy. Walton and Hutchinson, who came in with him, did not remain many years, but moved away, the former going west and the latter building a mill at North Paris.

HUNTING FOR BURIED TREASURE.

Old Doctor Bryant, one of the first two settlers of Woodstock, also called, from his root-digging propensity, Dr. "Digeo," was a firm believer in ghosts and witches. He also believed that Jewell's Island, in Casco Bay, was the place where Capt. Kidd deposited his money, and he often went there and searched for it. His idea was, that Capt. Kidd, after burying his treasure, made one of his men swear to guard it, and then killed him and buried him above the iron chest containing the gold. When anyone searching for the gold struck the chest, the sentinel ghost would always make some demonstration to frighten him away. If the searcher could only hold his peace and keep on with the work, he would succeed; but if he was frightened into speaking a word, the charm would be broken and all would be lost. Dr. Bryant once told, in the hearing of the writer, how he and Hector Fuller, a colored man, once went to the Island fully determined to brave everything and bring away the coveted treasure. So, nerving themselves by the free use of elixir vite and laying in a little store in case of need, they proceeded to the Island. Observing all the required formalities, they commenced to dig, the moon shining brightly the while. After digging down several feet, one of them took the crowbar and striking into the earth at the bottom of the pit, it hit upon something that had a decided metallic ring, when instantly there appeared in the hole they had made, a sow with a family of pigs. They understood this to be a demonstration of the guard, and resolved to stand their ground, but the animal became ferocious and caught one of the diggers by the leg, which brought from him a profane ejaculation, when lo and behold, the animal and her family disappeared, the pit was filled up and they found themselves sitting upon the shingly beach with the tide water almost touching their feet. Listeners to this marvelous story generally believed that it was an hallucination caused by their potations, but nothing would so offend the Doctor as to hint at such a thing.

CLOSE CALCULATION.

Cases have sometimes occurred where persons who wished to have the nuptial knot tied have tried to beat down the parson's fees, but it is not very often that one who wants to get married tries the market as he would in selling his farm produce. But such a thing did occur in this town. Mr. S. had bought and prepared the nest and snared his bird, and now wanted to have the legal formalities gone through with ; so he went to a Justice of the Peace and asked the terms. He was answered that the legal fee was one dollar and twenty-five cents, but applicants for such service generally paid two dollars or more. He said, "A dollar and a quarter is a darned sight too much for ten minutes work," and so he went to another and asked the same question, and was answered in essentially the same way. He asked if the fee could be paid in shingles, and was answered in the affirmative. He considered a moment, scratched his unkempt head, and then suddenly exclaimed: "*By gosh, I've got it ; my cart wheels have got to be repaired, and I can get Elder Ricker to do it for a dollar a day, and he can marry us at noontime, and it won't cost me a darned cent,*" and away he went to put his brilliant project into execution ; whether he succeeded to his mind or not cannot be stated.

A HARD CASE.

The above calls to mind a circumstance in which, as in many other cases, "the course of true love did not run smoothly," though it was no fault of the lovers. A man in the east part of the town paid his respects to a girl in the same neighborhood, much younger than himself, in fact, one who had advanced but a short way into her "teens." He hauled hay to the Pond and bought dress goods, which he presented her ; the day was appointed for the marriage, and the services of a magistrate be-

spoken. But he visited the Justice solitary and sober that day, and with the blackest of "black eyes." His story was briefly told. He went to the home of his intended, but was met at the door by her father and big brother, who beat him most unmercifully and drove him away. He wanted either a warrant for the arrest of his assailants, or a writ to recover the clothes he had furnished the girl. He said: "Her father seemed to be well pleased with my attentions while I was clothing her up, but as soon as the gal was clothed up, the old man turned me away like a dog." A little advice served to calm the anger of the disappointed lover, who agreed that it was not best to have the affair made public by carrying it into court, and so it was allowed to subside.

"SMALL POTATOES."

Seed potatoes were usually very scarce in Woodstock in the spring, and the settlers often had to bring them from a long distance through the woods, on their backs. One spring, Merrill Chase was short of potatoes to plant and went to Asa Thurlow's, hoping to obtain some. But Mr. Thurlow only had a few small ones scattered on his cellar bottom, which he offered to give to Mr. Chase if he would scrape them up and take them away, which he gladly did. He got in all about three pecks. They were so small that Mr. Chase, when he planted them, carried them in his planting bag and used a planting hoe, the same that he used in planting corn on burnt land. His hogs broke out of their pen and dug some of the potatoes, but he saved over eighty bushels, the product of three pecks of seed, none of them larger than sparrow's eggs. Many of the potatoes raised weighed two pounds each. This shows the great productiveness of Woodstock soil.

BACKWOODS' LIFE.

Luther Whitman, Jr., moved into the east part of the town in 1821. The tract of land upon which he settled had been sold for taxes and bid off by his father, to whom it became forfeited. It was situated on a high hill and was covered with a heavy growth of hard wood. It was quite an undertaking for Mr. Whitman to commence life for himself upon such land, but he had just been married, was full of hope and courage, and so was his wife, and neither of them thought of shrinking from the trying duties which the situation imposed. When they set out, their household goods were few and simple, and Mrs. Whitman rode on horseback as far as Lemuel Perham's, which was the end of the road. From this point they traveled on foot two miles into the woods, guided only by a spotted line, to reach their place of destination. Here Mr. Whitman had already erected a log cabin, in which he and his companion set up their household goods and gods. It was some years before they had any neighbor nearer than Mr. Perham. On two occasions during those years, the fire went out on the hearthstone, and Mrs. Whitman was obliged to go to Mr. Perham's for a supply. It was no easy matter to carry fire two miles through the woods, but she took a piece of old cotton cloth, rolled it tightly and setting the end on fire, it kept alive until she reached her home. They suffered many privations, but Mr. Whitman was a stalwart worker and well skilled in woodcraft, and in process of time, they had a large and productive farm. They reared a large family of intelligent and interesting children, but all save one died young, most of them in early man and womanhood. The father also sleeps with his fathers, upon this hill-side farm, where he had toiled for more than forty years. Failing health compelled the only surviving son to sell out the farm, and he moved to Paris; his aged mother still lives with him.

LOG CABINS.

Mrs. Lucretia Nutting, who died a year or two ago in Perham, Aroostook County, at a great age, came into Woodstock to work when she was quite young and when the settlers were but few. In conversation with the writer a short time before her death, she spoke of her impressions when she first came to this town. It was after dark when she came up by the old, then the new county road, and she said she saw occasionally what appeared to her to be stacks of hay placed at intervals along the road, but on passing them again in the day time, she found they were the huts of the settlers. They were built of logs and covered with bark, and not much larger than moderate sized stacks of hay, yet it was in these same huts that many of the staunch and representative men of the town were born.

A POISON ELDER.

Rowse Bisbee, who built the first mill in town, and was the first settler at Pinhook, was a man of few words, but of very strong feeling. After he moved to Pinhook, he had some disagreement with the minister, who was a blacksmith. He had no wordy controversy with him, in which he would stand no chance; but one day he walked into the shop of the minister, bearing a stick of the poison or stinking elder, which he stood up by the side of the forge, and went away without speaking a word. It was his expressive way of informing the minister the kind of "elder" he considered him.

NOT A MODEL TEACHER.

John Annas, who at one time lived in the Whitman neighborhood, attended meeting one Sunday at the school house, and at noon was asked to hear a class of boys recite their lesson. Annas had some good qualities, but he was so addicted to the

use of profane language that the bad words would often escape his lips without his being conscious of it. He heard the class through, and the boys recited so promptly that he thought they deserved to be praised, and he proceeded to address them, in a voice that was audible all over the room, as follows: "*Scholars, you have recited a perfect lesson; you have done well; you are d—d good boys.*" He was not asked to hear another class in that school.

THE TOLLAWALLAITES.

It was not always so, but there have been times when the people in the Lunt neighborhood, so called, were a happy-go-lucky set. They had no regular abiding place, but circulated between this town, Raymond and Auburn. If any one is curious to know more of them than is given here, he is referred to ex-sheriff Littlefield, of Auburn, who, as one of the overseers of the poor, has had some experience with them. They would not work under any circumstances. They could subsist on berries in the summer, but the first hard frost would send them pell mell to the overseers for help. This finally became so common, that the overseers of the poor determined to send them to the town farm. They had a horror of going there, and went home with empty hands. But the way they flanked the town officials was found out afterwards. One head of a family went to the overseers and said if he could be furnished with a barrel of flour and a little salt pork, he would try and get through the winter; they were furnished him, as being the least expensive course in his case, and he immediately went home and opened a free boarding house. All the neighborhood turned out and lived on the barrel of flour until it was gone, and this thing was repeated until every family had been furnished with the same amount of supplies, which were disposed of in the same way. It was said that during that winter they had a dancing school in the neighborhood and that every person who attended

it, including the teacher, was living on the bounty furnished at the expense of the town. This story was probably the invention of some malicious person who held the "Tollawallaites" in low esteem.

BADLY SOLD.

During exciting political campaigns, there were a few residents of Woodstock, the same as in other towns, who would sell their votes provided they could find a purchaser. But it sometimes happened that the purchaser was himself badly sold. One year, when the vote in the county promised to be quite close, and votes were in unusual demand, one of those who hoped to avail himself of his right of suffrage to turn an honest penny, went to the party leaders of one side and offered to vote that ticket for a barrel of flour; his offer was promptly accepted and the flour furnished in advance. He then went to the other side and offered his vote on that side for six dollars in goods; this offer was also accepted and the goods handed over. When election day came both parties were on the lookout for him, but he did not put in an appearance. They then sent teams after him, which arrived at his house about the same time and found him sick in bed, with hot bricks at his feet, and suffering intense pain. They were obliged to go away without him, but as soon as they were gone, he was able to get up and go about his work.

On another occasion, the vote of an east part of the town resident was challenged, on the ground that he had received aid from the town within three months. It seemed that a doctor's bill, for services in his family, had been presented to the Selectmen, though it had not been paid. Thereupon, a leading party man advanced the five dollars necessary to liquidate the debt, directing him to go to West Paris, settle with Dr. Russell, get his receipt and then come back and vote. He started off, but did he carry out the programme arranged for him? Not he;

he knew a trick worth two of that; he took the money, went home and staid there, and his friend and benefactor watched for him in vain until the polls were closed.

CHASED BY A PANTHER.

The truth of the following story is not avouched for by the writer, though there are strong grounds for believing it authentic. It occurred nearly a hundred years ago—and long before the first settler built his cabin in this town. The descendants of the leading character of the adventure say that the story has come down to them, and they believe it, and the principal details, as related by them, are here given. One of the first settlers in Paris was Lemuel Jackson, of Middleboro, Mass. Rumford and Paris were settled nearly at the same time, though when the Indian raid was made into Bethel in 1781, the settlers in Rumford went away and did not return for over a year. Until the road was built through Woodstock in 1796, there was no communication between the two settlements, except through the wilderness, guided by a line of spotted trees. It is said that in the spring, Mr. Jackson, being short of potatoes for seed, made the journey alone through the woods to New Pennacook (Rumford) for the purpose of procuring some of the settlers there. He secured the potatoes and started for home late in the afternoon, intending to stop over night on the way. It was not an uncommon thing for the early settlers, when visiting neighboring settlements, to spend the night in the woods. Near the brook which passes through Pinhook at the time of which we are speaking, was a deserted camp which had been used by sable hunters, and which was built after the rude manner of those days. Jackson arrived at this camp about dark, and decided to spend the night here and pursue his homeward journey in the morning. His bag of potatoes was deposited in the camp, and he was arranging for a fire, when he was startled

by a savage scream which almost froze his blood. He had heard a similar sound before, and knew that it was made by the most dangerous animal of the northern woods, the dreaded American panther. He also knew that if he remained where he was, he would soon be attacked, and that the old and rudely constructed camp would afford him no protection. His only hope, and that, under the circumstances, a forlorn one, was in flight, and this at once he resolved on. Seizing his bag of potatoes, for these were too important to him to give them up without an effort to save them, he bounded off through the woods at a rapid rate. He struck the Little Androscoggin at the foot of Bryant's Pond; up to this time, he had heard nothing more of the beast, and a glimmer of hope entered his heart that he was not pursued, but as he proceeded along the river bank, this hope was dispelled by the loud cry of the animal, which now seemed quite near. He now felt the necessity of putting forth every effort, and to this end he threw away his bag of potatoes and rushed through the dark woods at an accelerated speed. He heard nothing more of the panther for some time, the animal probably having found the bag of potatoes, and, impelled by curiosity, had stopped to examine it; hope again brightened, soon to be dispelled by the terrible screams of the beast, which now seemed nearer than at any time before. The case was now desperate, and Jackson felt that the terrible beast might spring down upon him from any of the dark trees which seemed to frown above his head. In running, his hat was knocked off and he sped on without it. It is probable that the panther stopped again to examine the hat, and this gave the fugitive another short respite. He rushed on, tearing his clothes and scratching his face against the brush which he could not see, and guided by the sound of the rapids on the river, along which his course lay. Again he hoped he might escape his pursuer, and again the dreadful cry reached him, showing that the beast was still on his track. Why the panther hesitated about attacking him is hard to be understood. It may be, however, that, governed

by his cat-like nature, he was playing with him, feeling it in his power to accomplish his purpose at any time. But Jackson sped on, and now the twelve long miles from the old camp are nearly accomplished; his clearing appears in view, but the river, which must be forded, runs between him and his cabin. He rushed into the water, and the panther, having come into the clearing, and with the instinct of his race taking in the situation, and fearful of losing his intended prey, leaped in after him. Jackson gained a little in the water, and near the opposite bank stood his cabin. Calling to his wife at the top of his voice, he rushed up the bank; his wife heard and opened wide the door, through which Jackson rushed headlong and fell prone on the floor. Realizing that there must be danger near at hand, Mrs. Jackson at once closed the door and adjusted the strong bar which answered the purpose of a bolt. Hardly had she done this when the animal sprang against the door in a manner that made the cabin tremble. But it was proof against his attacks, and, prowling around in the vicinity the remainder of the night, at daylight he vanished into the forest.

MRS. NUTTING'S DILEMMA.

After James Nutting moved to Greenwood, his wife, one day, accompanied by her sister Sarah, who afterwards became the wife of Nathaniel Swan, came to Bisbee's mill, both mounted on one horse and also having a grist of corn. The road was but a bridle path, with trees across it, and they were delayed in getting their grist, so that it was dark when they started home. When they came to the fallen timber which obstructed the road, which they could not see for the darkness, their faithful horse leaped over each one, without unseating the riders or throwing off the bag of meal. When within a mile of home the saddle girth broke, throwing them both off and also the grist. Here was a dilemma, but Mrs. Nutting was equal to it, and

taking off her garters, she repaired the broken girth, loaded the grist, and mounting, proceeded home, where they arrived in safety.

BEARS ON A BENDER.

The following incident took place in Greenwood, though Woodstockers may have had a hand in it: One year the bears were plenty and unusually bold and troublesome to the settlers. John Sanborn, of Greenwood, after baiting them with molasses for a while, one night mixed with the molasses quite a quantity of New England rum, and the next morning had the satisfaction of finding two bears stupidly drunk. Calling together as many friends as he could to aid him in dispatching his game, a proposition was made to have a little fun out of it. So, after a good drink all around, and procuring several ox-chains and some fence rails, they proceeded to securely fasten a rail to each bear. They then commenced to "wake up the animals," and with one or two men at each end of the rails, they could make the bears go in any direction they pleased, and they enjoyed the sport hugely. But they kept it up a little too long, until the men begun to grow drunk while the bears were sobering off. The result was, that some of the men got pretty severely handled, and would have fared worse, had not a new relay of help arrived and killed the now thoroughly aroused animals.

ELDER DUNHAM'S RACE WITH THE BEAR.

When Elder Dunham was building the house south of Pinhook, which he long occupied and which is still standing, he had occasion to go up to the store for some nails. His son, Rufus K. Dunham, remained at the house, and was upon the frame where he could see his father as he returned. He noticed a black animal following in the footsteps of his father and only

a short distance behind, which at first he supposed to be a large dog, but as his father drew near and the animal kept about the same distance, he began to be suspicious that it was not a dog. Finally his father turned up from the road toward the frame and his follower also turned up. Rufus then, in a low voice, told his father to look behind him, which he did, and at once recognized his pursuer as a moderately-sized bear, and not more than fifteen or twenty feet off. The Elder at once sprang into the frame, dropped his dish of nails, and seized an axe and rushed out. The tables were now turned, and the pursuer became the pursued. The bear crossed the road and ran down through the level land toward the place where Newel F. Rowe now lives. Rufus, from his perch on the building, could see the whole affair. Near where Rowe's buildings now stand was a plowed field, and across this the bear pursued his flight, the Elder at no time being more than two rods behind him. But the Elder found the bear's strength too much for him, and, as he crossed the old road on the "Whale's Back" and plunged into the swamp beyond, the pursuit was abandoned. The bear went over through the Bryant neighborhood and passed into Greenwood near the foot of South Pond, being seen at various points on the way. As he passed into "Shadagee," the people turned out and pursued him until he was captured.

A SEVEN DAYS' BEAR HUNT.

In the spring of 1838, Andrew Richardson, a famous hunter of Greenwood, started a large bear, either in that town or Albany, soon after he had come out of his hibernating state and was very fat. He was one of the ranging kind, with long legs, and difficult to capture. Mr. Richardson followed him with dogs among the Greenwood mountains, for several days, when he struck out towards Woodstock. There was considerable snow on the ground, and tramping through the snow was very hard for both

pursuer and pursued. The bear was followed through the day, and was generally found in the morning but a few rods from where the dogs left him at night. His flesh disappeared, and it seemed that the longer he was chased the faster he could travel. The dogs left him one night in Joshua Young's wood lot. Mr. Young then lived on the place now owned by Daniel Day. The next morning, "Bill" Young, son of Joshua, a well known local character, not overburdened with sense, went into the wood lot to cut some firewood for the house. As he was passing along, he suddenly came upon the bear, which had been resting through the night, and had just got up, and was looking round to see if he could find something for his breakfast. Bill came within a few feet of him before he saw him, and when confronted by this gaunt monster, he was nearly frightened out of what little sense he had. He was so paralyzed with dread, that he could neither advance nor recede, but his most prominent faculty, in which he excelled most men, was in full play. He could scream, and that he did scream, no one who at that time lived in that section of country has since doubted. It was such an outburst of agony as has rarely, if ever, escaped from human lips. It echoed through the forest, and was caught up by Berry's Ledge and the Curtis Mountains, repeated by Molly Ockett and other more distant heights, until the country, for a radius of miles, was filled with the hideous and indescribable noise. People heard it at their firesides and rushed out of doors, and were bewildered at the fearful and incoherent sounds that proceeded from the direction of Young's woods. But Bill was really in no danger, for the bear, hungry, tired and footsore though he was, could not stand this outburst, and vanished out of the wood lot and down the hill toward Paris, as fast as his long legs would carry him. A large crowd, with additional dogs, soon assembled to pursue the bear, and he was shot by Asaph Paine before noon of that day. The writer of this, with others, was watching the bear at the moment the fatal bullet struck him. The bear was on the Paris side of the

mountain, south of Daniel Curtis' place, and had just come upon a bare spot at the top of a precipice, when Mr. Paine, who was about thirty rods away, sighted him and fired. The wounded beast fell down the precipice some thirty or forty feet, the fall breaking his back; but he would still grasp the saplings with his paws and teeth, and drag himself along; another bullet, fired at short range, put an end to his life and misery. By means of a rope, his body was dragged down the mountain side and through the field to our door. He was a huge monster, and terrible, even in death, to the group of children which looked upon him at a safe distance, of which the writer was one. Mr. Richardson soon came up, and putting his foot upon the dead beast, exclaimed with an oath, "I told you that you should rest from your labors on the seventh day." He had been pursued seven days.

DEACON LANDER'S BEARS.

In the spring of 1836, as nearly as can be remembered, about the last of March, Deacon Seneca Landers, who was suffering from rheumatism, went into the woods to procure some hemlock gum to make a plaster for his lame back. He lived east of Pinhook, his road connecting with the Sigotah road half way up Billings' Hill. He went southerly from his house towards the General Cushman neighborhood, where there was a heavy mixed growth of hard wood and hemlock. There were occasional bare spots, but the ground was mostly covered with frozen snow, more especially in the woods. As he was passing along, axe in hand, looking up at the trees, he was startled by a strange noise, and on looking around he saw a large bear crawling along on the crust directly toward him. At first, he thought that he was the object the bear was making for, and began to consider how he could best defend himself from this sudden and unexpected attack, but before he had time for reflection, the

bear disappeared out of sight. On examination, Mr. Landers found that the bear had gone into his den, which was under the roots of a large maple tree. This tree had been partly blown down, but had lodged in the top of another. Its broad, spreading roots were lifted up as the tree inclined, leaving a clear space underneath nearly ten feet in diameter and three feet high. The surface of the earth was not broken, save in one place, and this was the hole through which the bear had disappeared. It was capital winter quarters for Bruin, but there was only one place of ingress and egress. Mr. Landers took in the situation at a glance, and cutting a log as large as he could carry, he chucked it into the hole, and then climbing a tree, he halloed for help. William Brooks then lived on the William Rowe place, and his son Mark, a lad some ten years of age, was standing in the yard when he heard Mr. Landers call. He and his father immediately started in the direction of the sound, and on arriving on the spot and learning the particulars, Mark was sent back to Pinhook for more help, while his father and Mr. Landers remained on guard. When Mr. Landers first called for help, Rufus K. Dunham was coming along the "Whale's Back" road towards Pinhook, on horseback, and distinguishing the word "bear," he hurried along to Pinhook, and before young Brooks arrived, the whole neighborhood had been aroused and had started for the woods. Rowse Bisbee seized his old "Queen's arm" and butcher knife, Solomon Leonard a pitchfork and rope halter, while others took axes and clubs. It was not long before nearly fifty persons had assembled and stood around the spot where Bruin was bottled up. Mr. Bisbee found that he, in his haste, had left his bullets, and a boy was dispatched for them. In the meantime, a council of war was held with a view of agreeing upon some plan of attack. The plug was pulled from the mouth of the den, and the bear, becoming uneasy at such a demonstration, began to march round the enclosure, growling and gnashing her teeth, exposing herself to view every time she passed the place of entrance. Mr. Leonard had a small dog

called "Watch," which he tried to send into the den, but before he was fairly inside he received a blow on his head which sent him bounding through the air, and he did not care to return. At one time, as the now infuriated bear was passing the mouth of the den, Chauncey C. Whitman had the temerity to thrust in his arm and catch hold of her hair, when she quickly turned and came out before them all, and such a stampede has rarely been witnessed; some sprang into trees, others upon high logs, but most of them ran away at the top of their speed, and the bear, finding herself alone, returned into the den. By this time the bullets had arrived and Mr. Bisbee commenced to fire at her, but she grew shy and stopped her promenade around the den. They then cut four holes into the den, on opposite sides, into which they inserted as many poles, and getting the ends under the bear, and bearing down upon the other ends by a lever purchase, they succeeded in lifting her to the roof of the den. Then, with axes and crow-bars, they made another hole through the earth over the bear, and soon her head was seen through this opening. Henry Packard raised his axe and struck her, but the axe glanced off, and she received only a flesh wound. The bear struggled and got away, and was seen to take dry earth from the side of the den and cover the wound with it to stop the blood. They again rallied, and the next time they raised her up Elder Dunham struck her, cleaving the skull and burying the blade of the axe in her brain. They then took the halter and pulled her out, when she immediately sprang up, and, standing upon her hind legs, uttered a most dismal and unearthly yell, which again caused a stampede, but the poor beast immediately fell dead. On examination, it was found that she had two cubs, which accounted for her returning to the den after she had once driven away her invaders, and of her persistency in defending it. One of the cubs was shot by Mr. Bisbee, and the other was taken out alive by Elder Dunham and kept for several months by Chauncey Whitman, when, it being so mischievous, it was killed.

PERSONAL MENTION.

In Family Sketches are given brief notices of quite a large number of the citizens of Woodstock, past and present, to the extent that the space would permit; and under this heading will be given only some account of those whose portraits appear in different parts of the book. Personal notices here, as elsewhere, are necessarily brief, as the whole matter of the volume must come into certain prescribed limits. They are not intended even as an epitome of the lives of the persons represented, but are simply designed as explanatory of the portraits which, without such notices, would be without interest to persons unacquainted with the people they represent. The value of the volume would have been enhanced by portraits of some of the early settlers, but in most cases this was impossible, as but few left portraits, and the descendants of those who did were not interested enough to furnish them. For dates of birth, &c., of persons named here, see Family Sketches.

JOHN W. BROOKS.

John Wesley Brooks, born in this town (see "Brooks" in Family Sketches), was educated in the town schools and at the Academy at Norway. He taught school several terms, and in 1862 he went into trade at West Paris. In 1864, he sold out

and went to Portland, and was clerk in a wholesale store until the great fire in 1866. He then went to Boston and occupied the same position in a large store, and also traveling for the firm in Maine. In 1868, he went to Chicago and worked for various firms, remaining with one for eight years. Since that time he has been traveling for Warner Brothers, large dealers in millinery goods and corsets, and in that capacity has visited, many times, all the important places in the west and south-west. He is also engaged somewhat in real estate speculation in Chicago. He married Ada Blanche, daughter of Levi C. Peabody, formerly of Northfield, Vermont, afterwards of Winona, Minn., and now of Chicago.

WM. M. BROOKS.

Wm. Mark Brooks, born in Paris, came into this town with his father's family when a lad. He attended the town schools here and a few terms at the Academy, fitting himself for a teacher, in which he has achieved a marked success. He took to learning as a duck to water, and, without taking a college course, he is much better educated in the classics than many who have graduated. He also has a rare faculty of imparting his ideas to others, which has served to make him the popular teacher of youth, which he is. When not engaged in teaching, he has generally employed himself upon the farm, in which occupation he takes great pleasure.

ALDEN CHASE.

No man has been more identified with the affairs of the town for many years, than Alden Chase. A good accountant, efficient in business, and of sterling integrity, his townspeople have always appreciated these important qualities and qualifications in a public man, and have given him all the offices he has cared

to accept. He was a school officer as soon as he was old enough, and as a teacher of the common school he took high rank. Naturally of a mathematical turn of mind, he has been a regular contributor to that Department of the Maine Farmer's Almanac for the past forty years. A lover of books, he has collected by far the largest and most valuable library in town. He has served several terms in the Maine Legislature, and was always an influential member of that body. In 1856, he was elected Register of Deeds for the Oxford County Registry District, which position he held for two terms of five years each. He was an excellent recording officer. At the close of his term, he returned to his farm in Woodstock, where he has since resided. He is a practical, painstaking farmer, and few, if any, men in town understood the business better. He has long been interested in Freemasonry, and has served as Master of Jefferson Lodge for several terms, and as Secretary and Treasurer; he has also served as District Deputy Grand Master. He was one of the early workers in the temperance field, and has always been an ardent supporter of prohibition as applied to the sale of intoxicating liquors. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1851, when the first prohibitory liquor law was passed, and of the committee that reported the bill, which met his hearty approval and received his ardent support. For this action he was censured by some of his constituents, but time has justified the wisdom of his action.

PROF. A. FITZROY CHASE.

In all probability, Woodstock has never sent out a more profound scholar than Alden Fitzroy Chase. In mathematics, when a mere boy, he was regarded as almost a prodigy, and his subsequent achievements in his fully-developed manhood have caused to be realized the hopes entertained of him by his family and friends in his earlier years. Like most New England



PROF. A. FITZROY CHASE.

youth, he spent much of his minority with his father, upon the farm, attending the town schools in winter. He fitted for college at Kent's Hill and elsewhere, teaching school winters with great success. He excelled not only as a teacher but as a disciplinarian, his order of mind being such that everything must move in harmony. He graduated from Middletown, (Conn.) University with the highest honors, and was soon after elected Professor in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, which place he still occupies. He is now in the full vigor of manhood, and gives promise of a long and useful career. In the college, he has the chair of mathematics and English Literature. He is also librarian of the college, and has been instrumental in adding largely to the value and usefulness of the library. No person connected with the college labors with greater zeal to promote its interests than he. He is very popular with the students and with the public, and of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary he is one of the strong supports. He is a member of the Maine Conference, and occasionally preaches, but his time and energies are mainly devoted to the duties of his Professorship.

REV. RANSOM DUNHAM.

As the head of one of the Dunham families, of Woodstock, Rev. Ransom Dunham has already been sketched under the head of family sketches. In his 84th year he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, at Portland, in June last, and then had his picture taken, which embellishes this volume. He retains his bodily and mental faculties in a remarkable degree. In the summer of 1881, he worked for the Grand Trunk Railway, sharpening tools for the quarrymen at Bryant's Pond, and during the season was paid two hundred and seventy-seven dollars for his work. He is engaged in the same employment the present season. Recently, he remarked in our hearing, that never before did the works of Nature appear so grand and

beautiful to him as now ; that he never before so fully appreciated the adaptation of everything to the necessities of animals and man, and was never before so deeply impressed with the infinite wisdom, power and goodness of the great Creator of the Universe. He further remarked that the plan of salvation, as regarded from the standpoint of his denomination, never looked so plain, simple, and certain to be true, as since he passed his four-score years. His wife, who is two or three years his senior, still lives, and their married lives extend over a period of more than sixty years.

RUFUS K. DUNHAM.

Rufus King Dunham, born in Parkman, came into this town with his father when a lad. He had the misfortune when a young man to have an attack of fever, which, settling in one of his limbs, made him lame for life. He worked with his father in Woodstock, and attended the common schools here, until he entered the store of Thomas Crocker, on Paris Hill. He worked here one season, and then entered the store of J. C. Marble in the same place. He was afterwards for a year or two in the store of Ebenezer Drake, at Trap Corner, in Paris—then with John R. Briggs, Caleb Bessee and C. C. Whitman, at North Woodstock. He was also for several years in trade, in company with Albert H. Estes, at Bryant's Pond. When the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad was finished to Bryant's Pond in 1851, he was appointed station agent here, a position he has held without interruption since that time, a period of over thirty years, and during all these years, he has scarcely been off duty a day. A more faithful and competent employé, the Company has never had. In addition to the ordinary duties as station agent, he has been telegraphic operator and express agent. He was the second Postmaster at Bryant's Pond, and has been Secretary and Master of Jefferson Lodge of Masons. He has also been a Justice of the Peace for many years.



Washing Garrison, M.D.

DR. JEFF. C. GALLISON.

Jefferson Cushing Gallison, son of John M. (see Family Sketches), was born in Sebec, but came to Woodstock with his parents in 1847. He was educated at the common schools, and also attended several terms at high schools and academies. He was a year in the Norway Advertiser office as an apprentice, and afterwards in Noyes' drug store. He then gave his attention to carriage painting, and worked in his father's shop at Pinhook and also at Bridgton. At times, also, he tried his hand at landscape painting, and with no mean success. In 1868, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Kimball, of Bridgton, and continued with him three years. He also pursued his studies a year in Portland under a private teacher. He attended two full courses of lectures at the Harvard Medical School and one at the Boston University, graduating from the latter in 1875. He practiced three years in Medway, Mass., and then moved to Franklin, where he yet remains. He has succeeded in working up a large practice and has been very successful. He was appointed Instructor in Surgery in the Boston University in 1878. He has successfully surmounted all the difficulties incident to a lack of means during his preparatory course, and, by his own unaided efforts, has worked his way up to an honorable position in professional life. He married, January 2, 1864, Ellen S., daughter of Isaiah M. and Abby (Willard) Burnell, of Bridgton, and has one child, Annie Louise, born October 28, 1871.

CHARLES P. KIMBALL.

Charles Porter Kimball lived at home, dividing his time between the farm, his father's carriage shop and the district school until he was eighteen years old. Then he bought his time of his father, giving his notes for one hundred fifty dollars per year for three years, and went to work in his brother's

carriage shop at Bridgton. Here he added to his earnings by working evenings, wooding cast iron ploughs, so that he was able to attend school about four months in each year and still pay his father's notes. In 1847, he commenced business in Norway Village, having but little money of his own. The late Dr. Theodore Ingalls, who had taken an interest in him, loaned him one thousand dollars to start business with. He remained in Norway, doing a large business, until 1854, when he removed to Portland, where he remained until 1875, when he removed to New York and joined the great carriage house of Brewster & Co. He did an extensive business in Portland and achieved a wide reputation. He was Alderman in 1860, again in 1861, and President of the Board. He was a decided War Democrat, and worked earnestly for the Union cause and for the good of the families of departed soldiers. He was a member of the Democratic State Convention holden in Augusta, in June, 1861, and when the resolution declaring that the war was a failure and ought to stop was passed, he, with thirty or forty others, denounced its action as treasonable, left the hall and organized another convention, which nominated Gen. Charles D. Jameson for Governor, who received a much larger vote than Ex-Gov. Dana, the regular candidate. He was several times candidate for Representative, Senator, Sheriff, &c., but, his party being in a minority, he was not elected to any of these offices. He was Surveyor of the port of Portland in 1866, was long an active member of the Maine Charitable Association, and its President for several years; was also President of the Board of Manufactures until he left Portland. At the Democratic Convention in Bangor, in 1869, over which he presided, he received every vote as candidate for Governor, but positively refused to stand, and forced the convention to nominate another candidate; but in 1871, he received a unanimous nomination for Governor and was a candidate that year, and also in the famous Greeley campaign of 1872.

After the close of the campaign in 1871, Governor Perham



J. L. M. W.

showed his appreciation of his political opponent and life-long friend, by appointing him one of the United States Centennial Commissioners from Maine. Mr. Kimball removed to New York in 1875, and resigned as Commissioner from Maine; but the United States Centennial Commission requested Governor Tilden to appoint him to fill a vacancy in the New York Commission, which he did, so that he presented his resignation from Maine and his commission from New York to the same meeting. He was then and continued to be a member of the Executive Committee, and no one familiar with the Centennial can over-estimate his services.

His first wife, Mary Porter, was a native of Turner, and a niece of Gov. William King and of Gen. Philo Clark, and an estimable woman; she died in April, 1870. He was married the second time in 1875, to a daughter of the late Henry F. Getchell, formerly of Anson, but then a wealthy resident of Chicago, and was so pleased with the business prospects of that city that he determined to make it his future home. He at once contracted for an immense carriage factory, and moved to Chicago in the fall of 1876. He is now at the head of one of the largest carriage establishments in the world. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the society of the Sons of Maine, and was chairman of the committee that gave the Grand Maine Banquet in June, 1881. His attachment to his native State, County and town is still unabated.

HANNIBAL I. KIMBALL.

Hannibal Ingalls Kimball (see "Kimball" in Family Sketches) was born on the Gore, but when quite young went to live in the family of Hannibal Ingalls, Esq., of Mercer, whose wife was a sister of his mother. He returned to the Gore when seventeen or eighteen years of age, and worked for some years in the

carriage shop of his father, opposite the Bailey place. He became an expert workman at the carriage business, for which he had a natural aptitude, and at the same time attended the public schools. He also worked in the establishment of his oldest brother at Bridgton Center. When his brother Charles P. went into the carriage business at Norway Village, Hannibal became his foreman, and proved a very efficient one. Afterwards, in connection with some of his brothers, he went into business in New Haven, Conn. He was at the head of the establishment that turned out more than three thousand carriages a year. Every sort of vehicle on wheels, whether to be used for business or pleasure, was manufactured here, and the establishment had a wide reputation. At the close of the war he traveled quite extensively through the South in pursuit of health, which had become somewhat impaired by long-continued business cares, and he also had in view a place of settlement. After looking the ground carefully over, he selected Atlanta, Georgia, as one of the most promising localities in the whole South, and the result has more than justified his choice. He went to Atlanta, in 1866, and when the people of Georgia voted to establish the seat of government in that city, he bought the unfinished opera house, and reconstructed it into a spacious, substantial and convenient capitol, under contract with the State. In 1870 he laid out and graded Oglethorpe Park, and fitted it up with buildings, walks and drives. In this park the State fairs have since been held, and here the Exposition is located. The same year he built the H. I. Kimball House, a splendid hotel, six stories high and 210 feet long, and furnished it to accommodate 500 guests, at a cost of \$675,000. About that time he constructed 150 miles of a railroad leading into Atlanta. Some three years after, he planned and organized a company, and erected a cotton factory with a capacity of 24,000 spindles, which is now in successful operation.

The city at once became an important railway center. New

lines of railroad were built and old lines diverted from their original location, and Mr. Kimball became connected with several of them, either as President or Director. When a great International Cotton Exposition was determined upon, and Atlanta selected as the place, Mr. Kimball was at once selected by common consent as the person to be placed at the head of the enterprise. It was brought to a most successful issue, for which Mr. Kimball is largely credited. A leading Southern paper, during the Exposition, thus spoke of Mr. Kimball's business capacity and his connection with it:

"As a representative of legitimate and enlightened enterprise, and an exponent of modern progress, Mr. H. I. Kimball, of Georgia, is entitled to marked pre-eminence. He was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1832. In early life he learned the carriage maker's trade, and at the age of nineteen, took charge of one of the most extensive carriage manufactories in the United States. Immediately on his majority, the firm in whose employ he was, evidenced their appreciation of his executive and financial ability by admitting him to full partnership. Mr. Kimball became interested with Mr. Geo. Pullman in the sleeping car business early in the history of that industry, and immediately after the close of the war he came South to establish their lines. By over-work and exposure his health became much broken, and the severe climate of Chicago, where he at times resided, compelled him to seek a home in the South. After traveling all over the South, he determined that Atlanta presented more advantages for business and for a pleasant home than any other point, and he therefore located in Atlanta. Since then Mr. Kimball has been identified with every movement of progress and edification of Atlanta. Whatever she has that is worthy of her has been secured through the untiring efforts in her behalf of Mr. Kimball. He was the first to take up the matter of the Exposition, and has pushed it to its present prosperous stage. The splendid success of the exhibition, and the benefits that shall accrue to the city, State and South from it, are, in the main, due to the energy, foresight and superior management of Mr. H. I. Kimball, the efficient Director-General."

At a meeting of the American Agricultural Association in New York, during the winter of 1881-2, Mr. Kimball was present and read a very able paper upon the resources and condition of the Southern States, which was published entire in the proceedings of the Association. He is yet in the vigor and

prime of manhood, and has a future of brilliant promise. In politics he is a republican.

DR. W. B. LAPHAM.

William Berry Lapham was born in Greenwood, where his parents were temporarily residing, August 21, 1828. When he was only a few weeks old, the family returned to Bethel, which was their home. After reaching ten years of age, he worked out by the month or year upon various farms, during the remainder of his minority. His early means of education were very limited, and such as he had neglected, but after becoming of age, he fitted for college at Gould's Academy, in Bethel, and entered Colby University in 1851. He did not remain to graduate, but received the complimentary degree of Master of Arts from the college in 1874. He read medicine with Dr. Almon Twitchell, of Bethel, attended medical lectures at the Maine Medical School and Dartmouth College, finished his medical course in New York in 1856, and commenced the practice of medicine at Bryant's Pond the same year.

When the war broke out in 1861, he offered his services, and received permission to recruit a company, which he did in a short time; but the Government, thinking it had all the men needed to subdue the rebellion, disbanded this with several other companies raised in various parts of the State. In the winter of 1861-2 he was in Augusta, assisting in the hospitals, and as assistant surgeon to regiments not provided with a full medical staff. In 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 23d Maine Regiment, and served during its term. He was promoted to Commissary Sergeant, then to Second and subsequently to First Lieutenant of Company F. After his regiment was mustered out, he aided in recruiting the 7th Maine Battery, with which he was mustered into the United States service, as Senior First Lieutenant. He served with this battery

which took part in the subsequent great battles of the Army of the Potomac, down to the surrender of the Confederate armies and close of the war. When the battery was ordered home to be mustered out in June, 1865, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and ordered to duty in Vermont, where he remained until October 30, 1865, when he was mustered out as Brevet Major.

Returning to Bryant's Pond, he resumed the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1867, and appointed a Trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital in 1868. He served in the latter capacity for six years, the last four as President of the Board of Trustees. In June, 1871, he moved to Augusta, and in March, 1872, was tendered by the owners the position of general and news editor of the MAINE FARMER, which position he held for upwards of six years, when he was tendered the position of Agricultural Editor of the same paper, which position he still occupies. He was appointed examining Surgeon for invalid pensioners in 1866, and when he moved to Augusta, he was assigned to the Augusta Board of Surgeons, where he has since served, at present and for the past three years as President of the Board. He was Postmaster at Bryant's Pond, a school officer and collector in Woodstock, one of the charter members, Treasurer and Master of Jefferson Lodge of Masons, District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth Masonic District for two terms, and for the same number of terms of the Eleventh District. He was Commander of the Post of the Grand Army at Bryant's Pond, and also of Seth Williams Post in Augusta; has also served as Medical Director of the Department of Maine. He has given some attention to Historical and Genealogical subjects, published the Maine Genealogist and Biographer for three years, has compiled and published the Bisbee, Lapham and Ricker Genealogies, besides making contributions upon historical and kindred subjects to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register and various other publications. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society

and of the Standing Committee, member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society and of the Prince Society, honorary member of the Weymouth (Mass.) Historical Society, and corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. He is a member of the Maine Press Association, and at the present time its President; is Secretary of the Augusta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Secretary and a Director of the Augusta Literary and Library Association.

GEORGE F. LEONARD, M. A.

George F. Leonard received his primary education in the common schools of Woodstock and Waterford, was fitted for college at Norway and Bethel Academies, and graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1859. He adopted teaching as his occupation, and instructed the academies in Norway and Paris, in Maine, and in Northbridge, Mass. He was also teacher in the English High School in Boston, following this occupation for over twenty years. He is now engaged in other business at Newton Highlands, Mass. In 1861, he married Miss Jennie E. Brunell, of Piermont, N. H. He is a profound scholar and succeeded well in teaching.

ORSAMUS NUTE.

Orsamus Nute, born in this town, received his education mostly in the common schools. He was naturally a good scholar, and early became an instructor of the schools of his town. He was also a good farmer, and successfully cultivated the old homestead of his father for many years. He filled the office of Selectman and Superintending School Committee, but, being always a Democrat, he could not be elected to any office



HON. SIDNEY PERHAM.

where party principles were involved. In 1864, he left his farm in Woodstock and moved with his family to Boston, where he was engaged in a contract for sprinkling the streets, and in various other kinds of business, in which he has been successful. He still resides in Boston.

HON. SIDNEY PERHAM.

Sidney Perham is an excellent example of a New England self-made man. Born in Woodstock, upon a rocky side-hill farm, he was early inured to the labor which farmers' sons of the period were expected to perform. He developed a vigorous constitution, and his work upon the farm, coupled with strictly temperate habits, insured robust health, which he has found of great benefit in his succeeding years of labor in other capacities. When he became of age, he purchased the old homestead of his father, and made a specialty of sheep-husbandry, in which he was very successful. His flock generally numbered from four to six hundred. Becoming early interested in temperance reform, even when a minor and at work for his father, he, with a few of his associates, held meetings and addressed them in the school districts of Woodstock and adjoining towns. It was in these early meetings that he first schooled himself in public speaking and in debate. He attended the public schools in Woodstock and a single term at Gould's Academy in Bethel. For several years he taught schools winters, and with great success. This he continued after he became of age, and until he entered upon a more public career, carrying on his farm in summer and leaving the care of his stock to hired help in winter. He was an interested member of the teachers' institutes, which began to be held in Oxford County about that time. As a disciplinarian in school, he had few equals among his cotemporaries, and his services were in great demand in those districts where trouble might be expected from over-grown

and unruly boys. He was subsequently employed by the State Temperance Society to travel and lecture in the interest of the cause in various parts of the State. He was a member of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and at one time at the head of the Order in the State. In later years, he joined the Good Templars, and was here elected to preside over the State organization. He was also delegate from both these organizations to the meeting of the national organization of the same, and an officer in the latter. He was elected a Representative to the Legislature from the district with which Woodstock was classed, in 1855, and was chosen Speaker. A few years later, in 1859, he was elected Clerk of the Courts for Oxford County, and re-elected for the second term. But before the expiration of his second term, he resigned to accept the position of member of Congress from the Second Maine District, to which position he had been elected by a large majority. He served three terms in Congress, his six years covering the most eventful period in our history, that of the war of the rebellion. He took great interest in looking after our Maine soldiers during the war, and was very popular with them.

In 1871, he was nominated for Governor of Maine by one of the largest conventions that ever assembled in the State, and was triumphantly elected, and was re-elected twice. He served as chief magistrate of the State with great acceptance to all parties, and left the gubernatorial chair at the end of his third term with the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. When Hon. Lot M. Morrill was appointed Collector of the Port of Portland, Mr. Perham was appointed appraiser of merchandise for the same port, which position he still fills. During the years that he has been in public office, his interest in the cause of temperance has been unabated, and he has ever been ready to speak and work for the good of the cause at all times and on all occasions.

In religious sentiment he is a Universalist, and believes in a faith which shows itself by works. His abilities as a presiding

officer were recognized in his choice as President of the United States Convention of Universalists and on various other occasions. He has also served as chairman of the executive committee of the same body, and is still a member of the committee. He is President of the Trustees of Westbrook Seminary, and of the Board of Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. He has also served as President of the Paris Hill Manufacturing Company and been a Director of the Norway National Bank. When he was elected Clerk of the Courts, he moved with his family to Paris, where he has since resided, but he has ever taken a lively interest in his native town and in all that pertains to its welfare.

CAPT. RUFUS S. RANDALL.

Capt. Rufus Soule Randall (see Randall in Family Sketches), though only a little past the prime of life, has been fifty foreign voyages and several times around the world. His father and older brother were sailors, and when sixteen years of age, Rufus S. shipped in the "James Calder" to New Orleans, thence to Liverpool and back to Charleston, S. C. He became second mate in 1849, and first mate in 1852. Having made seven European voyages and desiring to perfect himself in the study of navigation, he attended a term or two at Gould's Academy, in Bethel. The first ship which he commanded was the Bark "New Empire," engaged in the European trade. This was in 1856. In 1863, he had command of the Bark "Windward," and engaged in the transportation of government stores. In 1865, he had the Bark "Acacia," in the West India trade; in 1866, the "Ella and Annie," in the River Platte trade; in 1870, the "Gertrude," in the European trade; in 1871, he took command of the "Oasis," and was engaged for six years in the Peruvian Guano trade; in 1878, after having been at home a year, he took command of the ship "John A. Briggs," built that

year by Briggs & Cushing, at Freeport, her measurement being 2,150 tons, and one of the finest ships ever launched in Maine. In this he made two voyages around the world, taking on each occasion a cargo of wheat from California to Europe. He has suffered shipwreck on several occasions, but on the whole, has met with a good measure of success; and a little more than a year ago, at Antwerp, he voluntarily relinquished the command of the "John A. Briggs," in which he was part owner, to his first mate, Porter, of Freeport, and came home to spend a few years, if not the remainder of his life, with his family, and in the enjoyment of that competency which he gained by his hard and perilous service upon the ocean. During the last ten years of his sea-faring life, he was accompanied by his wife and children.

CHARLES O. WHITMAN, M. A.

Charles Otis Whitman, son of Joseph, Jr., (see Whitman in Family Sketches) was born and spent his early years in this town. His father subsequently moved to Waterford, and then returned here. Charles attended the town schools here and in Waterford, and fitted for college at Norway and other academies, teaching winters to obtain the means for paying his school expenses. He entered Bowdoin College in 1864, and graduated with honors in 1868. He taught Westford, Mass., and other academies for a few years, and then went to Europe, pursuing his studies for two or more years in Germany. He then went to Japan, and was engaged for a while in teaching there, and then returned to Europe, where he yet remains.

He early developed a taste for Natural History, and while here and a boy, he procured and mounted a very fine collection of the birds of Maine. So artistically prepared were they, and so naturally mounted, that they attracted much attention among ornithological students. When in Naples, Leipsic and other European cities, he pursued his studies under highly distin-



REV. HARRISON S. WHITMAN.

guished masters. He also engaged to some extent in original research in several branches of Natural History, notably in embryology, and with such marked success as to give him an honorable position among modern investigators. He has a clear, logical mind, keen perceptive faculties, is enthusiastic and self-reliant, and possessed of great perseverance. He is yet a young man, but he has a future of most brilliant promise. If life and health are spared him, his name will yet be inscribed high on the scroll of fame, for he has all the elements of success in his chosen field of labor.

REV. HARRISON S. WHITMAN.

Another good example of a self-made and self-educated man, is that of Rev. Harrison Spofford Whitman. He was born in this town February 5, 1844. His father died when he was a child, and left his wife with three children and very limited means for their support. This is mentioned elsewhere. All three of the children were natural scholars and early showed remarkable aptitude for composing, both in prose and poetry, but the subject of this little sketch was the only one that pursued a literary course of study. He attended the town schools of Woodstock, and at various academies, entering Bowdoin College in 1865. Before entering college, and while there, he taught ten terms of school in different places, some district and others high schools. Graduating in 1869, he took charge of the Thomaston Academy, where he remained for two years. From there, he went to Dean Academy, in Franklin, Massachusetts, and at first had charge of the Mathematical and Scientific Departments. Then he was promoted to the charge of the Classical Department at a largely increased salary, where he remained until the fatal fire which destroyed all the buildings of the institution. In 1874, he entered the Divinity School at Tuft's College, from which he graduated in 1877, and was immediately called to the pastorate of the Universalist church at Mechanic

Falls, over which he was ordained June 22, 1877, and where he still remains. He is a good pastor and able preacher, and very acceptable to the people of the parish over which he presides. He was married May 5, 1859, to Miss Susie F. Warren of Great Falls, N. H.



FAMILY SKETCHES.

The following sketches of Woodstock families, mainly genealogical, though not as complete as was desired, have involved no small amount of care and trouble in their collection. No pains have been spared to have them correct, but "approximately correct" is all that can ever be expected of matter embracing so many dates and derived from so many different sources. Those who have had experience in this branch of history will fully understand all this. We only hope that our errors may not be found more numerous than are usually found in similar sketches. These are not intended as family records; the scope of the work would not admit of our so extending them as to embrace dates of birth, &c., of all Woodstock families. We have generally felt obliged to confine the records to two or three generations from the first settlers, and personal sketches have necessarily been very brief. These sketches do not embrace all the settlers in Woodstock, but they do represent the chief families of the town since its settlement.

ABBOTT.

PHILIP ABBOTT, son of Philip, of Rumford, and Experience Howe, his wife, born December 11, 1800, was here in 1853, and kept a bowling alley near the shore of Bryant's Pond. His first wife was widow Lucinda White, and he had Lucy T., married

Barnard Marble, of Mexico, Trancilia, Achsa A., Joseph W., Chandler P., Susan and Gurtine M. These were all born before he came here, and Chandler P. was the only one of the sons who ever lived in this town. Philip Abbott, for second wife, married a Davis, and had other children. Notwithstanding his age, he enlisted in the army and served with credit in the 5th Maine Regiment. After the war, he moved to Mexico.

William Abbott was taxed here in 1830, Andrew in 1864, and Alpheus A. in 1871.

ADAMS.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, JR., came from Lincoln, and was a clerk for Henry Howe, at the Pond. He afterwards traded at Pinhook, and for a short time kept the hotel at the Pond. He married Mary Porter, of Andover, who died, and he went away from town. He re-married in Lincoln, and has a family there.

MOSES ADAMS, his wife a Ridlon, lived in the east part of the town. His daughter Emily married Thomas J. Whitman, son of Chauncey C., in 1862. Moses Adams married Susan Walton, of Canton, in 1872, probably a second wife. Louisa Adams, probably another daughter of Moses, married Eli M. Noyes. Mr. Adams also had sons, one of whom was a soldier in the late war, from Woodstock.

Dr. HENRY M. ADAMS, son of Dr. Joseph, came here from Rumford. His first wife was a Hill, from Waterville, who died, and in 1866 he married Lottie Hill, her sister. He went from here to Cedar Falls, Iowa, after a residence of three or four years.

ANDREWS.

Four brothers, namely, Ziba, Cyrus, Jonathan and Nathan Andrews have at different times lived in Woodstock. They

were the sons of David Andrews, who moved from Poland to Paris. Ziba came previous to 1826, and built a mill in the south part of the town, which is still operated by his son. He was a licensed preacher of the Baptist denomination. He married, August 8, 1824, Thankful Washburn, daughter of Stephen, of Bridgewater, Mass., Hebron and Paris, and had :

- i Elvecy, b. January 28, 1828; m. Moses W. Bryant.
- ii Rachel, b. December 18, 1830; m. Samuel W. Dunham.
- iii Isaac W., b. July 6, 1833; m. 1st, Lucinda Bryant, 2d, Elvira Bryant, daughters of Alexander; he carries on business where his father did.
- iv Morton, b. April 10, 1835.
- v Anna F., b. February 25, 1837; m. Oscar P. Ellingwood.
- vi John C., b. April 22, 1838; married Lorenda C. Packard, daughter of Henry H. He is a Baptist preacher.
- vii Mary E., b. July 6, 1841.
- viii Charlotte D., b. December 9, 1844.
- ix Ziba, married a Bean, and was killed by the cars.

Cyrus Andrews married, first, Rebecca Robbins, second, Jane A. Dow, and third, Prudence Abbott. He had a large family, all by the first marriage. He lived in the Perkins neighborhood, and his son Jesse also.

Nathan married Nancy Cummings, daughter of George W., of the Gore, and is an itinerant Methodist preacher. He never lived much in Woodstock.

ANNAS.

JOHN GOULD ANNAS, son of Solomon, Jr., who came from Warner, N. H., to Bethel, and who married Patience Sanborn, of Standish, lived some years in Woodstock, first in Sigoteh and afterwards on the farm below the David Ricker place. He married Mary Edgerly, daughter of Isaiah, of Greenwood, previously of Buxton, and had quite a large family, all of whom left town long ago. John G. Annas was a soldier in the 10th Maine Regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Cedar

Mountain. He subsequently enlisted in the 29th Maine, and died from the effects of exposure before the close of the war.

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AYER.

PETER AYER, son of Samuel; of Bethel, and grandson of Joseph, who moved from Standish to Bethel, and whose mother was Alice Kilgore, daughter of John, of Bethel, married Betsey Swan, daughter of Elijah, of Paris, and lived for a few years in Woodstock. He moved from here to Pennsylvania, and died there. His children were Alice K., George B., Nancy E., Eli E. and Alfreda.

THOMAS AYER, whose wife was a Durgin, moved into town and resided here a few years. Their only daughter, Sarah, married William Day.

BACON.

ABEL BACON was born and reared in Greenwood, near Woodstock line. He was the youngest son of Benjamin Bacon, of Westmoreland, N. H., who came to Paris when a boy and lived with his uncle Timothy Smith. When a young man, he married Rebecca, daughter of Capt. Lemuel Holmes, of Paris, and moved into Greenwood. Abel Bacon was born June 4, 1825, and married Cordelia, daughter of Levi Berry. (See Berry.) He purchased the farm formerly occupied by Capt. Samuel Stephens, and has always lived there. His children are:

- I Herbert C., b. Aug. 19, 1851; m. Alice Hathaway, daughter of John, of Paris.
- II Walter L., b. July 11, 1868.

BAILEY.

HUDSON BAILEY, born in Portland, a cooper by trade, who had spent many years in the West Indies and at sea, came to the

Gore about the year 1834. The farm he bought was first bought of the proprietors by Morris Low, who made an opening and then sold out to Barney Perry and his brother, of Buckfield. They cleared some land, but never settled upon it, and sold out to Jacob Reed, of Minot, who put up the old buildings and lived there until he sold out to Bailey. Mr. Bailey purchased adjoining lands sufficient to make a large farm. His wife was Ruth Bradbury, of Scarborough, and his children, Samuel, who married Dorcas Maxim, went West and died there; Susan, who married Dr. Asa Smith, of Paris, and second, Daniel Dunham; Louisa, who married Jefferson Jackson; Elizabeth, who married and lives in Cape Elizabeth; George, Hollis, and Hiram, who married a daughter of Isaac Estes and lives in Lewiston. Hudson Bailey was the son of Joseph, of Portland, who was lost at sea; his grandfather was also lost at sea during the French and Indian wars. He built the brick house on the Gore in 1847. In his old age he was persuaded to sell out and go West, where he lost everything, and came back to die of cancer with his daughter at Cape Elizabeth. He was a genial, kind-hearted man, and had had rough experiences on the sea and in foreign ports.

BARROWS.

ASA BARROWS, whose wife was Content Benson, came from Middleboro, Mass., to Paris, and was among the very first settlers. His daughter Polly, who became the second wife of Morton Curtis, was the second child born in Paris. He, with his son Caleb B. and his daughter Polly, moved to the Gore, to a farm afterwards occupied by Daniel H. Crockett. Asa subsequently went to live with his son-in-law, Curtis, and died there. He had, besides Caleb and Polly, Rachel, who married John Ellingwood, of Bethel, afterwards of Milan, N. H., Asa, Jr., and perhaps others.

Caleb B. continued to occupy the farm on the Gore until about 1840, when he moved to Linneus, in the County of Aroostook. His wife was Abigail Barrows, his cousin, and they had Emily, Abigail, Alden, Mary, Phebe, Samuel, Caleb, Jr., and Hannah.

BARTLETT.

TILDEN and SYLVANUS BARTLETT, sons of Capt. Josiah, of Plymouth, Mass., afterwards of Norway, were settlers on Hamlin's Gore. Tilden married Elizabeth Buck, daughter of John, lived in Norway and Paris, and in 1816, bought of Dr. Hamlin lots numbered 7 and 8 on the Gore. He built a log house near where the house of W. O. Pearson stands. In 1830, he sold to his brother Sylvanus and moved a short distance into Bethel. His sons were Tilden, Benjamin, Abijah and Enoch, the second of which was the only one who ever lived on the Gore. He married a Brooks, of Paris, and lived on part of lot number 9. Tilden Bartlett also had a large number of daughters who married out of town.

SYLVANUS BARTLETT married a daughter of Bela Noyes, of Norway, and lived on the place he bought of his brother several years, and then went to Greenwood. His sons were Bela, James and Josiah, and perhaps others. His daughter Mary became the wife of Stephen Estes.

JEREMIAH BARTLETT, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fitts) Bartlett and grandson of Cutting Bartlett, all of Newburyport, Mass., was born in that town March 28, 1811, and when two years of age, his parents moved to Bangor in this State. Jeremiah remained in Bangor till 1827, when he went to Eastport, and was in the employ of a broker named Samuel K. Tibbetts. Afterwards he was in Portland, in the employ of F. O. Bradley, a dry goods merchant. He then returned to Bangor, and was

for a time, in the employ of James Crosby; at twenty-four, he went into business for himself. He was subsequently in business in Freeport, several years in California, at North Yarmouth, at Locke's Mills sixteen years, then two years in Portland, and in 1868 moved to Bryant's Pond, where he has since resided. September 20, 1836, he married Mary, daughter of Capt. David and Zintha Soule, of Freeport, who was born April 9, 1813. The following were their children: Frank, born in Bangor, June 18, 1837, m. Florence, daughter of Hon. A. G. Riddle, of Washington, D. C., in 1866; he lives in Chicago; Frederic H., b. same May 19, 1840, died in Freeport, Sept. 16, 1842; Frederic M., b. Freeport March 19, 1843, m. Mary P., daughter of Col. John G. Burns, of this town; he has traded at the Pond since 1868; William H., b. same January 30, 1846, died at Locke's Mills, Aug. 13, 1858; Walter H., b. North Yarmouth, Sept. 9, 1848, resides in Charlestown, Mass., unmarried. The wife of Jeremiah Bartlett died February 12, 1881. She was a most estimable woman, and her death was deeply mourned by the entire community. Mr. Bartlett married for second wife, February 14, 1882, Miss Mary A. Morton, formerly of Needham, Mass., and still lives at the Pond. In a recent note with regard to the public offices he has held, he facetiously says:

"During the rebellion I was chosen one of the Selectmen of Greenwood, and though doing my duty as well as I understood it (as a republican), I was not allowed to hold that honorable position but one year, but quite long enough to place guide boards in needed places, and have a railing for 'Johnny's Bridge,' all of which have now disappeared, and only the tongue can supply the place of one, and the instinct of the animals that draw the carriages can guard their owners from danger."

BEARCE.

ROBERT BEARCE, from New Gloucester, married Betsey, daughter of Bela Noyes, of Norway. He lived in Greenwood and Bethel, and in 1830 came to the Gore. He bought of William R.

Hemmingway the place formerly owned by John Buck. He and his wife both died here. His children were Esther, who married George Crockett and settled on a farm near by, and Jonathan Millett, who went to New York and kept a hotel.

BECKLER.

JOHN BECKLER, of Dutch origin, and his wife, of the same nationality, whose maiden name was Miller, were living in Woodstock in 1802. He sold his betterments, in 1810, to Joshua Felt and moved to Greenwood, and subsequently to Albany, where some of his grandchildren still live. He had a son Francis, a daughter Rhoda, who married Asa Young, and another who married James Lebroke, of Paris, afterwards of Greenwood. He may have had other children.

BERRY.

LEVI BERRY, born in Falmouth, April 28, 1777, son of William and Joanna Doane, of Falmouth, grandson of George and Sarah Stickney, great-grandson of Major George and Elizabeth Frink, and great-great-grandson of George and Deliverance Haley, of Kittery, was among the early settlers of Woodstock. In 1799, he began a clearing on the lot in the south part of the town which is now known as the Daniel Day farm. The following year, he was married to Lusannah Bryant, daughter of Solomon, and moved to his new farm. He lived here some fourteen years and then moved to Paris. He died in Smyrna, Me., February 8, 1854, and his wife died at the same place October 18, 1849. Their children, all except the youngest, born in Woodstock, were :

- 1 Levi, Jr., b. June 11, 1801, lived in Paris and Wilton, and about the year 1845, moved to Smyrna, where he lived to the time of his

death. He married Polly Hammond, of Paris, daughter of Joseph, and reared a large family, most of whom reside in Aroostook County.

- ii Louisa, b. April 9, 1803, married John Lapham, son of Abijah. (See Lapham.)
- iii William, b. April 4, 1805, married Sally Lovejoy, of Norway. He lived for a time in Woodstock, on the Gilbert farm. He died in Norway. His children were Levi, died young; Sarah J., married James M. Abbott, of Oxford; Elvey, married a Davis, who died, and she re-married and went to Massachusetts; Frank L., has been twice married.
- iv Leonard, b. February 7, 1807, married Hannah Pool, of Norway, daughter of Joshua, lived in Paris and then came to Woodstock and died here. His children, born in Paris, were Edwin R., went to California, thence to Nevada and died there, leaving a family; Julia married Albion P. Cole, of Woodstock; Albina S. married Wm. H. Cole; Cyrus P. married Lucy Cole, daughter of Col. Cyprian, of Greenwood; Horace C. married Angelia Cole, daughter of same; Geo. L. killed in the army; Flora J. married Henry F. Cole, of Greenwood, and Henry, who is married, and still resides in town.
- v Aurelia, b. April 29, 1810, married Elijah Swan, Jr., of Paris, and had Leonard B., b. January 8, 1834, who married Mary A. Grover; P. Dustin, b. Aug. 17, 1837; died young; L. Elphreda, b. July 27, 1839, who married J. C. Perry, of Paris; Elijah C., b. June 17, 1842; died young. Aurelia Swan, died April 1, 1864.
- vi Cordelia, b. Aug. 17, 1829, married Abel Bacon. (See Bacon.)

GEORGE BERRY, brother of Levi, born in Buckfield, July 30, 1787, lived for a short time in Woodstock. His wife was Sally Swan, daughter of Elijah, of Paris. He died in Brownfield, August 8, 1856. His children, born in Paris and Hartford, were:

Fenno, b. July 2, 1813; m. Cynthia Landers.

Edward L., b. Dec. 9, 1821; m. Carrie Case, and lived in New York.

Abbie L., b. Feb. 2, 1823; m. J. M. Marshall, of Millford, Mass.

Wheeler F., b. May 19, 1825; d. July 5, 1851.

Betsey J., b. June 8, 1827; m. William Mooney.

Elijah S., b. Nov. 18, 1829; m. Miranda Parlin, of Paris, daughter of Robinson P.

Anna W., b. Aug. 11, 1833; m. 1st, N. F. Chapin, of Millford, Mass., and 2d Dr. Gray, of Paris.

George L., b. July 9, 1836; d. June 22, 1857.

Hiram B., b. April 20, 1840; m. Fannie Merwin, of New York. He was a telegraphic operator, and was killed by lightning while working at his instrument. All of this large family are dead save two; five of them died of consumption.

BESSEE.

Caleb Bessee, son of John Bessee, of Paris, formerly of Wareham, Mass., married Abigail Packard, daughter of Daniel, of Buckfield, and moved into town in 1818. His place was south of Pinhook, and was subsequently occupied by Rev. R. Dunham and others. He moved from here into Bethel, and in 1854 back to Woodstock, where he died in 1867. His children were Satina, married Jonathan Kimball, of the Gore; Huldah, married Jacob Kimball, of Portland; Abigail, married first, David Godwin, second, Cyrus Goud; Caleb, Jr., married Rhoda J. Buck, and also had a second wife; Hannah, married an Ordway. Caleb, Jr., was a trader at Pinhook for some years. He had children by both wives.

BICKNELL.

JOHN BICKNELL came here from Buckfield in 1829. He lived on the place afterwards occupied by Joel Perham, and still later by Allen T. Cummings. He sold out to Joel Perham about the year 1842, and built the public house at South Woodstock, afterwards occupied by David P. Hannaford and others. He afterwards moved to South Paris. He had John, who subsequently kept a livery stable at South and West Paris; William, who married Mary S. Whitman, and lived in this town; one of his daughters married Benjamin C. Lurvey, who lived and died at South Woodstock.

BILLINGS.

JOHN BILLINGS came here from Paris. He married Phebe Cole, daughter of Eleazer (see Cole), who was born October 31,

1777. He was born April 30, 1771. He moved to the lot afterwards owned and occupied by Capt. Jonathan Cole. Most of his sons settled in the Billings neighborhood, on the Sigotch road, and he died there. His children were :

- I Jonathan, b. January 7, 1798, m. Betsey Felt.
- II Silas, b. March 24, 1800, m. first, Armina Whitman; second, Rebecca Whitman; third, the widow of Willoughby Russell, of Newry, whose maiden name was Kilgore.
- III Lucy, b. February 22, 1802, m. Asa Thurlow, Jr.
- IV John, b. April 25, 1805, m. Hannah Cooper, daughter of Benjamin, and lived in Paris.
- V Charles, b. October 20, 1807, lived in the family of his brother Jonathan; was never married.
- VI Samuel Dexter, b. December 8, 1811, m. Lucy Swan, daughter of Gideon; lived in Paris.
- VII Eleazer C., b. January 22, 1817, m. Mary J. Nute.

JONATHAN BILLINGS, son of the preceding, was the first settler in the Billings neighborhood. He married Betsey Felt, daughter of Jeremiah (see Felt). His children were Lorenzo, b. April 11, 1821, m. Mersylvia Hemmingway; Phebe, b. April 25, 1823, m. Wm. G. Bryant; Augustus, b. November 2, 1827, m. Harriet Rowe; Lucinda, b. April 30, 1830, m. Timothy Rowe; Columbus, b. June 14, 1839, m. out of town; Jonathan E., b. October 18, 1841, m. Anna Russell, daughter of Benjamin, of Greenwood, and lives on the old homestead.

SILAS BILLINGS, son of John, lived in Woodstock until late in life, when he moved to Oxford. He had three wives as stated, and several children, of whom Armina, m. John A. Clark, 1845; Rebecca, m. Deering F. Jackson, 1850; Jarvis C., who m. Sarah F. Kilgore, of Farmington, lives in Bethel; and a daughter Laura A., who m. Willison Rowe.

ELEAZUR C. BILLINGS, youngest son of John, married Sarah J. Nute, daughter of Samuel, of Woodstock. He lives near the homestead of his father. He had several children, Virgil D., who m. Sarah E. Dunn, of Peru, and moved to Boston; a daughter Roduska, who m. Elbridge G. Wing, and others.

BISBEE.

ROWSE BISBEE, son of Charles and Beulah (Howland), of Pembroke, Mass., afterwards of Sumner, Me., was b. October 10, 1775. He was eight years old when his parents came to Maine. He married Hannah Carrol or Carryl of Buckfield. He came to Woodstock about the year 1808, and built the first mill in town. It stood near Abel Bacon's. He afterwards moved to a farm in the Perham neighborhood, on which John Nason had made a beginning, and then to North Woodstock, being the first settler there. He was a blacksmith and mill-wright, and built a mill at Pinhook in 1820. He was an ingenious man, and a man of ability, though eccentric. In politics he was a whig, and for many years the only one in town. He always represented the whig party of Woodstock in the party conventions of the county. His first wife died, and he married widow Washburn, who survived him, and married first Enoch Knight, and then Foxwell Swan. The children of Rowse Bisbee were:

- i Sophronia, b. April 1, 1801, m. Joel Perham.
- ii Suel, b. August 13, 1803, m. Milla Whitman.
- iii Desire, b. January 31, 1805, m. William Chamberlain.
- iv Piram, b. October 8, 1809, m. Aseneth Swett.

All these are dead except Piram, who lives in Greenwood, and all left families.

Rowse Bisbee was the son of Charles, grandson of Moses, great-grandson of John, g.g. grandson of Elisha, and g.g.g. grandson of Thomas Bisbee (Besbedge), who with his wife, six children and three servants, came from Sandwich, England, to Scituate, Mass., in 1634.

HOSEA B. BISBEE, a blacksmith, was here in 1844. He came from Sumner. He was married that year to Elizabeth C. Clark. His residence was at the south part of the town.

BOLSTER.

LYMAN BOLSTER came here from Peru, and traded in the Knight store at Bryant's Pond. He was the son of Isaac and

Hannah (Cushman), of Paris, and grandson of Isaac, who came from Sutton, Mass., and was early in Paris. Lyman Bolster, born March 29, 1809, married Betsey Knight, daughter of Daniel. He died here several years ago. Children: Mary Helen, b. December 23, 1846, m. Charles R. Houghton—she died November, 1881; Albert A., b. April 13, 1850, m. May Louise Dunham, daughter of Rufus K., and lives at the Pond.

BOWKER.

CYPRIAN, EDMUND and HARVEY BOWKER, sons of James and Judith (Chase) Bowker, of Paris, have lived in Woodstock. Cyprian married Rachel Mayhew, of Buckfield, and had John, married Dolly Starbird; Cyprian married Abigail Robbins, James married Harriet Whitman, Rachel died young, Anna married Frank York, and there was also a William, who married. For second wife, Cyprian Bowker married the widow of Daniel Cole, a sister of his first wife.

EDMUND BOWKER, born October 3, 1798, married Mary A. Chase, daughter of Merrill. His son now occupies the homestead where he lived and died. He was a farmer and an inn-keeper. His children were: Esther C., b. June 11, 1827, m. Danville J. Libby; Anson G., b. June 5, 1828, m. first, Martha J. Silver, second, Melissa Harlow; Albion P., b. May 17, 1830, m. Angeline Dudley, daughter of Perrin; George W., b. September 7, 1831, m. first, Sarah F. Carter, second, Francis A. Hilton; Henry, b. April 29, 1833, d. young; Calista, b. August 11, 1836, m. Ambrose Curtis; Charles H., b. October 24, 1839, m. Ellen Gilpatrick; Galen G., b. November 1, 1841, died in Maryland during the war; Chauncey C., b. August 29, 1843, d. young; James L., b. August 13, 1845, m. Ellen E. Davis.

HARVEY BOWKER married first, Phebe Proctor, and second, Diana Curtis, of Buckfield, daughter of Oliver. By first wife he had Levi, who married first, Maria Keen, of Sumner, and

second a Hasey. By second wife he had Phebe, died young; William, died, aged 21; Edmund, had two wives, the last a daughter of William Brackett; Delphinus P., married Sarah Hopkins; Kilbon, who married, and Martha E., who married Charles Gowell, of Sumner.

BRIGGS.

LUTHER BRIGGS, son of Ephraim, an original Shaker at New Gloucester, was born December 16, 1775. His family was from Plymouth County, Mass. He married Lydia Bryant, daughter of Solomon, lived in Paris, and moved into the town in March, 1799, to a lot in the "Thousand Acres." He sold out in a year or two to William Swan, and moved to lot number 12, in the south part of the town, now owned by Reuben Whitman, and died there January 1, 1840. His wife died February 3, 1861. His children, all except the oldest born in Woodstock, were:

- .1 John R., b. in Paris, November 11, 1798, m. Lucy Swan, daughter of William, Jr., and lived many years in Woodstock; he was a trader at Woodstock Village, then near Abel Bacon's and at Pinhook, the first Postmaster in town, Colonel in the Maine Militia, a Justice of the Peace, hotel keeper at Stephens' Mills and Pinhook, and farmer. He moved to Dummer, N. H., and died at West Milan in 1881. His children were: Lydia A., b. April 8, 1821, m. Ezra Churchill; Eliza A., b. November 22, 1825, m. John Lucas; Cordelia, b. December 8, 1826, m. Levi Seavy; Columbia, b. October 13, 1828, m. Isaac Ellingwood; David, b. October 22, 1830, died, aged 16; Benjamin M., b. Feb. 25, 1833, m. Maria Gordon; Bethiah S., b. Feb. 8, 1835, m. Anthony Nay; Uriah W., b. June 1, 1837, m. Mary Beal; John F., b. March 4, 1839, m. Mary Marshall; Lucy F., b. December 5, 1841, m. Nathaniel Gookin; Alfred H., b. January 22, 1844, m. Amanda Cotton; Luther, b. May 26, 1846, m. Dora Bean.
- 11 Tabitha, b. October 24, 1800, m. first, Lemuel Dunham, of Hartford; second, Daniel Coffin, of Greenwood.
- 111 Louisa, b. December 14, 1802, m. John Swan; lived in Greenwood.
- 1V Luther, b. June 14, 1806, m. Bethiah Swan. He lived in the north part of the town, above Bryant's Pond. He had a son George,

who was killed while at work sawing laths at Locke's Mills, and Edwin R., who married a Dow, and lives with his father in Mason, Maine.

- v David, b. July 26, 1808, left town when a young man.
- vi George William, b. February 21, 1812, died young.
- vii Anna N., b. December 2, 1815, m. Benaiah Dow.
- viii Joseph H., m. first, Lydia Fuller, daughter of Consider; and second, Sally J. York. He lived in Albany.

Three children of Luther Briggs, viz: Calvin and Luther, twins, and Solomon, died in infancy.

JOSEPH BRIGGS, son of Jesse, of Paris, born March 27, 1797, married Susan Cooper, and moved to this town in 1822.

BROCK.

SAMUEL A. BROCK succeeded E. R. Knight in the stove and hardware business, at Bryant's Pond, and was very successful. He married Mandana Cross, daughter of Aaron, of Bethel, and had one child, Florence. He went from here to Bethel Hill.

BROOKS.

DR. PETER BROOKS (not in regular practice) came from Poland to Woodstock, and, after a short residence, moved to Greenwood. He married Betsey Bryant, daughter of Solomon (see Bryant), who survived him and became the wife of Jonathan Fickett. His children were: Lucinda, born December 27, 1778, who became the second wife of Aaron Davis, Jr.; Charles B., married Christiana Fuller, daughter of Consider, and moved to Greenwood; William E., who married Melitable Emery; and Betsey, who never married.

CHARLES B. BROOKS, who married Christiana Fuller, had Eliza, married Azur Herrick, of Poland; Peter married first, Arvilla Buck, second, Hannah J. Swan; Charles B., married Loraina Cole, and lives in Greenwood; Samuel N., a Free Baptist preacher, and William E.

WILLIAM BROOKS, born in Portland, Me., April 1, 1802, son of William C. Brooks, born in Malone, N. Y., March 27, 1777, and of his wife, Hannah Poland, born in Portland, October 20, 1780, married first, Dorcas R. Rawson, who was born in Grafton, Mass., March 20, 1793, and settled in Paris, where his parents came and settled when he was quite young. About the year 1837, he moved to the Gore and settled on the lot on the side hill south of the Ansel Moody farm. Previous to 1841, he moved to Woodstock, living at Pinhook, and afterwards between Pinhook and Bryant's Pond. He died in Harrison, December 26, 1877. His father died in Paris, January 12, 1850, and his mother February 8, 1864. By his first wife, Dorcas R. Rawson, he had :

- I A son, died in infancy, unnamed.
- II William Mark, b. Oct. 11, 1827, m. Mary A. Jordan ; lives Norway.
- III Dorcas H., b. September 3, 1829, m. Hazen F. Barker, Rumford.
- IV Augustus F., b. December 20, 1831.

For second wife, William Brooks married Lydia M. Russell, of Oxford, and had :

- V Virintha, b. March 12, 1836, d. 1846.
The above were all born in Paris.
- VI Doran, b. on the Gore, December 20, 1837.
- VII John Wesley, b. Woodstock, July 25, 1841.
- VIII Anna M., b. Woodstock, May 10, 1843, m. Freeman Emery ; resides in Caribou, Me.

BENJAMIN B. BROOKS, brother of the preceding, married Jerusha Buck, daughter of Simeon, and moved from Paris to lot No. 9 (Gore), where he lived a few years, and then to the place formerly occupied by his brother William. He then moved to Grafton and died there. His oldest daughter, Phebe, married Lysander Fuller, son of Harvey, and lives in Grafton. He also had sons, Otis, Aldana, Panama, and probably other children. In Grafton he was a farmer and hotel keeper.



JOHN W. BROOKS.

BRYANT.

The Bryants were the first settlers in the west part of Woodstock, and gave their name to our largest sheet of water, and one of them to the mountain on its western side. SOLOMON BRYANT was of that part of Plymouth, Mass., which is now called Plympton, where he was born to Dea. Samuel Bryant, and to Tabitha Ford, his wife, January 4, 1746.

He was the fourth in descent from John Bryant, mariner, of Plymouth, who married Abigail, daughter of Stephen Bryant, of Duxbury. Solomon Bryant married Elizabeth Curtis, of Hanover, Mass., and moved to Gray, then to South Paris, and about the year 1808, to Woodstock, where his three sons and several of his daughters had already settled. He moved from Woodstock to Oxford, then back to Paris, and died there in 1826, three years after the death of his wife. He was one of the first millers at South Paris, the mill standing on the Little Androscoggin River. His children were as follows :

- i Elizabeth, b. 1767, m. Isaac Cummings, of Gray.
- ii Betsey, m. first, Dr. Peter Brooks; and second, Jonathan Fickett.
- iii Christopher, b. March 26, 1774, m. Susanna Swan.
- iv Solomon, b. October 30, 1776, m. Sally Swan.
- v Lydia, b. March 30, 1778, m. Luther Briggs.
- vi Samuel, b. May 9, 1780, m. Lucy Briggs.
- vii Lusannah, b. May 31, 1785, m. Levi Berry.
- viii Abigail, b. ———, m. Milvin Pool.
- ix Joanna, b. September 27, 1791, never married.
- x Martha, b. June 2, 1794, m. Thomas Winship. She died and was buried near Chesterfield Court House, Va., during the war. She left one child, Elvira, who married Thomas Chase, formerly of Farmington, now of Washington, D. C.

CHRISTOPHER BRYANT, better known as Dr. Bryant (he was a root and herb doctor), with his brother Solomon, came to Woodstock in 1798, being the first settlers. He married Susanna Swan, daughter of William, and settled on the "Thousand Acres," which had been lotted out for the Bryants and their relatives. He traveled much through the country in practice

of the healing art, and was well known to many. After a few years he moved to Greenwood and died there. His wife survived him many years. His children were :

- i Christopher, Jr., the first child born in town, m. Sally Felt and reared a large family.
- ii Amasa, b. July 11, 1804, m. Polly Felt; he went West.
- iii Daniel, b. October 19, 1807, m. Esther Holt. He lived in Greenwood and Bethel. His family went West after his death.
- iv Horace, b. May 9, 1812, m. Jane Griffin.
- v Belinda, b. May 9, 1812, m. Gilbert Chamberlain, son of William, of Rumford.
- vi Susannah, b. ———. She was twice married, and never lived in Woodstock.

SOLOMON BRYANT, JR., brother of the preceding, settled near his brother, on the lot afterwards occupied by his son Eli, and grandson Alfred D. He also moved into Greenwood, but subsequently came to live with Allen T. Cummings, and he and his wife died here. His wife was Sally, daughter of William Swan, and his children :

- i Sally, b. January 1, 1797, m. Thomas R. Carman.
- ii Eli, b. May 15, 1815, m. Arvilla Dudley.
- iii Alexander, b. February 29, 1807, m. Cynthia Davis, daughter of Aaron, Jr.
- iv Mahalon, b. July 25, 1810, m. Lydia Chase, daughter of Merrill.

SAMUEL BRYANT, brother of the preceding, came into town the next year after his brothers, and settled on what was called the Common lot. He afterwards moved to the south part of the town, and then to the head of Bryant's Pond, where he lived many years and died. He was three times married; first, to Lucy Briggs, of New Gloucester, born September 29, 1776; second, to Sarah (Jordan), widow of Abijah Lapham, and third, to widow Grover of Bethel. His children, all by the first marriage, and all, except the oldest, born in Woodstock, were :

- i Rhoda b. October 29, 1798, m. Oliver Swan.
- ii Samuel, b. May 9, 1800, m. Rebecca Stevens.
- iii Solomon, b. March 11, 1802, died when 16.
- iv Elizabeth, b. November 8, 1803, m. Benjamin Bacon, Jr.

- v Lydia, b. same date, m. Daniel Cummings.
vi Abigail, b. November 7, 1805, died unmarried.
vii Joseph, b. December 8, 1807, never married.
-

Joseph Bryant, Jr., was here in 1827. Reward Bryant, married Mary Cummings, daughter of George W., in 1835. John M. Bryant, of Woodstock, married Abigail Berry, of Raymond, in 1837, and his son John M. lived and died in this town. Cyrus S. Bryant, of Woodstock, married Louisa D. Chadbourne, of Sumner, in 1847. Abijah Bryant lived in the east part. These were not of the descendants of Solomon Bryant.

BUCK.

JOHN BUCK was one of three brothers who first settled and gave the name to Buckfield. They were originally from Newbury, Mass., but lived in New Gloucester before coming to Buckfield. He married Abigail Irish, of Gorham, and lived many years in Buckfield. Toward the close of his life, he moved to the Gore, being one of the first settlers. He lived on the farm afterwards owned by Robert Bearce. He died insane. His children, all born in Buckfield, were: Sarah, m. Enoch Philbrick, of Buckfield; Abigail, m. Abijah Lapham, of same; Simeon, m. Lois Drew, of same; Esther, m. John Warren, of same; Eliza, m. Tilden Bartlett, of Norway; Annis, m. Levi Turner, of Buckfield; Polly, m. Luther Turner, of same; and Phebe, m. first, Benjamin Brown, of Buckfield, and second, William R. Hemmingway, of Rumford.

SIMEON BUCK lived in Woodstock several years, on the old County road, south of Stephen Packard. He afterwards lived on the Gore, and died there. His wife was Lois Drew, of Buckfield, daughter of Stephen, and she lived to be ninety-four years of age, and died in Grafton. Their children were: Stephen, m. Ruth Cummings; John, m. Hannah Cummings; Eliza, m. Samuel

Matthews, Jr., of Sumner; Harrison, went early to Aroostook County, and m. there; Jerusha, m. Benjamin Brooks, Bathsheba, m. Nathaniel J. Farnham; Elbridge, m. Parlin, daughter of Robinson, of Paris; and Melissa, m. George Berry, of Paris.

STEPHEN BUCK, son of Simeon, lived on the Gore, and then moved to Greenwood. He had three sons, Franklin, who married Augusta Hobbs; Lewis A., died of small pox, unmarried; Cyrus, m. Lydia C. Bryant, a daughter Cordelia, who m. Dudley M. Needham, of Bethel; and another daughter, who m. Joseph Fairbanks.

JOHN BUCK, who married Hannah Cummings, has lived on the Gore a great part of his life, and reared a large family of children. Arvilla, m. Peter Brooks, Solomon, m. and lives in Canton, John A., m. Mary Lapham, Hannah J., m. Emery Swan, Charles H., m. an Estes, Elbridge G., m. Sarah W. Farnham, Harrison, m. a Bragg, Arabella, m. Josiah Estes, who died in the army, George deserted to Canada, during the war, to escape the draft, Jerusha, m. Joseph La Charité, and Lois, who m. Oliver G. Swan.

BURNS.

COL. JOHN G. BURNS came from Oxford. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Peter Kimball, of Hamlin's Gore, and Mr. Burns bought out the old Kimball homestead, and lived there. His children were: John; Joseph, who graduated at Bowdoin College, and went South; Mary, who became the wife of Fred M. Bartlett, of Woodstock; Etta; Eliza, who married Stillman B. Blanchard, and one other.

CARMAN.

THOMAS R. CARMAN, place of birth not known, was brought up and educated by Capt. Bearce, of Hebron. He was a soldier

in the 1812 war. He had several brothers and sisters, but none of them came here. He married Sally, daughter of Solomon Bryant, Jr., and taught school many terms in Woodstock and the adjoining towns. Also served many years as a school officer, here and in Greenwood, where he removed. After the death of his wife, he lived several years in the family of Dea. Christopher Bryant, at North Woodstock, and died there. His children were: Sylvester, Sarah Jane, Sarah Jane again, who married William Welsh, and moved to Portland; and Milton. Mrs. Welsh is the only one that survives.

CARR.

LYMAN CARR came here in 1861, and was in business with J. J. Cram. He married a daughter of Lawson Hill; he moved from here to Mechanic Falls.

CARTER.

THOMAS B. CARTER was in town in 1837. He lived in the hollow, east of the Curtis School House. His wife was Sarah P. Green, daughter of Richard, and their children were: James, died unmarried; Sarah T., who became the wife of Geo. W. Bowker; and Lemuel B. They moved to Paris after 1860.

CHAMBERLAIN.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, JR., came here from Rumford, and lived many years at North Woodstock. His wife was Desire Bisbee, daughter of Rowse, who died, and he married a second wife, and moved from town. His children, by the first wife, were: Enos C., who married a daughter of Rufus Farrar, and lives in Bridgton; and Austin F., who went to Texas and is a physician. For second wife, Wm. Chamberlain married Tamar Cushing and moved to Biddeford.

CHASE.

The family of Chase has always been prominent in Woodstock. Some member of the family have been almost continuously in town office since the town was incorporated. Edmund Chase, the father of those who early settled in this town, was of Newbury, Mass., and a descendant of Aquila, the emigrant. He married, November 30, 1769, Esther Merrill, and later in life moved to Minot, Me., where he afterwards resided. His children were :

- .I Joanna, b. November 5, 1770.
- II Stephen, b. January 14, 1772.
- III Merrill, b. October 17, 1773.
- IV Priscilla, b. January 22, 1776.
- V Ruth, b. September 3, 1777.
- VI Sally, b. September 5, 1779.
- VII Abigail, b. April 17, 1781.
- VIII Nathan, b. May 16, 1783.
- IX Edmund, b. December 9, 1785; d. 1878, at Minot, Me., aged over ninety-two years, and had been seventy years a Freemason.
- X Polly, b. September 28, 1787.
- XI Charles, b. April 6, 1791.
- XII Abner, b. April 28, 1793.

Of this family only two, Stephen and Merrill, came to this town.

STEPHEN CHASE married Ruth Tyler, of New Gloucester. He lived in Lewiston, in the employ of Michael Little, and was said to be the first millman there. He also had charge of the ferry across the river at that place. He was employed by Little, in assisting Mr. Greenwood, in lotting out the grant to Dummer Academy, and became familiar with the character of the township. He finally purchased a lot, situated on the hill south-east of the Ricker farm, and his brother Merrill an adjoining lot. His journal during the first years of his residence here will be found interesting. He was the first Town Clerk, the first Justice of the Peace in town, and the first Representative to the

Legislature. He was also agent of the Proprietors of the town. He was one of the early Deacons of the Baptist Church at Paris Hill, and a licensed preacher. About the year 1825, he moved to Lincoln, Maine, and died there. Children :

- I Clarissa, b. September 22, 1799, m. Daniel Curtis.
- II Ruhamah, b. June 28, 1801, m. Benjamin Davis.
- III Ruth, b. July 6, 1803, m. Simon Fickett.
- IV Betsey, b. December 28, 1804, m. Solon Gates.
- V Thomas II., b. December 22, 1806, m. Mary Gates.
- VI Peter M., b. December 28, 1808, m. Mary Cole.
- VII Cyrus II., b. November 30, 1810, m. Harriet Bailey.
- VIII Stephen S., b. May 29, 1813, d. July, 1872.
- IX Noah C., b. October 29, 1815, unmarried.
- X Dudley P., b. February 14, 1817, m. Olivia Carpenter.
- XI Abner B., b. December 12, 1819, m. first, Hannah P. Norton; second, Frank Butterfield. Resides in Norway, Me.

None of the sons of Stephen Chase lived in Woodstock, after their father removed.

MERRILL CHASE married (1) Sally Tucker, March 3, 1796, and moved from Minot, Maine, to No. 3 Plantation, in 1802, with his brother Stephen, and settled on an adjoining lot. He succeeded his brother as Clerk of the town, and was a prominent man in town affairs for many years. He died in Paris, January 17, 1860. Children :

- I Sally, b. February 20, 1797, m. Lémuel Perham.
- II Merrill, b. March 20, 1799, m. Mercy Swan.
- III Alfred, b. November 2, 1801, m. Elvira Perham; no children.
- IV Mary A., b. August 5, 1803, m. Edmund Bowker.
- V Esther M., b. May 26, 1806, m. Galen Gates.
- VI Edmund, b. September 20, 1808, m. Anna Spofford.
- VII Lydia A., b. October 13, 1810, m. Mahalon Bryant.
- VIII Eliza, b. December 21, 1812, m. Zephaniah B. Whitman.

For second wife, Merrill Chase married Mrs. Lucy (Spofford) Felt, widow of Joshua Felt, of Temple, N. H., who died in Woodstock, Maine, in 1812. Children by second marriage :

- IX Lucinda, b. February 9, 1816, m. Gibbs Benson.
- X Alden, b. June 5, 1819, m. Lucy Cole.

MERRILL CHASE, son of the preceding, who married Mercy, daughter of Elijah and Eunice (Barton) Swan, of Paris, has resided in Woodstock, Sumner and Paris; now in Woodstock. He was the first settler, and built the first mill in that part of Woodstock known as "Sigotch." Children :

Eunice, b. December 29, 1820, m. Darius Sessions;
 Olive, b. November 14, 1823, m. Ephraim K. Andrews;
 Elvira, b. May 4, 1828, d. young;
 Elijah S., b. June 5, 1830, m. Augusta Nash;
 Merrill, Jr., b. June 5, 1830;
 Elvira, b. April 17, 1833, m. Lucius Hackett;
 Aravesta, b. May 13, 1836;
 Thaddeus R., b. June 25, 1840.

EDMUND CHASE, brother of the preceding, married Anna Spofford, of Rumford. He was for several years a resident of Woodstock, and served one term in the Maine Legislature. He moved with his whole family to Wisconsin about 1853. Children born in Woodstock :

Earl S., b. November 10, 1832;
 Otis F., b. July 14, 1834;
 Florinda, b. August 28, 1836
 Nicy M., b. September 19, 1838;
 Leroy C., b. May 16, 1840;
 Anne S., b. July 24, 1842;
 Loanza, b. January 8, 1846, d. young;
 Lucinda, b. April 9, 1848.
 Arthur, b. May 3, 1853.

ALDEN CHASE, ESQ., brother of the preceding, married Lucy Cole, daughter of Capt Jonathan, and his children were: Lucy, M., b. May 10, 1841, died October 11, 1846; Alden Fitzroy, b. October 16, 1842, graduate of Middletown, Conn., University, and Professor of Mathematics in Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, m. Louisa F. Allen, daughter of Rev. Stephen; Estella Ophelia, b. September 1, 1846, m. Rev. Albert A. Ford; Aquila Montrose, b. June 22, 1854.



ALDEN CHASE.

CHARLES T. CHASE, a descendant of William, of Yarmouth, Mass., born at Tisbury, on Martha's Vineyard, came to Livermore and then to Dixfield, where he amassed a large fortune in trade. He was the son of Capt. Tristram Chase, who was lost at sea when Charles T. was a small boy, and his widow married Col. Jesse Stone. He had a family born in Dixfield; losing his wife, he re-married and moved to this town. His house is near the junction of the two roads east of Bryant's Pond. He had owned real estate in this town some years previous, and had improved a cranberry bog near his residence. He died here and his remains were interred in Dixfield.

CHURCHILL.

JOSIAH CHURCHILL came here from Buckfield, and was living here when the town was incorporated. He was born May 13, 1786, and his wife, Rachel Curtis, daughter of Noah, June 18, 1784. They lived on the farm now occupied by Aaron M. Irish. Their buildings were formerly on the old road, near the west end of the lot, but when the present road was built they removed their buildings to it. None of their children are recorded on our records, but he had sons, Ezra, m. Lydia Briggs, daughter of John R.; he was killed by the cars at Berlin Falls; Levi, m. Lucy (Swan) Billings; and Daniel C., m. Dorcas E. Curtis; and daughters, Nancy, m. Demerie Swan, son of Gideon; Maria B., who m. same, and perhaps others.

JOSEPH CHURCHILL, tailor, came here from Norway, and carried on business for several years. He married Viana Perham, daughter of Joel, and had one son, Walter. He moved to Norway, and died there in August, 1881.

CLARK.

THOMAS CLARK, wife, Martha (Bumpus), lived in Sigotch, but left town many years ago. His children recorded on our records

are: Thomas S., b. December 23, 1832; Martha, b. March 5, 1835; Granville, b. May 24, 1839; William, b. June 12, 1841; Charles G., b. October 10, 1847.

JOHN CLARK, brother of the preceding, also lived once on the road between the Billings neighborhood and Sigotch. He married Susan Ellis, daughter of Dea. Stephen, of Sumner, and had Elizabeth, Augustus, and a son, Stephen E., the latter a very promising young man and popular school teacher, who died in early manhood. Both of these families went to Sparta, Wisconsin. Augustus married Armina Billings, daughter of Silas.

CLIFFORD.

JOSEPH CLIFFORD came here previous to the incorporation of the town, from Buckfield. He was from the Provinces, and his wife was Susannah Trull. He was born June 10, 1751, and his wife November 13, 1748. He died in 1816, and his wife survived him many years, supported by the town; she was generally sold at auction at the annual meeting, and was struck off to the lowest bidder. They had a son Jonathan T., who married Martha Hodges, who was formerly a Bacon (sister of Benjamin of Greenwood), and was the first settler on the Gore. His house stood on the shore of North Pond, then called Clifford's Pond, just below the old Cummings place, since owned by Hiram Day. He afterwards went to the eastern part of the State. They also had a son Daniel, and a daughter Katie, born April 29, 1791, who became the wife of Gideon Swan.

COLBURN.

JERATHMEL COLBURN, son of Jerathmel, of Dunstable, Mass., and Paris, married Eliza Warren, of Paris, daughter of Abijah, and had Arabella C., Prentiss M., Emerson J., Elizabeth A., and

perhaps others. He was here in 1812, and lived in the east part of the town. He was in town only a few years. He was born September 18, 1781, and died in Paris, aged nearly a hundred years. He was a man of intemperate habits, and a great wit.

COLE.

ELEAZER COLE, son of Joseph, of Plympton and Bridgewater, Mass., born April 8, 1747, married in 1769 Lucy Shurtleff, born October 11, 1751, and came early to Paris. Late in life he came here and lived with his son Jonathan. His children were: Calvin, m. Betsey Swan (see Swan); Cyprian, m. first, Lovicy Perham, daughter of Lemuel; and second, Patty Tuell, of Paris; Jonathan, m. Abigail Whitman; Phebe, m. John Billings; Lucy, m. Lazarus Hathaway, of Paris; Polly, m. Joseph Whitman, and Tyla, m. Gilbert Shaw.

CAPTAIN JONATHAN was the only one of the sons that came to Woodstock. He married Abigail Whitman, daughter of Jacob, of Buckfield, and moved to the place where John Billings had made improvements. Here he lived and died. He was always one of our prominent citizens, and often in town office. He had the following children: Abigail, b. June 15, 1819, m. first, Henry H. Packard, second, Alfred Estes, and third, William Yates; Lucy, b. August 13, 1820, m. Alden Chase (see Chase); Albion P., b. December 30, 1824, m. Julia Berry, daughter of Leonard, and had Henrietta, who married and resides in Massachusetts; Ella F., m. Leonard N. Cummings; and one or two sons younger; William H., November 9, 1830, m. Albina S. Berry, also daughter of Leonard; Louisa, b. January 9, 1832; Lorenda, b. July 20, 1834, died young; Diantha, b. February 10, 1837, m. Eben Cole, son of Col. Cyprian, of Greenwood; and Judson W., b. September 4, 1839, m. Emma Wormwood; he left town when a young man.

JOSEPH COLE, from Buckfield, wife, Lucy Bessee, was quite

early on the Stephen Packard place in Woodstock, but did not remain here long. Frank M. and Henry C. Cole, sons of Col. Cyprian, have both lived in Woodstock. The former married Cynthia A. Bryant, daughter of Alexander, and still lives here; and the latter married Flora J. Berry, daughter of Leonard. Southern Cole, son of Calvin, lived several years at the foot of Bryant's Pond. He had a large family, several of whom have been voters here, namely: James, Dennis, Reuben T., Francis and Almon T. His brother, Elbridge Cole, has voted here, and several others of the Greenwood Coles have been in this town at times.

COTTON.

WILLIAM COTTON came here from Portland in 1811. He was born February 4, 1784, and his wife, Margaret Green, sister of Richard, was born June 11, 1785. Their children recorded here, are:

- I William, b. in Portland Nov. 1, 1804, m. Tryphenia Lunt.
- II Eliza, b. August 9, 1806.
- III Mary, b. August 26, 1811.
- IV Abigail, b. November 8, 1813.
- V Mark F., b. April 17, 1816.

None of the daughters married here.

Mark F. Cotton, m. Lois C. Robbins in 1836; John S. Cotton, m. Phebe Davis in 1840, Margaret Cotton, m. James R. Hasey in 1851; Isabelle J. Cotton, m. Edward J. Verrill in 1855; Polly Cotton, m. John L. Noyes in 1862; Alice J. Cotton, m. Henry H. Russ in 1872; Amanda Cotton, m. Alfred H. Briggs in 1864; Aaron D. Cotton, m. Viola Pulsifer, of Sumner, in 1866. These were doubtless all sons and grandsons of William Cotton, Jr.

GRAM.

JEREMY J. GRAM came here in 1861 and carried on the jewelry business in Churchill's shop. He married Sylvina F. Caswell, and moved to Mechanic Falls and then back to Paris.

CRAWFORD.

BENJ. F. CRAWFORD, a native of Worcester Co., Mass., came here from Paris and lived at the Pond. He was a shoemaker and also Postmaster. His wife was Sophia Harris. He and his wife both died here. Their children were, Franklin, who never lived here, was a merchant in Portland and went to Kan-
kakee, Ill.; Sophia B., who married Horace Cushman; Abbie, who married B. Kendall Stearns, and Francis B., who married Susan Randall and moved to Colebrook, N. H.

CROCKETT.

DANIEL H. CROCKETT was an early settler in the east part of Woodstock. He soon moved out of town, but later in life he lived for several years on the Barrows farm on Hamlin's Gore, now a part of Woodstock. He was a son of Morris C. and Olive (Humphrey) Crockett and grandson of Daniel and Molly (Noyes) Crockett, of Portsmouth, N. H., afterwards of Windham, Me. Daniel H. was born December 5, 1797, and spent most of his minority in the family of Isaiah Willis, of Paris. He was a soldier in Col. McCobb's regiment, in the war of 1812, and a pensioner. He was a shoemaker. He married Rebecca Bacon, of Greenwood, daughter of Benjamin, of Greenwood, and his children were :

- i Helen, b. April 25, 1822, m. Fessenden Swan.
- ii Benjamin B., b. November 26, 1824, m. Luey R. Wilbur.
- iii Daniel M., b. September 29, 1826, m. Harriet C. Vosmus; died at Lewiston 1872.
- iv Cyprian, b. April 29, 1829.
- v Charles T. D. Rev., b. March 15, 1833, m. Clementine Bird, daughter of Samuel, of Bethel.
- vi Amos Y., b. June 25, 1835, d. young.
- vii Aviee, b. March 22, 1837, m. Jonas W. Lane, resides at Gorham, N. H.
- viii Olive R., b. March 25, 1839, m. Daniel M. Goss, son of Thomas, of Bethel.

- ix Harriet B., b. January 9, 1841, m. David T. Foster, son of Eli, of Bethel.
- x Eveline E., b. July 11, 1843, d. 1862.
- xi Virgil D., b. March 6, 1845, d. 1849.
- xii Aaron H., b. September 4, 1849, m. Maria H. Aldrich.

The father and mother are both dead.

CROOKER.

CHARLES CROOKER, from Plymouth County, Mass., came to Minot, and subsequently married Betsey, daughter of Daniel Packard, of Buckfield. They came to Woodstock in 1823, and he afterwards left his family and went to New Brunswick and did not return for nearly forty years. He died in Hebron. His children are not recorded here, but he had Charles, Jr., m. Sally Lapham, Sophronia, m. Thomas Lapham, Daniel, Joseph, Joshua, John, Attice, and perhaps others. None of them lived in this town after they were married.

CUMMINGS.

ISAAC CUMMINGS, his father of Sutton, Mass., was early in Gray, where, in 1781, he married Elizabeth Bryant, daughter of Solomon (see Bryant Family), and moved to Norway. From there he moved to Greenwood, and lived a long time on the farm afterwards owned by Asaph Paine. About the year 1820, he moved to Hamlin's Gore, his farm being part of lot number 9. Here he lived until his death. He was an industrious man, and respected in the community. He reared a family of fourteen children, all of whom grew to man and womanhood, and had families of their own. Only a partial record of this family could be obtained. The children of Isaac Cummings and Elizabeth his wife were:

Elizabeth, m. Consider Fuller.

Isaac, Jr., m. Orpha Shaw, daughter of Jairus, of Paris, and lived and died there.

Abigail, m. Azur Herrick, of Poland.

George Williams, m. Lucy Pratt.

Moses, m. ——— Pratt, and died soon after.

Mary, m. Timothy Wellecome.

Solomon, m. Cindy Lapham, and died soon after.

Lydia, m. Daniel Huzzey, of Windham.

Hannah, m. John Buck, of Bethel.

Lois, m. Joseph A. Herrick, of Poland.

Chloe, m. Dr. James Merrill, of Hebron.

Joseph, m. his brother Solomon's widow.

Ruth, m. Stephen Buck.

The above children are not arranged in the order of their ages.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, son of the preceding, lived on part of his father's old homestead until he became quite advanced in years, when he sold out to his son-in-law, Day, and went West, where he died at a great age. He was the first plantation clerk of the Gore, and filled the position for several consecutive years. His children, all of whom have long since left the town and most of them the State, were George W., Jabez, Albion, Isaac, Cornelius, Caroline, Nancy and Mary. Caroline married Hiram Day; Mary, Reward Bryant, and Nancy Rev. Nathan Andrews.

DANIEL CUMMINGS, brother of the preceding, began a clearing on the hill south of North Pond, but subsequently moved to Greenwood. He lived for a while previous to his death at Bryant's Pond. His children were Sibyl, Samuel B., Elizabeth, Ann, who married Lemuel Dunham, Joseph W. and Jabez.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS continued to live on part of the old homestead until his first wife died and he re-married and moved to Oxford. His children were Melissa A., Henry, Phebe, Moses, Ransom D., Abbie, Clara and Roscoe. The three oldest died unmarried.

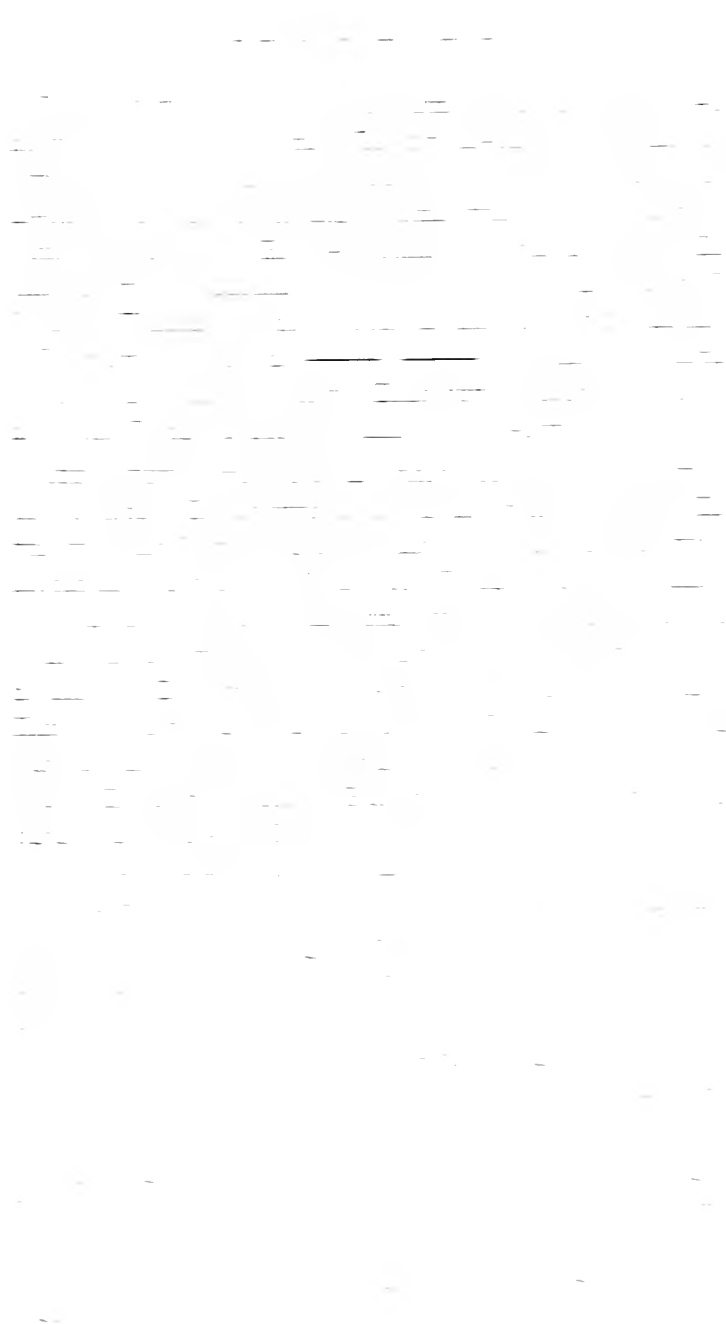
ALLEN T. CUMMINGS, son of Joseph, of Greenwood, whose brother was of Sutton, Mass., married Eliza Bryant, daughter of Dea. Christopher, and moved into Woodstock, to the farm formerly occupied by Joel Perham. He had several sons and daughters. In March, 1882, he moved to Bethel and died a few days after.

CURTIS.

NOAH CURTIS came here from Norway in 1806. He was born in Plymouth, Mass., and had lived in Hebron before coming to Norway. He was born August 17, 1750, and his wife, Deborah Luce, of Cape Cod, May 25, 1757. He settled in the south part of the town on land cultivated by his descendants for three generations. His children were:

- I Morton, b. April 8, 1782, m. first, Dorcas Young, daughter of Job, of Gray, and second, Polly Barrows, of the Gore.
- II Rachel, b. May 13, 1784, m. Josiah Churchill.
- III Noah, Jr., b. November 27, 1786, m. Abigail Tuell, daughter of Abiathar, of Paris.
- IV Seth, b. March 17, 1790, m. Sally Davis, daughter of Aaron. She was living in 1882, in Paris.
- V Charles, b. October 22, 1792, m. Jane Dearing, daughter of John, of Denmark, and Mary Jameson, his wife. She was living in Paris, in 1882.
- VI Daniel, b. April 23, 1798, m. first, Clarissa Chase; second, Charlotte Estes, widow of Alvah, of Milton Plantation. She was an Andrews, daughter of Jeremiah, of Bethel.

MORTON CURTIS lived all his life on part of the old homestead, it being the farm where Luke Owens first made a clearing in 1799. His children, all by first wife, were: Seth, b. July 18, 1806, m. Matilda Lurvey, daughter of Job; Deborah, b. May 29, 1809, m. Amos Doe, of Paris; Crosby, b. January 23, 1811, m. Mary Paine, daughter of Davis Paine; Daniel, b. July 3, 1814, m. Charlotte Paine; Ransel, b. May 6, 1817, m. Elizabeth Dacy.



CUSHMAN.

BARTHOLOMEW CUSHMAN, son of Job, of Plympton, Mass, and a descendant of Robert the Pilgrim, was born in Plympton, June 7, 1776. His father subsequently moved to Hebron, Maine. He married, April 3, 1800, Lydia Dunham Fuller. He moved to Paris, and subsequently to Woodstock. His children were:

- I George W., b. February 8, 1801, m. first, Clarissa French; second, Mary French.
- II Maria C., b. April 29, 1802, m. Ezra G. Fuller, of Paris.
- III Lydia F., b. March 23, 1807, m. Joseph Hammond, of Paris, and moved to Patten.
- IV Thomas C., b. June 5, 1816, m. Huldah Jackson, daughter of Nathaniel, of Milton Plantation. They had two children, Nancy J., b. September 3, 1840, and Nathaniel J., b. August 12, 1845.

Thomas lived some years at North Woodstock, and then moved to Paris.

GEORGE W. CUSHMAN, son of Bartholomew, *ante*, was a prominent man in Woodstock affairs, often holding town office, Representative to the Legislature, &c. He was also Brigadier General in the Maine Militia. He reared his family in Woodstock, and afterwards moved to Paris. His children, by his first wife, Clarissa French, were:

- I Samantha, b. January 27, 1829, d. January 9, 1832.
- II Horace, b. February 25, 1830, m. Sophia Crawford, and died in Kansas.
- III George, b. July 18, 1833, m. Isabella Felt. He died in early manhood, leaving several young children.
- IV Anna, b. September 23, 1834, m. Otis West.
- V Jane, b. August 11, 1837, m. Benton Russ.

By second wife, Mary French, he had:

- VI Adna S., b. August, 1844.

DACY.

JOHN and DANIEL DACY, sons of John, of Poland, came quite early into town. John was a millman, and before coming here

worked for Michael Little, of Lewiston. He first began on the Day farm, but finally settled on the farm near the south line of the town. His children were: Elizabeth, married Ransel Curtis; John, married and moved early from town; Sabra, married Samuel S. Swan; Sarah, married Austin A. Gray; Sophia, married J. Sullivan Whitman, of Greenwood, and Eunice, married John Fifield, of same. Daniel lived in the east part of the town.

DAVIS.

MOSES, AARON AND WILLIAM DAVIS, brothers, came from Salem, Mass., and settled in Poland; from thence Aaron came here in 1816. He settled in the south part of the town, on the lot begun on by John True and afterward occupied by Enoch Hammond. His wife was Thankful Strout, and his children:

- I Hannah, b. 1785, m. William Faunce.
- II Aaron, Jr., b. 1786, m. first, Lucinda Brooks, daughter of Dr. Peter; second, Eliza Dudley, third, widow Nancy Stephens.
- III Thankful, b. 1788, m. Robert Stockman.
- IV Sally, b. 1791, m. Seth Curtis.
- V Polly, b. 1792, m. Samuel Nute.
- VI Phebe, b. 1795, d. unmarried.
- VII Benjamin, b. 1797, m. Ruhamah Chase, daughter of Stephen, of Woodstock.
- VIII Eliphalet, b. 1798, m. Lydia Lurvey.
- IX Eliza, b. 1801, m. Richard T. Lurvey.
- X Nehemiah, b. 1804, d. unmarried.
- XI Julia, b. 1807, m. Benj. Stephens.

AARON DAVIS, JR., came to Woodstock before his father, and was here at the time of the incorporation of the town in 1815. He lived on the farm previously described as occupied by his father. His children were: Cynthia, b. October 5, 1809, m. Alexander Bryant; Joseph, b. August 23, 1811, m. Jane Stephens; Stephen D., b. September 26, 1813, m. first, Abigail C. Fuller, second, Lovicy B. Fuller; Charles, b. April 16, 1815,

m. Harriet Nute; Phebe, b. April 10, 1817, m. John S. Cotton; Lorenzo, b. February 9, 1819, m. Eleanor Packard; Betsey, b. September 4, 1821, m. Aaron D. Thurlow; Thankful, b. October 19, 1823; Aaron, Jr., b. August 23, 1825, m. Lucy Fickett; Seth C., b. May 17, 1827, m. Almira Herrick, of Poland; Lucinda, b. August 25, 1830, m. Jeremiah Curtis, of Rumford.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, brother of the preceding, lived in the south part of the town a few years and then moved into Sigotch. He was an industrious man and highly esteemed. He was often in town office. When quite an old man, he had a field of burnt-land corn of over fifty acres. His children, all born in Woodstock, were: Richard, b. February 21, 1823, died young; Emeline, b. March 15, 1824; Herrick C., b. November 5, 1825, m. Lucy M. Felt, daughter of Jeremiah; he is an Attorney at Law, has often been in town office, was Representative in the Legislature, and is serving his second term as Register of Probate, resides in Paris; Benjamin, Jr., b. August 11, 1827, lived many years in Lincoln, where he married, then returned and lived with his father; has been Selectman and Representative in the Legislature; Stephen C., b. May 23, 1829, m. Martha E. Perham, daughter of Jotham; Ruhamah, b. July 15, 1831, m. John Q. Ellis and went west; Nehemiah, b. November 8, 1833, m. Mary J. Perham, daughter of Joshua; he died soon after and his widow married Winfield S. Ripley and lives in Wakefield, Mass.; Cyrus C., b. September 26, 1835, died a young man; Henry, b. May 11, 1838, m. Maria P. Greenleaf, of Milton Plantation, daughter of James.

WILLIAM DAVIS was a voter and taxed in town in 1817. Isaac Davis was here in 1824. A Davis, also from Hyde Park, Mass., lived here a short time and then returned. One of his daughters was the wife of Joseph E. Johnson; another married Daniel Bryant, of Greenwood, another George Barden, and Ellen E. became the wife of James L. Bowker.

DAY.

ALEXANDER DAY, son of John, of Wells, with his brother James, came to Poland. The latter was killed by a falling tree while they were engaged in making a clearing in Poland, and Alexander then went to Minot, and subsequently to Woodstock. His wife was Mercy Dacy, whose father was of Poland. He first came to the place below Jacob Whitman's, but afterwards swapped farms with his wife's brother John. This was the place on which Elijah Day now lives. The first opening on this place was made by two Packard brothers, of Buckfield, brothers of Stephen, but they never moved here. Mr. Day was an industrious and useful citizen, and at one time Captain of the Woodstock militia. He was a member of the first Board of Selectmen in town, and much in town office. His children were :

- i Paulina, b. June 2, 1806.
- ii Alexander, Jr., b. July 27, 1807, m. Eliza Ricker, daughter of David, and had Daniel, b. January 9, 1834, m. Martha Powers, of Litchfield; Thomas R., b. June 30, 1836, m. first, Maria J. Farum, daughter of James H., and second, Lizzie (Yates) Gilbert; Charles H., b. December 15, 1838, m. Margaret Robinson; John, b. August 30, 1841, d. August 16, 1864; William, b. August 9, 1843, m. Sarah E. Ayer; Lydia C., b. April 29, 1845, m. James W. Powers; Alexander, b. May 13, 1848, m. Augusta M. Burges, who died soon after.
- iii John, b. March 22, 1809, m. first, Charlotte Dudley; second, Ann Dudley (no children.)
- iv William, b. October 19, 1810, d. October 16, 1815.
- v Eunice, b. August 8, 1812, m. Elbridge Fifield.
- vi Hiram, b. September 17, 1814, m. Caroline Cummings, daughter of George W., of the Gore. He succeeded to the Cummings homestead, and has since lived there. He had a family of several children, and also a second wife.
- vii Daniel, b. September 7, 1816, d. young.
- viii Mercy, b. December 14, 1818, m. Jared Young.
- ix Nancy, b. same date, d. an infant.
- x Elijah, b. September 3, 1820, m. Mahala Jackson, daughter of Benjamin, of Paris. He lives on the old Day homestead in Woodstock, and has reared a family, the oldest of whom, Belinda, m. Gaveston

Cole, of Greenwood; and James, who resides with his father, also m. a Cole, daughter of William H., of Woodstock; another daughter m. James H. Farnum.

x1 Belinda, b. ———, d. young.

DOLLOFF.

ABNER DOLLOFF, from Gray, was here in 1823, but did not remain long. He lived on the place below David Ricker's. He was born January 16, 1784, and his wife, Rebecca, January 25, 1784. Their children were: Emma, b. July 11, 1812, m. a Thorn; Sumner, b. October, 15, 1813, never was married; Rosannah, b. October 25, 1814, m. a Foster; Ephraim, b. February 25, 1816; Albert W., b. July 27, 1818; Martha, b. March 7, 1820; William D., b. August 11, 1821, and Samuel, b. Nov. 14, 1822.

DOUGHTY.

SAMUEL B. DOUGHTY came here in 1854 and settled in Sigotch. He was by trade a calker, and after he came here he frequently spent portions of his summers in working at his trade in the ship-yards of Bath. He was born in Topsham, October 16, 1805; was the son of Samuel and Sarah (Mann) Doughty, the former born in Topsham, in 1781, and the latter in Gloucester, Mass., 1785; grandson of Stephen and Hannah (Wallis) Doughty, the former born on the "Great Island" in Harpswell, and the latter in Gloucester, Mass. The grandfather of Stephen Doughty is said to have been a Scotchman. Samuel B. Doughty, who came here, was married Nov. 7, 1833, to Mary Willson, who was born in Bowdoin, February 19, 1815. Their children were as follows: Cassandra, b. in Topsham, October, 31, 1834, m. November 27, 1855, William S. Pratt, of North Yarmouth, she d. October 16, 1863; Mary W., b. Topsham, May 20, 1837, m. October 21, 1855, to Hatherly Hinkley, of Bow-

doinham ; Edwin, b. in Topsham, July 21, 1839, m. March 12, 1871, Albina M. Smith, of Calais, who d. September 6, 1875 ; Nancy G., b. in Bowdoinham October 11, 1841, m. June 2, 1860, Charles H. Sessions, of Milton Plantation ; Robert H., b. in Topsham, ——— 23, 1845, d. September 7, 1864 ; James H., b. in same, August 3, 1849, m. February 13, 1875, Bertie F. Leighton, of Machiasport, resides in Malden, Mass. ; Elijah A., b. in Woodstock, February 3, 1856, d. in infancy ; Arthur S., b. in Woodstock, June 28, 1857.

DOW.

BENAIAM Dow came here from Paris in 1810. He was born in Exeter, N. H., July 25, 1770, and his wife, Joanna Mitchell, was born April 5, 1777. Benaiah Dow was a descendant of Jonathan, who was early at Exeter. He died in Woodstock, January 31, 1852, and his wife in 1859. He lived in the south-east part of the town, near Sumner. His children were :

- I Huse, b. January 25, 1801, m. Zilpha Drake.
- II Eleazer, b. December 24, 1803.
- III Anna, b. September 19, 1807, m. Levi Andrews.
- IV Benaiah and Jane (twins), b. October 12, 1809 ; he m. Anna N. Briggs, daughter of Luther, and she m. Cyrus Andrews ; Olive, b. December 8, 1811 ; Pamela, b. July 2, 1814, m. Joseph Dunham ; Dordama, b. April 25, 1815.

DAVID Dow, brother of the preceding, was living here at the time of taking the first census, but soon moved away. He was born July 12, 1782, and his wife was Elizabeth. Children recorded here : Lydia, b. December 26, 1804 ; Hannah, b. March 14, 1806 ; John, b. October 2, 1808 ; and Jane, b. November 9, 1814.

DUDLEY.

LUTHER DUDLEY, of Natick, Mass., married Nancy Wellington, of Sudbury, and came to Paris, settling near the King place, on

the old road between Paris Hill and the Cape. He died after two years, and his widow married William Cobb, of Hebron. His children came to this town, and were here when the town was incorporated. They were:

- I Josiah, b. January 23, 1792, m. Polly Fuller, of Paris.
- II Moses, b. October 11, 1794, m. Welthea Benson.
- III Mary, b. March 3, 1797, m. Joel B. Thayer, of Paris.
- IV Warren, b. July 4, 1800, m. Alvina Barrett, of No. 2, and went west.
- V Nancy, b. June 26, 1809, m. Johnson Holt, of Paris.
- VI Luther, b. December 10, 1811.
- VII Martha, (date of birth not known) m. Otis Bicknell, of Buckfield.

JOSIAH DUDLEY lived for several years in the Dunham neighborhood, so called, in Woodstock. He was an enterprising and energetic business man, and during his residence in Woodstock, was a leading and influential citizen. He was often entrusted with responsible town offices, which he always filled to the acceptance of his townsmen. His wife was Polly, only daughter of Aaron Fuller, who was one of the early settlers of Paris. Mr. Dudley subsequently moved to Paris and died there at an advanced age. He left a large property. His children were:

- Wellington, b. June 8, 1817, m. Ann C. Bent.
- Maria, b. March 11, 1819, m. Eben S. Chapin, of Stafford, Conn.
- Emily, b. October 5, 1820, d. in 1838.
- Julia A., b. March 20, 1822, m. Edward P. Chase, of Portland.
- Mary, b. August 27, 1825, m. Josiah B. Snow, of Orleans, Mass.
- Smith, b. June 8, 1827, m. Lydia H. Stearns.

MOSES DUDLEY, brother of the preceding, remained only a few years in Woodstock, when he moved to Paris and died there, and his widow married William O. Pearson, who moved to the Sylvanus Bartlett place on the Gore. His children were: Charles, Mary A., James B., married Nellie Bryant, daughter of Dea. Christopher, and died on the Gore; Moses and Ruth. There may have been others, but all left town many years ago.

DAVID DUDLEY, as stated elsewhere, exchanged farms with Noah Curtis, Jr., and came here from Paris, in 1820. He was

of Sudbury, Mass., and in early manhood came to Hebron. He married Rebecca Bucknam for his first wife, and for second, Charity Tuell, of Paris. His was the hill farm, still in the Dudley family. His children were :

- I Daniel, m. first, Polly Churchill, second, Loviey Hathaway.
- II Rebecca, m. Eli Washburn, of Hebron.
- III David ; he went to sea and never returned.
- IV Eliza, m. Aaron Davis, Jr.
- V Clarissa, m. Galen Soule, of Oxford.

Children by second wife :

- VI Perrin, b. February 3, 1803, m. Paulina Dudley.
- VII Laodicea, m. Seth Perkins.
- VIII Arvilla, m. Elia Bryant.
- IX Ann, m. John Day.
- X Charlotte, m. John Day.
- XI Alfred, died young.
- XII Sidney, died young.
- XIII Gilbert, b. November 25, 1819, m. Mahala Curtis ; had Perrin, and perhaps other children.
- XIV Alsina, b. March 14, 1823, unmarried.
- XV Ansel, b. February 25, 1825, m. Augusta Curtis ; he resides in Paris.
- XVI Josiah A., died young.

DANIEL DUDLEY, oldest son of the preceding, lived for several years on the farm in the Curtis neighborhood, afterwards owned by Simon Ficket, and since by Simeon Curtis. He was twice married as stated, and had children ; he left town many years ago.

PERRIN DUDLEY, brother of the preceding, has ever lived in Woodstock since his father moved here about the year 1820, occupying the old homestead. He has been one of our most valuable and esteemed townsmen, occupying positions of trust in town affairs for many years, and always acquitting himself to the satisfaction of his constituents. As a military man, he had marked ability. In the old militia company of this town he filled every grade of office, and subsequently held the positions of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the regiment to which his company belonged. When the War of the Re-

bellion broke out he was too old for active service, but he took command of a volunteer company, organized for drill at Bryant's Pond, and nearly every member of his company subsequently entered the service. He was a prudent and industrious, as well as public-spirited man, and was able to give his children a good start in life, and what is still better, the legacy of a good name. May 30, 1828, he married Paulina Felt, daughter of Joshua, and had: Otis S., b. January 25, 1829, died May 2, 1830; Jairus, b. October 7, 1831, m. July 3, 1860, Amanda M. Clark, daughter of Norman, of Bethel; he died in Bethel, in 1881; Agelina, b. July 20, 1833, m. July 4, 1853, Albion P. Bowker; Clementine, b. May 8, 1835, d. August 15, 1838; Margaret, b. June 2, 1837, d. July 15, 1839; Otis S., b. April 11, 1839, m. June 21, 1862, Mahala Curtis; Adelia, b. March 29, 1841, m. Jeremiah Curtis, December 26, 1861; he died August 4, 1876; Ansel, b. April 11, 1844, m. March 4, 1868, Josephine E. Childs; Amanda M., b. March 31, 1846, m. January 1, 1868, James Sheran; Evelyn O., b. December 20, 1849, m. Freeland Young, November 7, 1869; Perrin A., b. December 14, 1853, d. September 16, 1855.

DUNHAM.

WIDOW LYDIA DUNHAM was living in the Dunham neighborhood at the time the town was incorporated. She was the widow of Asa Dunham, who came from Plymouth County, Mass., to Norway, and who died at Burlington, Vt., during the war of 1812. Widow Dunham was born September 17, 1764, and her maiden name may have been Cobb. The following of her children are recorded on our records:

- I. Samuel, b. October 30, 1794, m. Maria Conant, of Sumner, and lived in Paris.
- II Sylvanus, b. July 8, 1797, m. Esther Benson, of Paris, and lived there.
- III Betsey, b. November 2, 1799, m. Lewis Fuller.
- IV Polly, b. November 2, 1799, m. Gideon Perkins; he settled in Woodstock.



REV. RANSOM DUNHAM.

v Daniel, b. September 19, 1803, m. Mary Durell; second, Susan (Bailey) Smith: also lived in Woodstock.

vi Joseph, b. May 13, 1805, m. Pamela Dow.

Mrs. Dunham also had a son Asa, and two daughters, who were not of her family at the time the first census of Woodstock was taken. The son settled in Paris, and the daughters were: Susan, m. Alexander Hill, of Paris; Chloe, m. Antepast Durell.

REV. RANSOM DUNHAM was born to James Dunham and Mary Ransom, at Hebron, Me., in 1798. His father, born in Bridgewater, Mass., February 9, 1754, married Mary Ransom, of Carver, born August 12, 1756. He was in the Revolutionary battles of Bunker Hill, White Plains and others. He had a large family, but only the one whose name is at the head of this article ever lived in Woodstock. He came to Paris Hill in 1816, and there learned the blacksmith's art, after which he set up there in the business for himself. He married Susan Jackson, daughter of Lemuel, Jr., of Paris, and in 1824 moved to Parkman, where he worked at his trade and also began to preach. In 1833, he moved to Bangor, and in 1836 to Woodstock. In 1835, he preached to the Baptist Church in Paris, and in 1836, he was ordained to the work of the ministry and installed over the Baptist Church in Hamlin's Gore and North Woodstock. He was the pastor of this church for twenty-five years, and of its original members only one survives. During these years he did much missionary labor, traveling and preaching through a large part of Oxford County, also in Hancock, York and Cumberland. He administered the rite of baptism to over six hundred persons. He also worked at his trade, and engaged much in horticulture, of which he was very fond. Some thirty years ago he moved to Bryant's Pond and has since resided there. His garden of fruit, flowers and vegetables, in their season, has been visited by many persons. His children are:

i Mary R., b. 1822, m. Sullivan A. Estes, son of Stephen, and had Helen A., b. 1851, m. Austin F. Trull, died soon after; Harry M., b. 1860, and Hiram A., b. 1864.

- 11 Rufus K., b. April 11, 1824, m. Abbie B. Estes, daughter of Stephen, and had Emma F., b. March 2, 1853; May Louise, b. July 16, 1855, m. Albert C. Bolster; Charles R., b. December 16, 1857, married and lives at Bryant's Pond; also Eva. Rufus K. Dunham was the first station agent at Bryant's Pond and has filled the position ever since, besides being telegraphic operator and express agent. The company never had a more faithful and conscientious employé. He was also in trade in the Crockett store with his brother-in-law, Albert H. Estes, for several years.
- 111 Hiram, b. ———. He married a daughter of America Farrar, of Buckfield; went early to California, and died in Arizona.

LEMUEL DUNHAM, son of Lemuel and Molly (Bisbee) Dunham, of Hartford, came to Bryant's Pond and married Lydia A. (Cummings) Clifford, of Woodstock, daughter of Daniel C., and had Jabez W., b. 1859, d. 1862; Carrie E., b. February 25, 1863; Elvira B., b. September 9, 1873.

DURELL.

SAMUEL DURELL, son of Peter, of Newton, Mass., born December 8, 1767, married Ann, daughter of Samuel Jackson, of Newton, and came to Hebron, thence to Paris and finally to Woodstock, settling in the Dunham neighborhood. His father, Peter Durell, of French descent, came to Newton from St. John, N. B., and lived in the family of Dr. Allen. He married Ruth Fuller, daughter of Isaac. Peter, Jr., came to Hebron, and has descendants in Oxford. For second wife, Samuel Durell married, in 1830, Mrs. Jemima Randall, of Poland. His children, all by the first marriage, were: Antepast, b. May 21, 1794, m. Chloe Dunham; Lois, b. January 7, 1796; Nancy, b. June 13, 1797, m. Abel Bisbee, of Sumner; Sally, m. Luther Perkins; Samuel J., m. Elmira Bent, of Paris; Mary, m. Daniel Dunham; Flavel, Isaac and Tristram. The Durell family was strong and influential in the east part of the town, but they went away many years ago.

EDGERLEY.

SAMUEL and JOHN EDGERLEY, sons of Isaiah and Jennie (Libby) Edgerley, formerly of Buxton, and grandsons of John, of the same town, bought the Wm. Swan place in 1846. Samuel married a Gilbert, of Lawrence, Mass., and John a widow Bennett (formerly Fifield), of Greenwood. They carried on the farm a few years, and sold out to L. J. Gilbert. Samuel moved to Waterford, and thence to West Paris; John went to Greenwood, and died there. Isaiah Edgerley, the father, moved from Buxton to Greenwood; he was a long time miller at Locke's Mills.

ELLIS.

ELEAZER ELLIS, b. July 19, 1815, and Lucy Cary, his wife, of Hartford, b. May 13, 1818, came here from Canton or Peru. They lived in Sigotch, but remained here only a few years. Their children recorded here are: Lucy A., b. July 29, 1836, Abigail C., b. September 10, 1838, and Bethuel C., b. May 16, 1842. John Q. Ellis married Ruhamah Davis, daughter of Benjamin, in 1864, and went west.

ESTES.

Several persons by the name of Estes have resided temporarily in this town, all belonging to Bethel families.

ALFRED ESTES voted here in 1841, and has lived here at various times since. He married Abigail (Cole) Packard, from whom he was divorced, and married again. He was the son of Enoch, of Bethel, and grandson of Stephen, who married Relief Bartlett.

STEPHEN ESTES, son of Benjamin, of Bethel, came here in 1856, and he and his son bought the Gibson house at the Pond. His first wife was Nancy Packard, daughter of Daniel, of Buckfield, and his children were Stephen, Jr., Eunice, Albert H., Abbie Louisa, Horace, Mary and Ebenezer. None of them were born

here. For second wife, Mr. Estes married the widow of Stephen Packard, and lived at Pinhook, where he died, soon followed by his second wife.

ALBERT H. ESTES, son of the preceding, married Charlotte G. Goodrich, of Naples, and came here perhaps in 1855. He traded in the Crockett store, in company with R. K. Dunham. While here, he was Representative to the Legislature. From here he went to Portland, where he engaged in the commission business. His wife died, and he went to New York, where he married again, and went to Colorado.

SULLIVAN A. ESTES, brother of the preceding, married Mary, daughter of Rev. R. Dunham, and has been freight master at the Grand Trunk Railway station here most of the time since the road was opened. His oldest daughter, Helen A., married Austin A. Trull, and soon after died. He also has two or more sons.

HORACE S. ESTES, brother of the preceding, lived here several years after returning from sea. He lived near the Universalist Church, and died there. He was married, but left no children.

JOHN ESTES, son of Stephen, of Bethel, was a voter here in 1864. He was then quite aged, and had previously lived in Bethel. His wife was Sarah Andrews, daughter of Jeremiah, of Bethel, and he was the father of Rev. Dr. Hiram C. Estes, who married Sophia B. Foster, and is now the pastor of the Baptist Church at Paris. He graduated at Waterville College, and from Colby University, its successor, received the degree of D. D. John Estes also had James H., who lives on the Island Farm in Greenwood, and Charles F., who died in California.

SAMUEL K. ESTES, son of Alvah and grandson of Richard, of Bethel, was here in 1865. He was a brick mason; his first wife a Spofford, daughter of Isaac G., of Milton Plantation; his second, a Whitman, daughter of Ellhanan, formerly of this town. He moved from here to Bethel.

FARNUM.

JAMES H. FARNUM came here from Rumford in 1855, and lived in the Gibson house at the Pond. He had been Representative and State Senator. He was the son of David Farnum, who came from Concord, N. H., to Rumford, and of Doreas Wheeler, his wife. He married Clarissa Hoyt, daughter of Ezra, who came from Concord, N. H., and settled in Andover, North Surplus. Mr. Farnum was a dealer in neat stock, and also engaged in trade with C. P. Knight. He died here of typhoid fever. His children, born in Rumford, were: Juliette, m. Charles P. Knight; Martha H., m. Thomas S. Bridgham; Charles W., who married a Wardwell, daughter of Joseph, of Rumford, and who died in the army; Maria G., who married Thomas R. Day; Laura A., who married and lives in Portsmouth, N. H.; Abbie, married Edmund M. Hobbs and moved to Providence, R. I.; and James H., Jr., who married a daughter of Elijah Day.

SAMUEL FARNUM, of Concord, N. H., was a voter here in 1843. He lived in the Billings neighborhood. He had sons, Nathaniel J. and Gilman, and a daughter Laura, who became the wife of Richard Estes.

NATHANIEL J. FARNUM, son of the preceding, married Basheba Buck, daughter of Simeon, and lived in the Billings neighborhood. He had Nathaniel, who married Deborah A. Tracy, David A., who married Frances E. Swan, Richard E., and daughters, Melissa J., married Charles J. Tracy, Sarah W. married Elbridge G. Buck, and others.

GILMAN W. FARNUM, brother of the preceding, whose wife was Amy Bean, daughter of Luther, has the following children recorded here: Lewis E., b. September 20, 1841; Sumner C., b. January 14, 1843; Luther B., b. September 25, 1845.

GILMAN FARNUM, brother of the preceding, married a daughter of Luther Bean, of Rumford. He has lived in this town and in

Milton Plantation, and had several sons and perhaps daughters. One or more of his sons were in the Union Army in the late war.

FARRAR.

THOMAS FARRAR, JR., born in Scituate, Mass., September 6, 1775, married March 25, 1798, Desire Curtis, of Hanover, born February 1, 1778. He first moved to Townsend, then to Buckfield, Me., subsequently to Paris, and in 1815 to this town. He first lived in the house with Rowse Bisbee. Subsequently, he went back to Paris, and in 1818 returned here and commenced on the farm on Billings' Hill, afterwards owned by Henry H. Packard. Then he moved to the place north of Pinhook, where he died. His children were :

- I Freeman, b. May 2, 1799, m. first, Hannah P. Curtis, of Hanover, Mass., and second, Edna Johnson, of Jefferson. He spent most of his days in eastern Maine, but in old age he returned here and died on the old homestead of his father. He had George, b. 1825, and Allen B., b. in 1829.
- II Judith, b. September 4, 1801, m. Calvin Jackson.
- III Abigail, b. February 18, 1804, never married.
- IV Thomas, Jr., b. May 22, 1806, m. Betsey Moody, daughter of Josiah. He has lived mostly away from this town. He had a large family, among whom were George H., Edwin, who married widow Dorcas (Bartlett) Haines, of Bethel, and was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, and Thomas, Jr.
- V Rufus, b. December 18, 1808, m. Chloe Fuller, daughter of Consider. He has spent most of his life in town. His first wife died in 1881, and he married Lovicy (Whitman) Spofford, widow of Isaac G. Spofford. His children, all by the first wife, were: Lois, b. August 23, 1832, m. Sidney Farnum, of Paris, son of Simeon; Nathaniel G., b. February 5, 1834, m. Martha Brown, of Paris; Rufus, Jr., b. February 20, 1836, m. Angelia Whitman; Algernon S., b. June 9, 1840, m. Helen M. Judkins; Consider F., b. March 3, 1842, m. Mary Felt; Almon J., b. September 2, 1843, m. Henrietta Bishop, daughter of Cyrus, of Peru; Leroy, b. July 22, 1845, m. Lucy Robinson, of Paris; Elizabeth C., b. December 28, 1846, m. Enos C. Chamberlain, son of William, Jr.; Francis R., b. September 11, 1849.
- VI Julia, b. May 18, 1813.

- vii Joseph, b. September 25, 1815.
- viii Benj. F., b. September 8, 1822, m., first, Semantha Rowe, daughter of William, and second, Dorcas W. Hanson. He has lived more or less in Woodstock, but has no children on record here.

FELT.

JOSHUA FELT, son of Peter and Lucy Andrews Felt, of Lynn, Mass., afterwards of Temple, N. H., born in Temple, March 4, 1773, married Lucy Spofford, and previously to 1800 moved to Rumford, Me. His place was about two miles below Rumford Corner. In 1810, he came into this town and settled on a lot where John Beckler had made improvements. He died May 1, 1812, and his widow married Merrill Chase (see Chase). Their children were:

- i Lucy, b. May 11, 1795, m. Jotham Perham.
- ii Jeremiah, b. February 20, 1797, m. Eliza Perkins.
- iii Artemas, b. October 15, 1800, m. Desire Stephens.
- iv Sally, b. December 21, 1802, m. Christopher Bryant.
- v Elizabeth, b. December 11, 1804, m. Jonathan Billings.
- vi Polly E., b. March 4, 1807, m. Amasa Bryant.
- vii John G., b. August 22, 1809, m. Ayer Lawrence, of Jaffrey, N. H.
- viii Paulina, b. August 7, 1811, m. Perrin Dudley.

JEREMIAH FELT, son of the preceding, married Eliza Perkins. He was a worthy member of the Society of Friends, the only one in town, and he lived up to the principles of the sect. He was much respected by his fellow townsmen. His children were: Alonzo, b. December 18, 1819, d. young; Samuel P., b. December 18, 1821, d. young; Earl, b. March 22, 1824, d. young; Eliza A., b. March 22, 1827, m. Chester D. Fickett; Lucy, M., b. April 29, 1829, m. Herrick C. Davis; Mehitable, m. John Hathaway, son of Lazarus, of Paris; Alonzo, b. September 11, 1833, m. Emily Bryant, daughter of Dustin, of Greenwood; Isabella, b. July 16, 1836, m. George Cushman; Mary P., b. December 20, 1838, m. Consider Farrar; Sibyl J., b. October 14, 1841, m. Samuel Russ, son of James.

ARTEMAS FELT, brother of the preceding, married Desire

Stephens, daughter of Capt. Samuel. He early moved to Greenwood. He had a large family. His sons were Jesse, Samuel and Artemas, and his daughters, Desire, Lucy, m. Abner C. Libby, Betsey, m. Dr. O. K. Yates, and Eliza, m. Van Buren Stephens.

JOHN G. FELT, brother of the preceding, lived on a farm south of Jeremiah's. He married Ayer Lawrence, of Jaffrey, N. H., and had: Albert L., b. September 26, 1831, m. a Davis, of Massachusetts; Amelia, b. June 7, 1833, m. Wm. H. Hemmingway; Granville, b. June 14, 1835, m. Clara Whitman, daughter of Jacob, Jr.; Adeline, b. November 17, 1837, m. Wm. H. Proctor; Christina C., b. January 12, 1840, m. Frank Proctor; Eliza J., b. October 16, 1841, m. Francis P. Putnam; Jeremiah, b. August 11, 1843, d. unmarried; Gracie, b. April 8, 1845, m. Jeremiah Verrill.

FICKETT.

JONATHAN FICKETT came here from Poland in 1818, and settled on what has since been known as the Nute farm. His first wife was Sarah Cox, and he had:

- I Simon, m. Ruth Chase, daughter of Stephen.
- II Woodbury, m. Sarah Smith, and went to western New York.
- III Charlotte, m. Zenas Briggs.
- IV Betsey, m. Samuel Nute.
- V Judith, m. Thomas J. Dunbar, resides in Springfield, Mass.

By second wife, who was Betsey Bryant, daughter of Solomon, and widow of Dr. Peter Brooks, he had:

- VI Jonathan, Jr., m. Betsey B. Fuller.
- VII Joanna, m. John Herrick, of Poland.

SIMON FICKETT was an enterprising and industrious citizen. He lived in the Curtis neighborhood until near the close of his life, when he moved across the line into Paris. He was drowned in the Little Androscoggin River, at West Paris. By his wife, Ruth Chase, he had: Chester D., b. March 31, 1826, m. Eliza J. Felt; Charlotte, b. January 13, 1828, m. Levi T. Lurvey;

Betsey G., b. December 9, 1830, m. Simeon B. Curtis ; Peter C., b. November 9, 1834, is an Attorney at Law at West Paris ; Mary J., b. February 19, 1840, died young ; Juliette, b. June 12, 1850, m. Hannibal Curtis.

JONATHAN FICKETT, half brother of the preceding, married Betsey B. Fuller, daughter of Consider, and had : Lucy, b. April 4, 1839, m. Aaron Davis, Jr. ; William H., b. November 13, 1844, died young.

FOBES.

BENJAMIN FORBES born August 29, 1776, wife, Bethiah, born September 15, 1779, were in the east part of the town in 1815, but did not long remain. Their children were :

- I Ann, b. August 4, 1801.
- II Arno, or Arzo, b. April 22, 1804.
- III William, b. July 31, 1806.
- IV Bethiah, b. January 18, 1812.
- V Nelson, b. March 23, 1814.

FRENCH.

JOHN S. FRENCH, from New Hampshire, whose wife was Polly Libby, was at Norway in 1825, and moved that year to Oxford. In 1843, he moved to North Woodstock, to the small house built by Joel Perham, near where the Woodstock town house once stood, and moved from there to North Woodstock by Gen. George W. Cushman. He died April 8, 1858, and his wife, April 16, 1857. Their children were ; Abigail, b. January 1802, m. Nathaniel Millett, of Norway, afterwards of Greenwood ; Enoch, b. February 15, 1804, m. Harriet Rowe, of Norway ; Clarissa L., b. December 16, 1806, m. George W. Cushman ; Joseph, b. December 12, 1809, m. Loriania Edwards, of Poland ; Mary, b. September 10, 1812, m. George W. Cushman ; John S. Jr., b. October 8, 1814 ; Sarah A., b. October 30, 1817, m. John

M. Gallison, of Norway; Hannah L., b. June 4, 1820, m. Thaddeus R. Knight.

FRYE.

JOSEPH FRYE, a native of Durham, in 1854, or earlier, bought of A. K. P. Whitman most of the real estate where the Pond village now is. He was the first hotel keeper there. He afterwards built him a house, which was burned, and he built another. He was a mechanical genius, and spent some time in trying to perfect a wind-mill, but did not succeed. He had a son, Oren, who was taxed here in 1855, but his house was burned and he moved away. Joseph Frye, for second wife, married widow Randall, of Freeport, whose maiden name was Lydia Mitchell, and several of her children came here with her. John and Rufus Randall were master mariners; Mary E., married Geo. E. Gibson and moved to Norway; Susan J., married Francis B. Crawford and moved to Colebrook, N. H.; Sarah, unmarried. Mr. Frye's youngest son George, half brother to the preceding, went to Colebrook, N. H. Mr. Frye moved to Yarmouth and died there.

FULLER.

CONSIDER FULLER was among the early settlers here. About the year 1801, he built a log hut on Gore B, on the old County road, north of Solomon Bryant's, and moved there. He was born in Plympton, Mass., May 31, 1780. His father was Consider Fuller and his mother Lydia Bryant, daughter of Samuel and sister of Solomon, Senior. His father died, and his mother came with her family and joined the Shakers at New Gloucester. When Consider was of age, he left them and came to Paris, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Cummings. He lived in Woodstock only a few years, and then moved to Greenwood. He died at West Paris in 1872. His children were:

- i Christiana, b. January 2, 1802, m. Charles B. Brooks.
- ii Chloe, b. February 23, 1807, m. Rufus Farrar.
- iii Lucy B., b. January 20, 1813, m. Eli H. Cushman.
- iv Consider, Jr., b. January 25, 1815, m. Sally O. Greely.
- v Betsey, b. August 19, 1820, m. Jonathan Fickett, Jr.
- vi Abigail, m. Stephen Davis.
- vii Lovicy, b. ———, m. Stephen Davis.
- viii Lydia Jane, m. Joseph H. Briggs, son of Luther.

LEWIS and HARVEY FULLER, sons of Caleb, of Paris, who married Hannah Perkins, sister of Cornelius, came into town and settled in the Perkins neighborhood. Lewis died there.

LEWIS FULLER, married November 25, 1822, Betsey Dunham, daughter of widow Lydia, and his children were: Elizabeth, b. September 21, 1822, m. Oliver L. Pratt, of Paris, son of Calvin; Lewis, Jr., b. October 22, 1825; George G., b. March 2, 1828, m. Lovina F. Chandler; Caleb, b. August 16, 1830, m. first, Martha A. Curtis, daughter of Daniel; second, Marietta Curtis, daughter of William, of Paris; Cornelius P., b. November 24, 1832; Angeline R., b. April 1, 1834, m. first, Robert O. Hayes, of Greenwood, second, Jacob Annas, of Bethel, son of Benjamin; Mary P., b. March 22, 1837, m. James H. Barrows; Nathaniel, b. July 30, 1838, d. July 30, 1864; Oliver L., b. April 2, 1842, m. Jeannette Foss, of Paris.

HARVEY FULLER lived on the farm now owned by Mrs. Benjamin Kimball, and on a farm near Andrews' Mills. His first wife was Temperance, daughter of Azariah Howard, his second, Sally Roberts, of Waterford, and third, Hannah Holmes, of Newry. His children, all by the first wife, were: Tempe, m. John W. Dunham; Charlotte, m. Benj. D. Thurlow; Pauline, m. Joseph B. Rice, of Waterford; Lysander, m. Phebe Brooks, of Grafton; Almira P., m. Henry Whitman, son of Jacob, Jr.; Martha, m. America Andrews, of Paris; Alpheus, b. 1835, went west; and William H., b. 1839, was a soldier in the late war—died at the Relay House in Maryland.

EZRA FULLER, probably of Paris, was here in 1832, and Ezra

P. in 1839. Levi Fuller was taxed a resident here in 1842, and Ezekiel in 1845.

GALLISON.

JOHN M. GALLISON came here in 1847, and settled at North Woodstock. He was the son of Joseph and Hannah (Atwood) Gallison, and his father spent his last days here in his family. His father was born in 1777, and came quite early to Norway. He had ten children, namely: Henry, died in childhood; Hannah A., married Cyrus Coy; Abby W., married Richard Lombard; Sophia, married Jefferson Cushing; William, married Elvira Young; Joseph H., married Lavina Hammond; Charlotte L., married Richard Buzzell; John M., married Sarah A. French; Edward A., married Belinda Pierce, and Amanda M., married George R. Tourtillott.

John M. was the only one who ever lived in this town; his brother William will be remembered by our older citizens as the stage driver between Paris and Rumford. John M. was a blacksmith and carriage maker, and has carried on business in that line much of the time since he came here. He was the first Postmaster, and at one time kept the hotel. His children were:

Fannie L., b. November 12, 1838.

Jefferson C., b. August 8, 1841.

Abbie E., b. February 3, 1847, m. Samuel B. Frost.

• Joseph H., b. December 1, 1851.

Hannah S., b. February 5, 1853.

John A., b. August 9, 1856, m. Mabel M. Eastman.

GIBSON.

SAMUEL GIBSON, formerly Sheriff of Oxford County, came here from Denmark in 1853, and built a house at the Pond, where he lived five or six years, and went to Norway. His wife was a Howard, of Brownfield, sister of the late Judge Joseph Howard, of Portland.

GEORGE E. GIBSON, son of the preceding, came here with him, and married Mary E. Randall. He was in trade here, but went to Norway with his father.

GRAY.

JOHN GRAY, JR., b. April 10, 1791, wife, Susan, b. August 19, 1793, was here at the time of the incorporation, and lived here until his estate was set off to Paris. The only birth in his family recorded here is that of Austin A., b. August 29, 1815. He married Sarah Dacy, daughter of John, and lived on the farm between Abel Bacon's and Kilbon Perham, since occupied by Henry Whitman. He had Charles W., who married Augusta M. Tribou, of Auburn, and one or two other children. He (Austin A.) was divorced from his first wife, married again, and was again divorced. He died in July, 1882.

GREEN.

RICHARD GREEN, said to be of Plymouth County, Mass., born March 1, 1782, came here in 1812. He lived near the road from Paris to Rumford and near Paris line. His wife, Judith Thurlow, daughter of Asa, was born March 1, 1786. Their children were :

- i Richard, Jr., b. December 25, 1804.
- ii William, b. January 17, 1806.
- iii Sarah P., b. November 18, 1812, m. Thomas B. Carter.
- iv Asa, b. May 1, 1815.
- v Amos, b. ———, m. Julia A. Heath.
- vi Albert.
- vii Eunice, b. ———, m. Thomas Sampson.

DR. EDWIN GREEN, from Paris, practiced medicine in this town for some years. He married a Kendall, of Milan, N. H. Afterwards he left practice, and went to a farm in the south-east part of the town.

HALEY.

JAMES HALEY was here in 1848; Wm. R. Haley was a voter

here in 1858. Harriet N. Haley married Albert Perkins; Eunice R. Haley married Hiram Andrews; Tristram Haley, a deaf mute, was killed on the railroad near Paris in 1882. The Haleys lived in the east part of the town.

HAMMOND.

ENOCH HAMMOND, said to have been born in Nova Scotia, October 15, 1777, was a sailor on board a coaster before he came here. In 1807, he bought of John True his right to lot No. 21, in the east part of Woodstock (Dummer Academy Grant), and moved there. His wife, born August 30, 1789, was Polly, the daughter of John Nason, who came here from Paris. The children of Enoch Hammond were: Sena, b. January 25, 1803; Jason, b. September 17, 1804, m. Burry Churchill, and always lived in the Dunham neighborhood in this town; Achsa, b. December 5, 1806, m. 1830, Samuel W. Benson; Martha, b. December 19, 1808; Enoch, Jr., b. March 28, 1811, d. young; Mary, b. January 23, 1814, m. James C. Noyes.

HANNAFORD.

DAVID P. HANNAFORD, born in New Gloucester, his wife, a Monk, was here in 1844, and kept the hotel built by John Bicknell at South Woodstock. He had previously been a clock peddler, and was quite well known through this county. He had two sons and two daughters. He was in Woodstock only a short time.

HEATH.

JOSHUA HEATH lived and died in the east part of the town. He married a Robbins, sister of Oliver, second, and had Julia A., married Amos Green, Thomas J., Columbia and Isaac. Joshua Heath probably came here from Sumner.

HOBBS.

EDMUND M. HOBBS, son of Eben, of Norway, his mother a March, came here from Norway, and was in the hotel and stage business with Joseph Tuttle. In 1865, he sold out and went to Providence, R. I. He married Abbie Farnum, daughter of James H. of this town; they had no children.

JOSEPH N. HOBBS, brother of the preceding, a jeweler by trade, came here in 1860 and boarded at the hotel. He was unmarried, and died here a year or two after.

HOPKINS.

PETER HOPKINS, a Baptist minister, came into Sigotch about 1865, and lived on a farm. His daughter Sarah was the wife of Delphinus P. Bowker, who traded at the Pond. Albert W. married Emma Aldrich; Horace L. married Mary A. Hemmingway. Mr. Hopkins had other children.

HOUGHTON.

SAMUEL H. HOUGHTON, born July 20, 1809, son of Moses of Harvard, Mass., and Norway, married Betsey G. Tuell, of Paris, born April 28, 1810, daughter of Ebenezer and granddaughter of John, and came to this town about the year 1840. He lived at the foot of Bryant's Pond, where he built a large establishment intended as a hotel. But the County road was not located so as to favor the enterprise, and he moved back to Paris. He subsequently traded for several years at Loeki's Mills, and afterwards moved to Worcester, Mass., and died there. His children, only the two oldest of whom ever lived in Woodstock, were: Orlando C., b. May 31, 1831, m. Abiah T. Hobbs, daughter of Alvah, of Greenwood; Horatio F., b. April 14,

1832, m. Mary E. Lampher (widow), daughter of Eli Howe, of Hanover; Rosalia B., b. November 24, 1833, m. Charles H. Dwinell, of Mechanic Falls; Anstis S., b. Aug. 5, 1845, m. Hannibal H. Houghton, her cousin, son of Richard; Diana, b. September 6, 1837, m. Osgood Plummer, of Worcester; Samuel D., b. 1839, d. 1841; Samuel Dana, b. November 26, 1842, m. Emma Kelley, of Worcester; Ella J., b. August 31, 1846, was accidentally shot, and died April 14, 1852; Samuel H. Houghton died December 14, 1868, and his wife survives him, residing in Worcester. Orlando C. and Horatio F., were in trade at the Pond several years and the former served in the Legislature.

MOSES HOUGHTON, brother of the preceding, was in Woodstock in 1840, and was married here, December 16th of that year, to Lucy A. Swift; of Sumner. He was born October 16, 1820, and his wife April 19, 1819. He was a carpenter and a superior workman. He built the Universalist Church at the Pond. He lived many years at Locke's Mills, and was at one time owner of the mills there. He moved to Norway and died there. His children were: Charles R., b. October 17, 1841, m. Mary Helen Bolster; he is a stove, hardware and tinware dealer at the Pond; Mary E., b. January 23, 1844, m. Geo. W. Bryant; Moses Henry, b. March 17, 1846, m. Aggie Abbott; is a Universalist preacher at New Haven, Conn.; Hannibal H., b. February 16, 1848, m. Laura Willis; Etta Jane, b. January 17, 1854, m. Geo. Brooks; Fred. M., b. October 20, 1855, graduated at Tufts College and Divinity School, and is a Universalist preacher at Middletown, Conn.; Emma L., b. May 28, 1858; Nina H., b. September 14, 1861.

IRISH.

AARON M. IRISH, son of Joseph and Miriam (Marshall) Irish, born in Hebron, September 29, 1820, was married at Wells, Me., November 8, 1844, to Hannah A. Penney, born in Wells,

September 17, 1824. He came to Woodstock in 1846 and bought the Churchill farm, where he has since lived. His children were: Joseph, b. in Wells, October 8, 1845, died young; Juliette, b. in Woodstock, August 22, 1845, m. Joseph H. Davis, November 24, 1864, resides in Woodstock; Georgie A., b. November 2, 1850, m. November 26, 1868, Wm. S. Davis, lives in Woodstock; Hannah A., b. May 12, 1856, m. July, 1876, Edwin R. Perham, son of Kilbon, resides in Somerville, Mass.; Miriam M., b. September 15, 1860; Ruth M., b. October 8, 1862; Almon M., b. April 2, 1867.

EBENEZER IRISH was a voter here in 1851. If he had a family, it is not recorded here.

MARY IRISH, sister of Aaron M., was married to Nathan L. Marshall, of this town, in March, 1844.

JACKMAN.

ALFRED JACKMAN was here in 1847. He lived on the Harvey Fuller farm, now occupied by Benj. Kimball, and afterwards on the hill east of Joseph Davis. He had a large family, but none of them are recorded here.

JACKSON.

DEA. CALVIN JACKSON, son of Levi and grandson of Lemuel, of Paris, lived some years and died here. His farm was east of the Geo. W. Cushman lot. His first wife was Sally Whitten, and her two children were Emeline, married Seranus Shaw, of Paris, and Calvin A., for many years our well known house carpenter, who married Achsa McKenney. For second wife Dea. Jackson married a Matthews, and had four children; for third, he married Judith, daughter of Thomas Farrar, and had: Deering F., b. December 20, 1826, m. Rebecca Billings and

went west; Abigail, b. August 2, 1828; Cordelia, b. March 1, 1830; Freeman, b. March 7, 1832; Alonzo, b. January 25, 1834; Lydia, b. July 1, 1836, and Sarah J., b. July 12, 1838.

BENJAMIN JACKSON, son of Lemuel, came here from Paris and lived on the farm east of Elon G. Whitman. He had several sons and daughters. Caroline C., m. John Cummings, Mahala, m. Elijah Day. His son William married Lucinda Coffin, of Greenwood; he also had a son Charles.

GEORGE JACKSON was a voter here in 1822, and Levi in 1840. Ezekiel C. Jackson, afterwards of Norway, was a tax-payer here in 1846. Probably all these Jacksons descended from Lemuel, who came from Middleboro, Mass., to Paris.

JACOBS.

NATHANIEL F. JACOBS, son of James and Annie (Morrill) Jacobs, born in Phillips, Me., January 12, 1838, married at Auburn, November 26, 1850, Eliza A. Bryant. In 1853, he moved to the Pond and built the house above the school house, now owned by Alanson M. Whitman. He was a stone mason and worked many years on the quarry below the village. He was an enterprising and useful citizen, but much out of health in his latter years, and died in middle life. He was postmaster from 1865 to the time of his death, in 1875, and his widow succeeds him. His children were: Areanna S., b. November 26, 1851, married Fred Soule and lives in Freeport; Charles A., b. January 31, 1855, died young; Della M., b. November 2, 1862, m. Eugene Cole and died soon after; Lizzie F., b. May 9, 1864; Robert E., b. September 14, 1869.

CHARLES V. JACOBS, brother of the preceding, was here several years and worked on the quarry. He married Emeline W. Blake, of Paris, and had several children, but none of them are recorded here, and he left town many years ago.

DANIEL M. JACOBS, brother of the preceding, was first taxed here in 1858. He kept, for several years, the confectionery store on the corner where Ansel Dudley now trades. His wife was Allura Sanborn, of Etna, Maine, and they have had no children. Mr. Jacobs has for several years kept the leading public house at Damariscotta.

JEWELL.

EZRA JEWELL, a native of Waterford, came here in 1851, and was the first trader at Bryant's Pond. He afterwards was in trade at Pinhook. His first wife was a Sawyer, of Portland, and he had one son, William Frederick, who was here with him and enlisted twice during the war, and after it was over went to Canada. Mr. Jewell married for second wife, the former wife of Henry Kimball, son of Porter, and moved to Andover, where he was accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

JONATHAN JEWELL, brother of the preceding, came here from Bangor and traded at the east end of Bryant's Pond Village, dealing largely in flour and corn. He went from here to Gorham, N. H. He had sons, William and Levi, by his first wife, and by the second, Charles, Frances, Fred and Thomas. Levi served through the war.

JORDAN.

HENRY JORDAN, JR., came here from Bethel, 1861. He married Louisa York, daughter of David, of this town. He enlisted in the army and died while in the service, leaving two daughters. His widow subsequently married J. E. Barrows, of Stowe, Mass., afterwards of Sumner. He was killed by an accident, and she married a Martin, of Rumford.

KIMBALL.

PORTER and PETER KIMBALL, JR., twins and sons of Peter,* of Bradford Mass., and Bridgton, Me., came into this section quite early. Porter began on a lot in Bethel, which he subsequently sold to Abijah Lapham and moved to Rumford. Peter, born in Bradford, May 19, 1793, began on a lot adjoining his brother's, on the south, which was lot number one of the Gore. It is said that he began on this lot in 1815. He married March 16, 1816, Betsey Emerson, daughter of James† and Eunice (Berry) Emerson, born April 3, 1796.

PETER KIMBALL was by trade a carpenter, and a very industrious and useful man. He was also a wheelwright, at first manufacturing cart wheels, and subsequently building a shop, where he carried on the manufacture of carriages and sleighs for many years. His boys, several of whom became famous carriage manufacturers, got their rudimentary instructions in the art in this little shop, which stood under the west side of the Whale's Back, nearly opposite the Bailey place. Mr. Kimball moved from here to Norway, where he died May 14, 1871. His wife died in Rochester, N. H., June 6, 1879. Their children, all except the third, born on the Gore (she in Bridgton) were as follows:

- I James Myrick, b. March 10, 1817, m. August 29, 1839, Arvilla, daughter of Cotton Elliot, of Rumford. He has carried on the carriage business in Bridgton and Portland.
- II Eliza Ann, b. December 9, 1818, m. April 5, 1842, Richard Gage, son of Richard and Martha Wheelock. She is the mother of H. W.

* Peter Kimball, son of Francis, of Bradford, Mass., his mother, Mary Head, was born in Bradford, in 1768. He married Lucy Barker, daughter of Asa, of Haverhill, whose wife was Mehitable Porter, and in 1796, moved to Bridgton, Me., where his wife's father had already preceded him. Here he spent the remainder of his days.

† James Emerson was the son of William Emerson, and of his wife Eliza Myrick; his wife, Eunice Berry, was the daughter of Stephen Berry, whose wife was Ann Bixby.



HON. CHARLES P. KIMBALL.

Gage, of Strout & Gage, attorneys at law in Portland, and resides with her son.

- III Mary, b. November 20, 1820, m. December 31, 1837, Col. John G. Burns, of Oxford, subsequently of the Gore.
- IV Julia Emerson, b. June 6, 1823, m. September, 1844, Martin L. Burr, now of Rochester, N. H.
- V Charles Porter, b. August 6, 1825.
- VI George Franklin, b. July 25, 1827, m. August 5, 1851, Lucretia J. Morton, of South Paris; he resides in Boston.
- VII John Calvin, b. May 14, 1830, m. April 18, 1854, Ellen T. Cushman, daughter of Joseph, of New Gloucester; resides in Atlanta, Ga.
- VIII Hamibal Ingalls, b. May 16, 1832, m. August 30, 1853, Rosalia D. Brown, daughter of Titus O., of Norway. He carried on an extensive carriage business in connection with others of the family, in New Haven, Conn. Since then, he has been largely engaged in business in the South, his residence being Atlanta. He was Director General of the Great International Cotton Exposition, held in that city, in 1881, and it was mainly through his efforts that it was so great a success.
- IX Eunice Berry, b. June 9, 1835, m. June 6, 1856, Geo. H. Story, of New Haven, Conn. Resides in New Haven.
- X Edwin Nelson, b. February 28, 1840, m. September 25, 1867, Emily Cook, daughter of George, of New Haven. He resides in Boston.

JONATHAN KIMBALL, brother of Peter, came to the Gore and lived and died there. He married Satina Besse, daughter of Caleb, of Bethel. His children were Stephen D., married a Young and lives in Paris, Eben D., and one or more daughters. Eben D. died in the army.

FRANCIS, another brother, came to the Gore and learned the trade of his brother Peter. He returned to Bridgton and subsequently committed suicide.

SETH KIMBALL, of another family, came from Milan, N. H., and settled on the Harvey Fuller farm, in the Perkins district. His son Benjamin lived with him, and one of his daughters, Catherine, was the second wife of Columbus Perham. He had other children married and residing in Milan.

KINSLEY.

WELLCOME KINSLEY married Lucy A. Hathaway, daughter of Lazarus, of Paris, in 1838. He traded at Stephens' Mills, succeeding Eleazer C. Shaw. He moved a couple of miles to a farm in Greenwood, where his wife died, when he sold out to his son and went to Hebron. His children were: George and Anna, both of whom live on their father's old place in Greenwood and are unmarried.

KNAPP.

ALBION K. KNAPP moved here from Hanover and was in trade with his son in the Jewell store a short time, and then returned to Hanover. His son, Nathan C., married a Hutchins, daughter of Hezekiah, of Rumford, and his only daughter married Winfield S. Howe and lives in Hanover. Nathan C. Knapp died very suddenly of diphtheria, several years ago.

KNIGHT.

ENOCH KNIGHT was one of the five sons of Daniel Knight, of Falmouth, and an early settler in Norway. Enoch married the widow of Rowse Bisbee in 1853, and lived at Pinhook until the time of his death in 1861. His first wife was Lydia Ripley, of Paris. He had ten children, only one of whom ever lived in this town, namely, Thaddeus R., who was born in Norway, April 8, 1818, and married Hannah French, of Norway, daughter of John S., born June 4, 1820. He came to Woodstock in 1852, and lived in various places, the last of which was the French house at Pinhook. They had three children, all of whom died in February, 1861, of diphtheria. They were Lizzie A., b. March 9, 1853; Nellie J., b. December 10, 1855; Abbie D., b. February 25, 1857.

ISAAC F. KNIGHT, son of Isaac, of Paris, whose wife was Betsey Twitchell, was here in 1839, and lived at Pinhook. His wife was a daughter of Moses Cummings, and he had the following children: Daniel, b. January 9, 1836; Sarah J., b. February 6, 1837; Chas. H., b. February 6, 1839; Azubah, b. August 23, 1840; Ann M., b. April 11, 1842; Adelbert, b. September 4, 1843; and Wesley C., b. February 23, 1845. He afterwards lived in Greenwood and Lewiston, and finally went west.

JOSIAH J. KNIGHT, whose wife was Sally Ryerson, daughter of Luke, of Paris, and whose father was Isaac, of Poland, who married a Jordan, daughter of Josiah, came here from Paris about the year 1839, and bought the mill in Sigotch. He was an active man, and carried on this mill, besides doing much farming, for twenty or more years, when he moved to Rumford. He had three sons, Charles P., who traded here several years, married Juliette, daughter of Hon. Jas. H. Farnum, afterwards moved to Bethel; Augustus J., who married Philadelphia Graham and moved to the General Bolster Farm in Rumford; and Marcius, who lived with his father.

EDWIN R. KNIGHT, from Dixfield, was here several years. He was a tin and sheet iron worker, and kept hardware and stoves. He returned to Dixfield and died of consumption.

LANDERS.

SENECA LANDERS, born in Minot, came here in 1818. He lived at first on the old County road, on Gore B, in the Charles Curtis house, and for many years lived on Billings' Hill. His wife was Polly, daughter of Gilbert Shaw, of Paris, and died in 1869. Mr. Landers was for many years Deacon of the Baptist Church here. He had Hannah, Silence, Gilbert S., Edmund E., m. Celia Ann Rowe, daughter of Joseph, Jane C., m. Ephraim H.

Brown, of Norway, Mary, and another, Cynthia S., m. Oliver F. Berry and moved to New York. When quite old, Mr. Landers moved to Paris and died there.

LAPHAM.

ABIJAH LAPHAM, with his son James, lived on the Gore in 1827. He was born in Scituate, Mass., August 15, 1769, and in 1793, with his family consisting of wife Sarah (Hartwell), his father John, and his mother Bathsheba (Eames), he came to Buckfield. Here he lived till 1823, when he moved to Bethel, thence to the Gore, afterwards to Bethel again, where he died March 1, 1847. He was the fifth in descent from Thomas Lapham, who married Mary, daughter of Elder Nathaniel Tilden, at Scituate, March 13, 1637. Abijah Lapham's first wife died soon after he came to Buckfield, and he married Abigail, daughter of John Buck. For third wife, he married widow Sarah Davy, who was a widow Maxim. His children by first marriage were :

- i Betsey, b. July 17, 1792, d. unmarried in Buckfield.
- ii Sylvia, b. December 8, 1794, m. John Mayhew, of Buckfield.
- iii John, b. February 28, 1797, d. April 23, 1800.
- iv Nathan, b. June 17, 1799, d. September 21, 1801.
- v Abijah, b. March 7, 1801, d. an infant.

Children of the second marriage, all born in Buckfield :

- vi John, b. May 6, 1803, m. first, Louvisa Berry, December, 1824 ; second, Rebecca Phinney, 1872.
- vii Thomas, b. May 6, 1803, m. Sophronia Crooker, 1824.
- viii Sally, b. November 13, 1804, m. Charles Crooker, 1825.
- ix Cinderella, b. August 8, 1806, m. first, Solomon Cummings ; second, Joseph Cummings.
- x Phebe, b. March 31, 1809, never married.
- xi James, b. February 8, 1811, m. Sally Moody.

Children of the third marriage :

- xii Abijah, b. September 9, 1826, d. October 25, 1830.

JOHN LAPHAM moved into Woodstock, to the Briggs place, near Greenwood line, about the year 1851, and lived there and at the place east of it some twenty years. He then moved to Weld, his first wife having died. Children:

- I Lusanna A., b. February 4, 1826, m. Jonas W. Bartlett, of Bethel, and had Louvisa E., b. July 18, 1851; William B., b. June 11, 1853; Lucetta A., b. October 18, 1855; Gardiner W., b. April 17, 1857; Elias R., b. February 15, 1860; Aurelia Abbie, b. December 18, 1864. She d. February 2, 1869.
- II James M., b. May 19, 1827; unmarried.
- III William B., b. August 21, 1828, m. November 27, 1866, Cynthia A., daughter of Joel Perham, of Woodstock, and has Mary Cynthia, b. March 7, 1868; Ben William, b. December 10, 1869, and Fanny Beulah, b. in Augusta November 25, 1875.
- IV Betsey J., b. September 12, 1830, m. Alonzo B. Swan, of Woodstock, and has Rhoda J., Edith V., Lillian A., Alonzo F., Frank, Florence and James M., and others who died young.
- V Isaac F., b. March 31, 1832, m. August 13, 1854, Eliza R., daughter of Rev. David Ricker, of Woodstock, and has Ida, b. April 10, 1855, d. December 24, 1855; Louis Adelaide, b. October 30, 1856; Ernest M., b. September 4, 1867.
- VI Aurelia, b. December 17, 1834, unmarried.
- VII Eli F., b. May 24, 1840, d. August 4, 1841.
- VIII John B., b. April 27, 1842, drowned September 20, 1844.
- IX John E., b. March 1, 1846, m. Martha Tenney, of Grafton, Me., and has Carrie, b. January 15, 1869, and Arthur P., b. April 11, 1871.
- X Frank W., b. May 29, 1849, m. Jennie H. Deane, of West Gardiner.
- XI Martha A., b. May 15, 1851, m. Dennis Swan.

The only other of Abijah Lapham's sons who ever lived in Woodstock, was James. He lived on the Gore for a year or two, and then moved to Greenwood and Bethel. He has, since the death of his first wife, married Lucy Churchill, widow of Levi, and daughter of Gideon Swan, and moved to her place in the south part of Woodstock. Children: James O., b. September 25, 1831, m. Mary Turner, and died some years since at West Medway, Mass., leaving children; Abijah, b. March 25, 1833, d. young; Hezekiah M., b. March 3, 1834, m. Harriet Chase; Amos E., b. August 8, 1836. He was a wagoner in the 5th Maine Regiment, and died from injuries received in the line

of duty ; Charles, b. April 20, 1838, m. Katie Haynes ; Joseph J., b. January 20, 1840, m. a Cates, of Berlin, N. H. ; Harriet K., b. February 3, 1842, m. first, Marriner Davis, second, Charles Barker ; Dorcas M., b. December 8, 1843, m. Marquis F. Richardson ; Thomas R., b. September 30, 1845, d. December 19, 1865 ; William, b. August 18, 1850, d. young ; Levi N., b. June 21, 1853, m. Jennie Swan, 1873.

LEONARD.

SOLOMON LEONARD, son of Micah, of Middleborough, Mass., and Theodora Dean, his wife, was born there September 5, 1793. He learned his trade, that of an iron founder, of Caleb Lapham, of Pembroke, and came to Maine in 1821. His wife was Esther French, of Norway. In 1828, he came to Woodstock and put up a foundry at Pinhook. At that time Rowse Bisbee was the only resident there. His peddlers, carrying andirons, sadirons, pots, kettles, the products of his foundry, traveled all over the county, and the name of Solomon Leonard was known in every household. He made good, honest ware. He afterwards moved to Waterford and carried on the business there, but losing his wife in 1865, he returned to Woodstock. He put up a small furnace near Bryant's Pond, where he made a few small castings to pass away the time. He was a great reader and an original thinker, and much given to theological discussion. He early embraced the views of Miller, the Adventist, and warmly cherished those views ever after. His children were : Theodore, b. July 21, 1822, died February 20, 1823 ; Marcia, b. December 12, 1823, m. Joseph Whitman, Jr., of Woodstock ; she died very suddenly at Bryant's Pond in 1880 ; George, b. August 7, 1827, died young ; George F., b. in Woodstock, May 4, 1832 ; Mary J., b. July 9, 1837 ; she married a Cole and lived in Waterford.



GEORGE F. LEONARD, M. A.

LIBBY.

ELIAH LIBBY, son of Joel and Melitable (Nash), b. August 20, 1794, was here in 1823, and lived near Pinhook. He was by trade a carpenter. He married Lydia, daughter of Isaac Howe, of Greenwood, and subsequently moved to that town. He had a large family, but none of their births are recorded here.

DAVID N. LIBBY, son of the preceding, b. November 15, 1825, appears to have been a voter here in 1852, though he did not remain here long. He married a daughter of Joseph Moody. He died previous to 1856, and is buried in the cemetery at the Pond.

DANVILLE J. LIBBY, brother of the preceding, b. September 6, 1826, learned the carpenter's trade of Elijah Swan, of Paris. He married Esther C. Bowker, daughter of Edmund, and his name first appears on our records in 1853. He first occupied part of the Bowker homestead and afterwards bought the Joseph Whitman farm, where he still resides. He worked some years at his trade, and some of the best buildings at Bryant's Pond were erected by him. Latterly, he has given his attention solely to farming, in which he has been very successful. He has two surviving children, a son, Herbert J., b. April 3, 1856, who is unmarried and resides with him, and a daughter, Mary L., b. April 12, 1860, who is married and resides in Abbott, Me. Mr. Libby is one of our most substantial farmers and citizens. Mrs. Libby died July 28, 1882.

ALEXANDER LIBBY, born in Buxton, October 21, 1795, was taxed here in 1849. He lived at the lower part of the town, and kept the hotel there. He died here March 1, 1851. His wife was Nancy Loring, of Gorham, and he had several sons and daughters here. They were not much identified with this town.

HIRAM L. LIBBY, son of Elliot, of Gorham, born November 27, 1834, a carriage smith, came here from Portland and was

in the carriage business with Joseph Whitman. His wife was Margaret A. Kimball, of Waterford, and he had one daughter, Minnie. He returned to Portland, and came thence to Norway.

LOTHROP.

EDWARD LOTHROP lived for a few years on lot number 59 in the west part, the same afterwards owned by Stephen Packard. He married Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Whitman, of Buckfield, and came here from that town. He was born January 16, 1790, and his wife March 31, 1791. He returned to Buckfield after a few years' residence here. His children recorded on our records are, Jane, b. December 9, 1810, and Edward W., b. October 20, 1813.

LUNT.

JOHN LUNT, born in Scarborough, came to the east part of the town from Windham in 1813. Wm. Cotton, Jr., married Tryphenia Lunt, his daughter; John Lunt, Jr., married Irene Dunham in 1835; Alex. E. Lunt married Francis A. Thurlow, of Poland, in 1858; Sally Lunt married David Hasey in 1823; Rhoda Lunt married Edward Noyes, of Paris, in 1828. Hannah Lunt married Samuel W. Jackson in 1840; Clara L. Lunt married Wm. B. Hasey in 1861.

The wife of John Lunt, Senior, was Lydia Rand, of Scarborough, sister of Lazarus Rand, named elsewhere.

LURVEY.

JOB LURVEY, son of David, of Gloucester, Mass., and Lydia (Holland) his wife, losing his mother when he was an infant, and his father being soon after lost at sea, was taken in charge

by his uncle-in-law, Daniel Jackson, who joined the Shakers at New Gloucester. Job grew up with them until he became of age, when he left them, married Betsey Tobey, of New Gloucester, daughter of Richard and Dolly (Haskell), and came to Paris; in 1820, he moved to Woodstock, and became a citizen of this town. He moved first to lot No. 5 and then to No. 9. His eleven children were born in Paris or New Gloucester.

- .i Lydia, b. January 22, 1799, m. Eliphalet Davis.
- ii Richard T., b. August 10, 1800, m. first, Eliza Davis; second, Emma Stephens.
- iii Matilda, m. Seth Curtis, 2d.
- iv Elvey, m. John Butterfield.
- v Job II.
- vi Thomas T., m. first, Olive Tuell; second, Mary H. Curtis, of Runford.
- vii Abigail, m. Jesse H. Stephens.
- viii Levi T., m. Charlotte Fickett; lived in Paris.
- ix David, m. Jane F. Bemis.
- x Benj. C., m. Emily Bicknell.
- xi Samuel F.

Job Lurvey died February 5, 1851, aged 83 years. Up to his last sickness he had never known a sick day, and when over eighty years of age he could perform as much labor as he ever could.

RICHARD TOBEY LURVEY, son of the preceding, was a much respected citizen and much in town office. He also represented Woodstock in the Legislature. He spent his later years in Paris. His children were: Delania, b. October 28, 1829; Samuel S., b. December 12, 1832; Emma A., b. September 26, 1835; Richard L., b. January 30, 1838.

THOMAS T. LURVEY, brother of the preceding, has always lived in the south part of this town. He has been very lame for many years, the result of an injury received in early manhood. His children, Elvey, m. Bradford B. Dennen, and Thomas T., Jr., m. Matilda Curtis.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER LURVEY, brother of the preceding, who married Emily Bicknell, daughter of John, lived in Woodstock

and died here. His last place was west of the Methodist meeting house, at the lower part of the town. He had children, but none appear on our records.

MARSHALL.

NATHAN L. MARSHALL, son of Nathan, of Paris, whose wife was a daughter of Eleazer and Jane (Bryant) Dunham, also of Paris, was for several years a blacksmith at South Woodstock. His wife was Mary Irish, and his one child recorded here, is Mary Ellen, b. September 7, 1846. Mr. Marshall moved from here into Paris.

MERRILL.

SAMUEL MERRILL, JR., was a voter here in 1842. He was the son of Samuel Merrill, of Milton Plantation, his mother a Godwin. He married Mary A. Dunham, formerly Mary A. Swan, daughter of Foxwell, and lived in Milton Plantation.

JOHN B. MERRILL came here from Parsonsfield in 1858, and was in trade at the Pond with Joseph Pray. He married in 1859, Sarah Caldwell, of Greenwood, and moved to the Bailey farm on the Gore. He removed from the State several years ago.

JOHN MERRILL was a voter here in 1821, and a town officer, but he left no other record.

MOODY.

JOSIAH MOODY, born in Portland, son of Houchin, married first, Humility Proctor, and second, Mehitable Houston. He

lived many years in Danville and subsequently moved to the Gore. His place was part of the Bailey homestead. His children were: Sophia, married James Jordan, of Lewiston; Jeremiah, married Hannah Peterson, of Brunswick; Hezekiah, married Hannah Estes, of Bethel; Benaiah, married Thankful Briggs, of Paris; Rebecca, married Isaac Estes, of Bethel; Josiah, married first, Lucy Faunce, of Paris, and second, widow Rebecca Martin, of Rumford; Mary B., married first, Joseph Jordan, and second, Enoch Penley, of Danville; Betsey, married Rufus Farrar, of Woodstock, and Sally, married James Lapham, of Bethel.

JOSIAH MOODY, JR., was the only one of the sons who remained on the Gore. He had by his first wife Ansel, who married Mary Estes, daughter of Stephen, Laura A., married Alvah Judkins, Milla and Lucy, who died unmarried. Towards the close of his life, Josiah moved into Bethel and died there.

ASHBY MOODY, son of William, of Danville, whose wife was Polly Lapham, came here in 1853, and lived at the Pond. He was a carpenter, and was tax collector several years. He moved from here to Auburn. He had one son, John, who married a Hicks, and lives in Auburn, and a daughter, who married Lot Sampson, of Hartford.

JOSEPH MOODY, brother of the preceding, also a carpenter, came here about the same time as his brother and lived at the Pond. He had a large family, but none of them remained in town.

LEVI MOODY, from Rumford, who married Wm. Ackley's daughter, was here in 1859, but soon went back to Rumford.

NUTE.

SAMUEL NUTE, son of Joel and Rebecca (Wentworth) Nute, born in New Hampshire in November, 1792, married first, 1816,

Betsey Fickett, daughter of Jonathan, of Poland, and came to Woodstock about the year 1820. His children were : Harriet, b. April 30, 1818, m. Charles Davis, of this town ; Orsamus, b. April 14, 1820 ; Phebe W., b. May 9, 1822, m. Asa Smith, of Poland, in 1841 ; she died in 1875 and he in 1871. Mary Jane, b. October, 1824, m. Eleazer C. Billings, of Woodstock.

Samuel Nute married for second wife, in 1827, Polly Davis, daughter of Aaron. He died January 2, 1855, and his second wife in 1873.

ORSAMUS NUTE, son of the preceding, married first, Emma Stevens, born April 13, 1822, daughter of Joseph, of Norway, April 13, 1843, and had Samuel A., b. March 24, 1844, d. June 17, 1864 ; Mary E., b. July 22, 1845, m. September 9, 1875, Willie T. Emery, of Sanford ; Ellen M., b. March 29, 1849, m. Geo. Leavitt, of Boston ; Ruth A., b. October 25, 1852, d. December 14, 1880 ; Emma F., b. April 27, 1856, d. December 6, 1857.

Mrs. Nute, the mother, died July 2, 1860, and Mr. Nute married for second wife, July 2, 1861, Lovina D. Davis, b. October 1, 1835, daughter of Joseph, of Woodstock, who had Henry O., b. March 14, 1862 ; Joseph Edson, b. September 3, 1863 ; Edith R., b. April 8, 1865 ; Ernest, b. September 5, 1867, d. May 4, 1868 ; Frankie E., b. January 29, 1869, d. January 5, 1870 ; Mabel Lovina, b. March 26, 1871. Lovina, second wife, died December 27, 1880.

PACKARD.

STEPHEN PACKARD came here from Buckfield in 1815. He bought lot No. 59, west part, of Joseph Cole, and lived there until his death. His father was Daniel, of Bridgewater, Mass., a soldier in the war for independence, came to Buckfield, and late in life to Woodstock, and died here ; his mother, Betsey Connery, of Bridgewater. Stephen Packard was born January



ORSAMUS NUTE.

21, 1788, and in 1813 he married Eleanor M. Robinson, of Monmouth, who survived him and married Stephen Estes. Children :

- I Henry H., b. November 28, 1813, m. Abigail Cole. He was a school teacher and often a school officer in town. He died in middle life, and his wife survived and re-married.
- II Joseph H., b. April 1, 1815, d. young.
- III Stephen, Jr., b. April 1, 1815, m. Louisa Penley, daughter of Joseph, of Paris. He resides in Paris, and is the father of Dr. Packard, of West Paris.
- IV Eleanor, b. April 18, 1820, m. Lorenzo Davis, son of Aaron; she died soon after.
- V John R., b. March 24, 1822, d. young.
- VI Frederick R., b. December 17, 1823, d. young.
- VII Sarah H., b. September 25, 1825, m. Aaron Ricker.
- VIII Martha, b. June 2, 1827, m. Zebulon R. Wright, of Lewiston.
- IX Joseph H., b. April 11, 1831, d. young.
- X Abbie B., b. November 25, 1833, d. young.
- XI John R., b. November 17, 1834, d. young.
- XII Frederick R., b. November 17, 1834; he went to Australia and never returned.

Most of this large family died of consumption.

ELIJAH and JOHN PACKARD, brothers of Stephen, came into Woodstock and felled trees and cleared land, on the place now occupied by Elijah Day, but they never moved here. John was killed in the war of 1812. Three of Daniel Packard's daughters came to Woodstock, namely: Betsey, the wife of Charles Crooker, Abigail, wife of Caleb Besse, and Nancy, wife of Stephen Estes.

PEARSON.

WM. O. PEARSON, son of Wm. Pearson and Susan Walker, of Yarmouth and Buckfield, grandson of Jonathan, of Portland and Yarmouth, born in Buckfield September 24, 1815, married in 1839, Wealthy (Benson) Dudley, widow of Moses (see Dudley family), and in 1842, moved from Paris to the Gore,

to the farm previously occupied by Sylvanus Bartlett. His wife died March 3, 1859. Their only child was William H., born December 23, 1840. For second wife, Mr. Pearson married Clementine (Jacobs) Moore. He still resides on the Bartlett farm, and has made a success of farming.

WM. H. PEARSON, *ante*, was a soldier in the 10th Maine Regiment in the late war. He lives with his father, and married, November 3, 1867, Mary Ella Moore, daughter of his step-mother.

PERHAM.

LEMUEL PERHAM, born in Upton, Mass., December 29, 1760, son of Lemuel and Mary Butterfield, grandson of Benjamin and Esther, and the fifth in descent from John, of Chelmsford, Mass., who married Sarah Shepley in 1664, was early at Paris, occupying the "Centre" lot on Paris Hill. His wife was Betsey Gurney, of Bridgewater. He subsequently moved to "High Street" in Paris, and in 1813 to Woodstock, where one or more of his sons had preceded him. Jotham Perham came into town in 1808, and began on a farm in what has since been known as the "Perham Neighborhood." When his father came here he settled on adjoining land. Lemuel Perham was an only son, but his father had several daughters, who married and settled in Vermont, where their descendants now live. The children of Lemuel Perham, born in Upton and Paris, were: Patty, b. April 6, 1781, m. Ebenezer Tuell, of Paris; Jotham, b. March 22, 1784, m. Lucy Felt; Betty G., b. August 28, 1797, d. June 7, 1798; Lemuel, b. November 10, 1788, m. Sally T. Chase; Lovicy, b. February 20, 1794, m. Cyprian Cole, of Greenwood; Joel, b. March 31, 1797, m. Sophronia Bisbee; Azel, b. July 4, 1805, m. Elvira Bowker.

JOTHAM PERHAM, son of the preceding, as already stated, came into town in 1808 and spent many years here, and was a valuable citizen. He was much in town office, and was Captain

of a militia company that went to Portland during the 1812 war. His children were:

- i Elvira b. July 6, 1812, m. Alfred Chase; they had no children.
- ii Joshua, b. June 9, 1814, m. Polly Whitman, daughter of Joseph. He cultivated Woodstock land many years, and was one of our most industrious citizens. He finally sold out and moved to Wakefield, Mass., where his wife died and he married again. He had children: Mary J., married first, Nehemiah Davis, second, Winfield S. Ripley, and lives in Wakefield; Andrew J., married Ann King, and lives in Wakefield; Amanda M., unmarried; Jerome, killed by the cars at Wakefield, and Jessie, who married and lives in Wakefield.
- iii Columbus, b. May 16, 1816, m. first, Clementine Nutting, daughter of James; second, Catherine Kimball, daughter of Seth, and third, widow Mary A. Washburn, of Paris. He lived in the east part of the town and died there.
- iv Delphina, b. March 20, 1818, m. Harrison Whitman, who died, leaving her with three small children, whom she brought up and educated. Geo. W., b. February 14, 1839, m. Eliza Davis, daughter of Joseph, and lives in Paris; Angelia, m. Rufus Farrar, Jr., lives in Grafton, and Harrison S. (See Personal Mention.)
- v Lucy A., b. June 13, 1821, m. first, Chauncey C. Whitman, and second, a Lombard, of Paris, and resides there.
- vi Sylvania, b. May 7, 1825, unmarried, a dressmaker and dealer in millinery and fancy goods, at Bryant's Pond.
- vii Lovicy, b. October 4, 1826, died young.
- viii Martha E., b. June 29, 1830, m. Stephen C. Davis, son of Benjamin. They have always lived in town; have had several children; their daughter, Corinna, a very promising scholar, died while a student at Bates College.
- ix Amanda M., b. December 1, 1832, died young.

LEMUEL PERHAM, JR., brother of the preceding, married Sally Chase, daughter of Merrill, and went to Wapello, Iowa, many years ago where he died June 23, 1865, and where his descendants now are. He was a Lieutenant in the company that went to Portland, in 1814. His children were: Sarah T., b. October 27, 1815, m. Andrew Grimes; Joel, b. April 15, 1817; Lemuel Ross, b. March 19, 1819, m. Mary Nichols; Lovicy C., b. May 12, 1823, m. Alexander Moore; Amanda M., b. March 16, 1826, m. J. Harvey; Nancy, b. April 15, 1828, d. February 29, 1838;

Almira, b. May 12, 1832, d. May 16, 1834; Sarah, b. July 30, 1834, d. July 20, 1836; John, b. April 15, 1830, d. April 15, 1837.

For second wife, Lemuel Perham married in 1843, Clarissa B. Perkins, of Clyde, Michigan, and had William and Laura.

JOEL PERHAM, brother of the preceding, born in Paris, came to Woodstock with his father when he was fifteen years of age. When he became of age he was married and lived at first in the Perham neighborhood, then built a house below the Stephen Packard place, where he lived a few years, and next moved to Perham neighborhood, to the farm he bought of Rowse Bisbee, and on which John Nason made the first opening. He afterwards moved to the south part of the town, to the farm previously owned by John Bicknell. In 1856, he sold his farm and moved to Bryant's Pond. He was a good farmer and very successful in sheep husbandry. At one time he was keeping six hundred sheep and wintered them. Near the close of his life, he went to live with his son Kilbon and died there. His wife died in 1865 and he in 1876. His children were:

- i Sidney, born March 27, 1819, m. Ahmena J., daughter of Lazarus Hathaway, of Paris, and his children are: Aurestus S., m. Delia Haskell, of New Gloucester, lives in Washington, D. C.; Fannie L., Georgie S., Herbert M., died young, and Willie L.
- ii Betsey Gurney, b. March 13, 1821, m. Merrill J. Rowe. (See Rowe).
- iii Kilbon, b. August 8, 1822, m. Sarah J. Bryant, daughter of Christopher, and had Edwin R., m. Anna Irish, lives in Somerville, Mass.; Clara, m. Henry Rollins, lives west; Sarah B., died young; Mabel L. and Quinby.
- iv Joel, b. May 10, 1826. He was brought up on the farm, attended the town schools and at Hebron Academy, taught school winters, was in trade at Bryant's Pond several years; was a member of the Enrolling Board, for the 2d Maine District, during the war; was subsequently government inspector; has dealt largely in real estate in Boston and Washington, D. C.; now resides in Boston; unmarried.
- v Viana, b. April 10, 1832, m. Joseph Churchill, son of William, of Paris. He died in August, 1881. They had one son, Walter A.
- vi Cynthia A., b. June 27, 1839, m. Wm. B. Lapham; resides in Augusta.



JOEL PERHAM, JR.

AZEL PERHAM, brother of the last, has always lived in Woodstock. His wife was Elvira Bowker, daughter of James, of Paris. His children, all born in Woodstock, were: Laura B., b. March 31, 1831, d. June 19, 1838; Lovicy, b. February 4, 1831, m. Adelbert Hicks, son of Isaac, of Greenwood, and went west; Kingman G., b. January 13, 1832, m., and has lived in Naples and other places; Jeanette L., b. June 23, 1836, m. Amos S. Bryant, son of Samuel, Jr., of Greenwood; Alonzo, b. August 31, 1839, d. April 13, 1845; James L., b. October 3, 1842, never was married; he died from the effects of exposure while in the army; Charles H., b. September 3, 1850, married and resides with his parents.

PERKINS.

CORNELIUS PERKINS, of Carver, Mass., born December 25, 1775, married Mercy Barrows, of Middleboro, born January 5, 1775, and was among the early settlers of Paris. In 1803, he came to Woodstock and settled on lot number six, of Smith's survey, in the east part of Woodstock, the grant to Gorham Academy. His father was Gideon, whose wife was Desire Dunham, and his grandfather Joshua, all of Carver. He was a useful citizen, and in town office for thirty or more years. He was the delegate from Woodstock to the convention which framed the Constitution of Maine. After the death of his wife he went to Paris and died there. His children, the three older born in Paris and the others in Woodstock, were:

- I Luther, b. December 10, 1797, m. Sally Durell. He was a Baptist clergyman and had several settlements. He died in Weld, where he had married a second wife, named Brown. His children were Ephraim, Samuel, Joshua, Albert, Lois and Austin.
- II Cornelius, b. November 4, 1799, d. young.
- III Gideon, b. November 22, 1801, m. Polly Dunham. He was a Free Baptist minister; he had a family, and among his sons were John W. and Joseph, well known merchants in Lewiston.

- iv Seth, b. September 2, 1803, m. Laodicea Dudley, daughter of David, and moved to Penobscot County.
- v Mercy, b. August 8, 1805, m. Isaac Davis.
- vi Desire, b. December 28, 1807, m. Harvey Berry, son of William, of Paris.
- vii Daniel, b. April 23, 1810, m. Drusilla Fuller, daughter of Caleb, of Paris. He has always lived in town.
- viii Cyrus, b. January 14, 1812, m. Harriet Dunham; he died at Paris, 1880.
- ix Charles, b. January 24, 1814, m. Amazina Cushman, daughter of John, of Bethel. He went west.
- x Cornelius, b. July 19, 1879, d. 1833.

PERRY.

JOB PERRY, of Norway, died in Belfast in October, 1830. His wife, Eleanor Allen, of Hartford, survived him and came to this town with her family, and died here April 3, 1871. Their children were: Bartle, b. in Paris Feb. 2, 1819, was a voter here in 1843; Judith T., b. September 15, 1820, m. Oliver Robbins; Nathaniel H., b. June 3, 1822, died quite young in Belfast; Job T., b. in Belfast June 15, 1825, m. Catherine A. Bigelow, of Framingham, Mass.; Franklin W., b. May 14, 1829, m. Miranda Buck, of Norway; Francis W., b. May 14, 1829, m. Miriam Barrows, of Norway; Nathan H., b. September 30, 1830, m. Estella Robbins.

The two brothers, Bartle and Nathan H., long operated the saw mill in Sigotch, purchasing the property of Josiah J. Knight; Bartle married first, in 1866, Lucretia Barker, of Rumford, second, in 1875, Mrs. Sophronia Carter, of Rumford, and third, in 1877, Mrs. Mary A. Silver, of Rumford; he resides in Rumford. Nathan H. married as stated above, and resides at West Paris. He is much interested in mineralogy, and has a large collection found in and around Woodstock; he has also supplied other collectors with the rare minerals of this region. He is now devoting his time mainly to this pursuit.

PRAY.

JOSEPH PRAY came here from Parsonsfield in 1858, and traded in the Crockett stand, since burned, at the Pond. He was an elderly man and a bachelor; his sister kept his house. He was Postmaster from 1859 to 1861; he was a kind hearted, genial man, and highly respected, but not successful in business here. He was partially blind, and often the victim of petty peculations and frauds; he died here in 1866.

PUTNAM.

PRENTISS M. PUTNAM, son of Jesse, of Rumford, his wife Esther Howe, daughter of Joel, of Hanover, came here in 1858, and worked in the store for Jonathan Jewell. He afterwards returned to the homestead of his father at East Rumford, and died there. He had two children, Marcella, who married and resides in Milan, N. H., and one son.

POOL.

MELVIN POOL, son of Joshua, of Norway, married Abigail Bryant, daughter of Solomon, and once lived in this town. He was first taxed here in 1827. He moved from here to Greenwood. His son Calvin was taxed here in 1837, and Thomas in 1839. Besides these, he had William, Joshua, George, Francis and Frederick, and perhaps others. He also had several daughters. They all left town many years ago.

RAND.

LAZARUS RAND, born July 29, 1755, died in 1816, was living in the east part of the town in 1815. His wife, Betsey, was born October 9, 1757. Their children recorded on our records,

are; David, b. June 21, 1787, m. Rachel Townsend, he emigrated to Ohio; Eunice, b. May 31, 1792, m. Daniel Cox, of Sumner; Lydia, b. April 24, 1794; William, b. October 24, 1800, m. Rebecca Crockett; Christania, b. May 16, 1802, m. Jacob Hasey.

RANDALL.

JOHN and RUFUS S. RANDALL, both master mariners, were here occasionally with their mother, who married Joseph Frye. They were the sons of Robert Randall, grandsons of Robert, and great-grandsons of Nathaniel, who came from Scituate, Mass., and settled in North Yarmouth; their mother was Lydia Mitchell, daughter of Jonathan, of Cape Elizabeth. Both of these sons commenced before the mast and worked their way up to command large ships. John is now in California, and Rufus in Freeport. Rufus married Annie Townsend, of Freeport, daughter of Earl and Sarah (Hoyt) Townsend, and has six children. Mrs. Randall has spent most of her married life on the ocean with her husband, having made voyages with him to several countries of Europe, to South America, the West Indies and to Hong Kong. Captain Rufus has been an energetic and successful shipmaster, and has retired on a competency to the quiet town of Freeport, to spend the remainder of his days in pursuits of agriculture.

RICKER.

DAVID RICKER, son of David and Lydia (Noble), of Somersworth, N. H., born August 18, 1776, married Lydia Chase, daughter of Enoch, of Dover, born October 16, 1777, and came to Minot, where he was in the employ of Michael Little, and thence came here in 1805. He began on the farm where he died, and where his son David now lives. His children, all except the oldest, born in Woodstock, were:



CAPT. RUFUS S. RANDALL.

- i Mary, b. July 11, 1804; never married.
- ii Eliza, b. August 31, 1805; m. Alexander Day, Jr.
- iii Lucy, b. March 7, 1806; never married.
- iv David, b. June 19, 1809; m. first, Eunice Estes; second, Lois Bryant.
- v Thomas N., b. September 23, 1814; m. Mary Wood, of Hebron.
- vi Harriet, b. April 11, 1817; m. John Wyman.

DAVID, son of the preceding, was born in and has always resided in Woodstock. His first wife was Eunice A. Estes, and the second Lois Bryant. He is a farmer, brick mason and carpenter, and has also been an occasional preacher in the Baptist denomination for many years. He had no children by his first wife, but by his second wife he had :

George W., b. September 23, 1834; m. Etta, daughter of Rev. M. Lawrence, of Sumner. He was a soldier in the late war, and died a few years after his discharge, of consumption.

Eunice, b. September 6, 1835; m. Ephraim M. Lawrence; resides in Woodstock.

Eliza R., b. June 14, 1837; m. Isaac F. Lapham, and has Lois A., b. October 30, 1856, m. Edward T. Packard; and Ernest M., b. September 4, 1867. All reside in Litchfield.

Dustin B., b. June 28, 1841; m. Elizabeth Lawrence.

Ruth, b. February 4, 1843; unmarried.

Lois A., b. August 3, 1845; d. March 6, 1846.

David L., b. September 9, 1850; d. September 3, 1854.

THOMAS N., son of David Ricker, Senior, is a blacksmith, and resides at Bryant's Pond, but formerly at Rumford. His wife was Mary Wood, of Hebron. Children :

Rozina E., b. August 1, 1841; m. Charles A. Young. She died April 11, 1865.

Augusta M., b. April 26, 1843; unmarried.

Charles H., b. November 27, 1844; d. August 21, 1851.

Della A., b. July 23, 1847; m. George Davis and resides in Auburn.

Charles H., b. December 15, 1852; m. and lives in Auburn.

T. Willard, b. October 9, 1856.

Arthur C., b. December 21, 1858.

ROBBINS.

Several families of Robbins have lived in this town, but few of them are upon the town records, and only a small number bearing this name now remain here.

NATHANIEL ROBBINS, originally of Plymouth County, Mass., came here from Sumner about the year 1835. His wife was Ruth Robbins, daughter of Eleazer, also of Plymouth County, Mass., and Sumner, and he had sons, Charles, Nathaniel, Jr., Oliver, Thomas A. and Samuel, and perhaps others. Charles Robbins m. Mary A. Cotton, and was living here in 1835; Oliver, m. in 1829, Ann S. Thurlow, and in 1846, was living near the saw mill north of Pinhook. He also had daughters, Rebecca, m. Cyrus Andrews, and Lois C., m. Mark F. Cotton, and perhaps others. Harriet H. Robbins, daughter of Nathaniel, Jr., married Francis E. Hammond; Emily R. Robbins married Isaac Dunham; Eliza Robbins married Samuel Hammond.

OLIVER ROBBINS, son of Eleazer, of Sumner, his wife a Tripp, came from Sumner to this town in 1837, and settled on a lot between Sigotch and West Sumner, on the County road. He had Susannah, died unmarried; Oliver, Jr., and Elvira, who married Lyman R. Durell, adopted son of Antepast. Oliver, Jr., was three times married: first, to Calista Knight, of Peru, second to Eliza Dunn, of Sumner, and third, to Judith T. Perry, of Woodstock. He lives on the old homestead of his father, and is an intelligent and thrifty farmer. His daughter Estella married Nathan H. Perry, formerly of Woodstock.

ROWE.

BENJAMIN ROWE, born February 8, 1767, in Gloucester, Mass., came to New Gloucester and thence to Norway, being one of the early settlers in the latter town. He married first, February 2, 1790, Judith Rowe, of New Gloucester, and had:

I Judith, b. November 7, 1790.

His wife died December 17, 1790, and for second wife, he married February 20, 1792, Elizabeth Jordan, and had:

II Simeon, b. November 21, 1792, died March 2, 1864.

III Timothy, b. May 19, 1794, d. July 8, 1800.

- iv Solomon, b. July 29, 1796, m. Hannah Millett.
- v William, b. March 29, 1800.
- vi Willison, b. March 10, 1802.
- vii Joseph, b. February 15, 1805.
- viii Harriet, b. May 21, 1807.

Benjamin Rowe died January 13, 1859, and his second wife October 17, 1852; both died and are buried in Norway.

SIMEON ROWE, eldest son of the preceding, married December 28, 1818, Rebecca Merrill, born in Andover, Mass. He lived in that part of Hebron that is now Oxford, and came to this town in 1833, and settled on half of wild lot number 67, in the west part. Here he lived twenty-four years, and then moved, with his son, to the Bartholomew Cushman farm, where he died as above. His wife died July 9, 1860. Children:

- i Merrill Jordan, b. October 18, 1819, m. December 22, 1824, Betsey G. Perham, daughter of Joel, and had Edwin Merrill, b. September 6, 1844, d. March 7, 1861; Ellen E., b. November 26, 1849, d. March 10, 1861; Edwin M., b. May 2, 1858, m. June 1, 1879, Annie C. Burnham, and has two children. Merrill Rowe now resides in Norway.
- ii Judith, b. June 22, 1822, m. Atwood Rowe; no children.
- iii Benjamin E., b. August 16, 1824, d. March 13, 1825.
- iv Harriet S., b. November 29, 1827, m. Augustus Billings, son of Jonathan, and has always lived in Woodstock,
- v Infant, b. February 10, 1833, died February 12, 1833.

WILLIAM ROWE, brother of the preceding, came to Woodstock and settled on the other half of the same lot as his brother. His wife was Sarah Merrill, sister of Simeon's wife. They had Newell F., m. Sarah A. Bryant, daughter of Abram, of Bethel, and had six children, all of whom died of diphtheria in 1861; Semantha, m. Benj. F. Farrar and died in Woodstock; Ellery, m. Mary A. Hathaway, daughter of Lazarus, of Paris, and has resided many years in Portland; Daniel, m. and moved to Saco; Willison, m. Laura A. Billings, daughter of Silas, and moved to Oxford.

JOSEPH ROWE, brother of the preceding, married Katherine Virgin, of Rumford, and has lived more or less in this town.

His children are Celia A., m. Edmund E. Landers, son of Seneca ; Henry, m. and lives in Boston ; Mary, m. Wallace Besse and died in Buckfield ; Sarah J., m. Benj. D. Thurlo ; and Charles.

HARRIET ROWE, sister of preceding, married Enoch French ; they lived in this town, on a lot adjoining Simeon Rowe's on the east. Subsequently, they lived in Greenwood, Oxford and Paris. They had one son, Harrison, who married and lives in Bethel. Harriet died in Paris.

STEPHEN P. ROWE, distantly related to the families already mentioned, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Whittemore) and grandson of John, who was brother of Benjamin, of Norway, came here from Greenwood and built a house at Bryant's Pond. He was born July 4, 1815, and married first, Elizabeth P. Mixer, of Oxford, and second, Ruth B. Stevens, of Norway. His children by the first wife, were : Augustus L., b. January 26, 1841, m. Lucinda Pray, and by second, Lizzie, b. September 8, 1849, m. Eli B. Whitman, son of Zeri, of Hebron.

ISAAC A. ROWE, brother of the preceding, also came here from Greenwood and repaired up the mill at North Woodstock, which he operated until he died. He married Judith Rowe, daughter of Simeon, *ante*, who survived him and became the wife of Cyrus Millett.

RUSS.

HORATIO G. RUSS, born in New Sharon, Franklin County, whose first wife was a Houghton, daughter of Moses, and second wife, a Rust, from South Paris, was here in 1843, and carried on the clover mill above Pinhook. He was not here long. He died in Livermore several years ago.

JAMES RUSS, brother of the preceding, was here in 1843. His wife was an Adams, of Boothbay. He was a clothier and cloth dresser by trade, but carried on a farm here. He was a soldier in the late war, and died from disease contracted in the

service. He had several sons; Benton, m. Jane Cushman, daughter of Geo. W.; Samuel, m. Sylvi J. Felt, daughter of Jeremiah; Henry H., m. Alice J. Cotton. His daughter, Nettie F., m. James F. Bragg.

RUSSELL.

MOSES M. RUSSELL came here from Newry, and lived in the Billings neighborhood; he afterwards moved to Pinhook. He had a family, and one of his sons once kept the Bryant's Pond House

SESSIONS.

DARIUS SESSIONS, whose parents lived in Newry and afterwards in Milton Plantation, lived a while in this town, and the births of three of his children are here recorded, namely: Francis C., b. July 13, 1844; Asa O., b. January 1, 1846, and Betsey E., b. August 1, 1847. His wife was Eunice Chase, daughter of Merrill, Jr. They had other children after leaving this town.

SHAW.

ELEAZER C. SHAW came here in March, 1830, and succeeded John R. Briggs, in the store at Stephens' Mills. He was the son of Gilbert and Silence (Cole) Shaw, of Paris, and was born May 10, 1807. His wife was Polly Kinsley, daughter of Azel, of Minot, born October 26, 1809. He moved from here to Paris and thence to Portland. While here, he was Town Clerk and Postmaster. He moved from here to Paris, in December, 1837. His children were: Charles H., b. December 16, 1830, and George R., b. May 5, 1844.

STARBIRD.

JOHN STARBIRD was here at the time the town was incorporated. In 1825, his farm was set off to Paris. He was born October 3, 1767, and his wife, Sally Tobey, September 20, 1772. His children were: Hannah, b. November 6, 1796, m. Thayer Townsend; Sally, b. September 9, 1798; John, b. August 11, 1800, m. Betsey Benson, of Sumner; Jemima T., b. February 3, 1802; Louisa, b. September 9, 1803, m. Jacob Brown; Levi H., b. August 20, 1806; Richard T., b. March 31, 1808; Martha M., b. May 29, 1810; Stephen R., b. May 16, 1812; Dorothy, b. September 11, 1815, m. John M. Bowker.

CLARENDON STARBIRD, probably son of John, Jr., came to Woodstock and married Eliza, daughter of Eli Bryant, and remained here some years. He died here several years ago.

STEPHENS.

Capt. SAMUEL STEPHENS, whose first wife was a Howard, is said to have come from Plymouth County, Mass., to Paris. He moved from there into Woodstock, and was here at the time of taking the first town census in 1815. He bought the mill built by Rowse Bisbee, near Abel Bacon's, and owned also the farm on which Bacon lives. He was a highly respected citizen, holding town office frequently, and serving two terms in the State Legislature. His second wife was Emma Swan, daughter of William. The children by first wife, were Samuel, married Betsey Doten; he was killed while working in Locke's Mill, in Greenwood, and his widow married Capt. Barrett, of Sumner; Eleazer married and lived in Paris; Desire married Artemas Felt. By second wife he had: Jesse, b. December 12, 1802, m. Abigail T. Lurvey; he was a Methodist preacher, and became insane and committed suicide, under the influence of

Miller's doctrine of the Second Advent, in 1843; Emma, b. December 30, 1804, m. Richard T. Lurvey; Benjamin, b. March 28, 1807, m. Julia M. Davis; she has daughters Esther and Emma, and a son Oren, who is a physician in Oxford; Oren, b. October 6, 1809, died young; Jane, b. April 29, 1812, m. Joseph Davis, and Mary, b. April 9, 1815.

EZRA STEPHENS came here from West Paris. His father, Benjamin Stephens, whose wife was a Sampson, occupied a farm near Trap Corner, in that town. Ezra married an Andrews, of North Paris; he was for a long time an itinerant peddler and watch and clock repairer, but when he came to Bryant's Pond, he went into general trade. He has several children, the oldest of whom, Cora M., is the wife of E. C. Allen, of Norway.

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STEVENS.

FRANCIS F. STEVENS came here from Bethel in 1851, and married Charlotte, daughter of Eli Bryant. His father was Joseph, of Norway. Francis F. lived on a farm near the old Hannaford hotel afterwards occupied as a dwelling by Jacob Whitman. He moved to Norway several years ago.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, son of John and Lucy (Mugford), of Bethel, formerly of Gorham, for a year or two kept a livery stable at Bryant's Pond. He went back to Bethel. He married first, Harriet Swift, of Lewiston, and second, Lydia Robertson, of Bethel.

SWAN.

WILLIAM SWAN, an early settler in Paris, and among the first families in Woodstock, was born in Cambridge, Mass., September 4, 1737. He was the son of John and Elizabeth, his wife,

grandson of Gershom and Sarah Holden, and great-grandson of John Swan, who came from England as a servant in the family of Mr. Thomas Bittlestone, in whose recorded will it is provided that his wife, Elizabeth, shall have the services of his boy, John Swan, and shall pay him five pounds. John Swan, the emigrant, married Rebecca Palfrey, and had a grant of land in Cambridge, of twenty acres. Many of his descendants settled in Woburn, and among them was William. He was a soldier in the war for independence and a pensioner. He came to Paris with a large family, and lived there several years. About the year 1802 he moved to Woodstock, accompanied by his son William, Jr., who was then married, and his grandson Gideon, who was then fifteen years old. They settled on the "Thousand Acres," so called, on the west side of the old County road. They built the first framed barn in the plantation, which is still standing on the old farm sometimes called the Gilbert place. William Swan, Senior, bought the improvements made by Luther Briggs, on the opposite side of the road, on the place now occupied by Samuel S. Swan. The frame house on this place is the oldest in town. The children of William Swan and Lucy Robbins, were:

- i Lydia, b. November 16, 1761, never married.
- ii William, b. July 3, 1763, m. Bethiah Pratt.
- iii Betsey, m. Calvin Cole, of Paris.
- iv Emma, b. September 2, 1767, m. Samuel Stephens.
- v Sally, b. August 21, 1774, m. Solomon Bryant, Jr.
- vi Susannah, b. March 24, 1777, m. Christopher Bryant.

WILLIAM SWAN, JR., was married October 15, 1790, by Ichabod Bonney, Esq., of Turner, to Bethiah Pratt, of Paris. He lived to an advanced age, and died in Woodstock, we believe of measles. His children, born in Paris and Woodstock, were:

- i William, Jr., b. May 18, 1792, m. first, Hannah, daughter of Samuel B. Locke, of Bethel, and second, widow Twitchell, of Norway, whose maiden name was Bird, daughter of John, of Norway. He lived in Paris the last years of his life, and died in 1880. He had a large family residing in Paris and elsewhere.
- ii Oliver, b. January 15, 1797, m. Rhoda Bryant, daughter of Samuel,

of Woodstock, and reared a large family. He also moved to Paris, and died there many years ago.

- III John, b. June 8, 1799, m. Louisa Briggs, daughter of Luther. He moved to Greenwood, where he left children.
- IV Moses, b. December 1, 1801, m. Mary Locke, sister of his brother William's wife. He was a carpenter, and he and his wife went to California and both died there. They left two daughters, Lucetta, who is married in Chicago, and Mary, who resides in California.
- V Aaron, b. December 1, 1801, d. February 16, 1815.
- VI Lucy, b. May 3, 1804, m. John R. Briggs.
- VI Bethiah, b. May 3, 1804, m. Luther Briggs.
- VII Emma, b. April 6, 1807, d. young.
- VIII Samuel S., b. April 10, 1811, m. Sabra Dacy. He also married a second time.
- IX Edmund, b. February 14, 1814, m. Elmira Morgan, of Greenwood. He died in Greenwood.

GIDEON SWAN, son of Lucy and grandson of William, Senior, as stated, came to Woodstock when fifteen years of age, and died here, aged about ninety years. He was the last survivor of the early settlers. He was a carpenter and farmer. His wife was Katie, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Trull) Clifford (see Clifford), and they had six children. A daughter Lucy, m. first, Dexter Billings, second, Levi Churchill, and third, James Lapham.

FOXWELL SWAN (no connection of the William Swan family) came here from Paris and married widow Knight, of North Woodstock. He was the son of James, of Bethel, grandson of James, who came from Methuen to Fryeburg, and then to Bethel, and a descendant of Richard, who was early at Boston, and moved thence to Rowley. Foxwell Swan lived at North Paris many years, and raised up a family there. He died at North Woodstock, at an advanced age.

THORN.

SAMUEL THORN came to Sigotch from Phillips. He lived in a log house on the shore of Concord Pond, on land now owned

by Benjamin Davis. By his first wife he had Hannah, Abbie, Louisa, married George S. Webster, Barnet, married Julia F. Farrar, of Milton Plantation, and Edmund. For second wife, Samuel Thorn married Amy Dolloff, daughter of Abner, and had Samuel, Abby, Sarah, Rosannah and William D., who married Violetta D. Wing. Edmund and Samuel both died in the army.

THURLO.

ASA THURLO, or Thurlow, as his descendants write the name, born June 3, 1760, with wife Abigail, came early into Woodstock from Buckfield, and settled on the line of the road which afterwards led from the David Ricker place south-easterly to North Paris. His children were:

- I Amos, b. May 3, 1784, m. Sarah Keene.
- II Judith, b. March 1, 1786, m. Richard Green.
- III Mercy, b. December 7, 1793, m. Jeremiah Foster, of Norway.
- IV Bethiah, b. February 10, 1796.
- V Asa, b. August 25, 1798, m. Lucy Billings.
- VI Abigail, b. April 8, 1801, m. Asa Dunham.
- VII John, b. April 16, 1804, m. Charity Bessee.
- VIII Sally, b. April 27, 1807, m. Jason Hammond.

AMOS THURLO, son of preceding, his wife a Keene, had Leonard B., b. March 22, 1815; Benjamin D., b. March 30, 1819, m. first, Charlotte Fuller, daughter of Harvey, second, Melissa J. Young, daughter of Atwood M., and third, Sarah J. Rowe, daughter of Joseph; Arvilla, b. September 24, 1821, m. William F. Harvey; Aaron, b. July 28, 1825, m. Betsey Davis, daughter of Aaron; Amos, b. January 8, 1828, m. Sylvia Whitman, daughter of Zephaniah B.; they went west and she died there; Andrew, b. November 4, 1831, died young; Andrew T., died young.

ASA THURLO, brother of the preceding, had: Miranda, b. October 4, 1823; Cyrus, b. December 15, 1815; he married a

daughter of Ezra Ridlon, and was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House; Mary, b. December 8, 1828; Eliza, J., b. December 8, 1830, m. Ezra Ridlon, Jr.; Jeremiah, b. August 18, 1835; Isaac, b. June 25, 1838; Albion, b. November 29, 1841, and Alpheus, b. February 28, 1845.

JOHN THURLO, brother of the preceding, had: Franklin H., b. September 20, 1830, m. Phebe A. Lane, of New Gloucester; Nehemiah D., b. June 28, 1832, m. Mrs. Emma C. Thurlo; Nancy C., b. June 27, 1835, m. Eli M. Benson; Emily J., b. March 28, 1837, m. Wm. H. Severance; Clarinda, b. March 2, 1841, and Arvilla A., b. May 12, 1845, m. James A. Thompson.

Several families of Thurlow, of a different family than the last, have lived in the east part of the town, in the Lunt neighborhood. They came here periodically from Raymond and Auburn, and returned. Some of the names of these were: Abraham, Davis, Emerson, James and Richard, and their families. They first began to come here in 1853, and were connected by marriage with the Lunts and Youngs, of the same part of the town. They were generally a shiftless lot and often helped by the town.

TOWNSEND.

GEORGE TOWNSEND, born December 6, 1765, with his wife Rachel, born September 20, 1767, was here at the time of the incorporation of the town in 1815. Most of the family went to Ohio. Their children recorded here are: Thayer, b. December 17, 1790, m. Hannah Starbird; Rachel, b. April 29, 1792, m. David Rand; William, b. July 22, 1799; Melansa, b. September 15, 1802; Edward T., b. January 21, 1805; Susanna, b. May 6, 1807; John, b. January 3, 1810; Polly, b. October 10, 1812, and Mercy B., b. August 13, 1814.

TRUE.

JOHN TRUE, from Poland, son of Jabez, began on the lot in the Curtis neighborhood, which he subsequently sold to Enoch Hammond. He remained in town only a short time and returned to Poland; perhaps he never moved his family here, though some things go to show that he did.

TUTTLE.

JOSEPH TUTTLE, son of John and Polly (Snell) Tuttle, came here from Norway in 1858, and, with E. M. Hobbs, bought out the Bryant's Pond House and the stage route to Andover and Dixfield. His father, John Tuttle, was of Turner, and his ancestors from the western part of the State or New Hampshire; his mother from Poland. He married Martha J. Stevens, daughter of Ethiol, of Greenwood; they had no children. He sold out in 1865, and moved to a farm on the Rumford road, in Bethel. From there he removed to Providence, R. I.

TWITCHELL.

JACOB TWITCHELL, whose wife's name was Betsey, lived in the south part of the town in 1816, and the birth of one child is on our records, namely, Polly, b. April 14, 1816.

WHITMAN.

JACOB WHITMAN, the first of the name here, was the son of Jacob, of Buckfield, who came there from Bridgewater, Mass., when his son Jacob, Jr., was two years and a half old. He was born October 11, 1779, and married Dorcas Berry, daughter of Deacon William, of Buckfield, born June 16, 1779. In

1799, in the spring, he came into Woodstock, being the fourth family. He settled on a piece of land which he subsequently bought of Michael Little, being lots numbered 24, 58 and 64, according to Greenwood's survey. He built a log house and planted corn, but his house was burned during his absence, and also his young corn, but he replanted it and raised a good crop. He lived here many years, and was a hard-working and prudent man. He was a lay preacher, and often held meetings in his own and the adjoining towns. His wife died in Woodstock, May 24, 1867, and he in Hebron, September 6, 1873. His children, all born in Woodstock, were :

- i Zilpha, b. July 4, 1801, m. Luther Whitman, Jr.
- ii Abigail, b. February 15, 1803, d. unmarried.
- iii Jacob, b. December 31, 1805, m. Polly Benson.
- iv Zeri, b. August 4, 1807, m. Mary Dale; he died in Hebron, leaving several children.
- v Joshua S., b. May 9, 1809, m. Sophia Dacy, daughter of John. He settled in Greenwood.
- vi Reuben, b. May 25, 1811, m. Lucy Hodsdon, of Bethel, and moved to the Luther Briggs farm, in the south part of the town.
- vii Remember B., b. November 28, 1813, m. Daniel P. Bennett, of Greenwood.
- viii Dorcas, b. March 11, 1816, m. Dustin Bryant, son of Deacon Christopher, of Greenwood.
- ix Irene, b. May 15, 1818, died unmarried.
- x Elon G., b. July 31, 1823, m. Lucy Swan, daughter of Oliver, and lived many years on the old homestead of his father, where he reared a large family of sons and daughters. A few years ago he sold his farm to the town for a town farm, and moved to Greenwood.

LUTHER WHITMAN, formerly better known in this town as Doctor Whitman, elder brother of the preceding, born in Bridgewater, May 5, 1778, married Polly, oldest child of Deacon William Berry, of Buckfield, born February 22, 1775, came to Woodstock in 1800, and settled on land which the following year he bought of Michael Little, it being lot numbered 37, according to Greenwood's survey. Here he spent his days, and died July 20, 1849. His wife died December 28, 1837, and Mr. Whitman, for second wife, married Mrs. Fanny Wight, of

Bethel. The children of Luther Whitman, all by the first wife, were :

- i Luther, Jr., b. February 11, 1793 ; he married Zilpha Whitman, daughter of Jacob, and moved to a hill farm in the east part of the town. Here he toiled hard and reared a large family, all but one of whom, as they neared man or womanhood, died of consumption. His son Leonard married Ellen F. Bryant, daughter of Eli, and lives in Paris.
- ii Armina, b. October 28, 1801, m. Silas Billings.
- iii Rebecca, b. December, 1803, m. Silas Billings.
- iv Winchester, b. February 14, 1806, m. Hannah M. Paine. He died in Bethel.
- v Learned, b. February 17, 1808, m. Deborah Twitchell, daughter of Joseph, of Bethel, who died, and he married a Stiles ; he lives in Bethel.
- vi Zephaniah B., b. September 27, 1810, m. Eliza Chase, daughter of Merrill. He lives on the old homestead of his father, and had, Sylvia E., b. October 5, 1833, m. Amos Thurlow ; Vesta L., b. August 1, 1836, m. first, Mark F. Rawson, second, Charles Besse ; Gilman A., b. March 24, 1838, m. Evelina A. Jackson ; Napoleon B., b. December 28, 1839, d. from effects of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh ; Alanson Mellen, b. April 17, 1841, d. August 2, 1864, at Andersonville Prison, Georgia ; a brave soldier in the Union army ; Gilbert M. L., b. April 28, 1844, m. Adelaide Dudley ; lives in Wisconsin ; M. Josephine, b. June 25, 1845, m. Charles M. Bryant ; lives in Wisconsin ; Eugene Z., b. December 6, 1850, m. Dora V. Whitman, daughter of Learned, of Bethel.
- vii Alanson M., b. May 17, 1814, m. Eleanor Bryant, daughter of Samuel, Jr. They had one child, who died. He lives at the Pond.
- viii Clarissa, b. September 11, 1818, died October 11, 1859.
- ix Albion K. P., b. October 9, 1820, m. Elvina S. Bryant, daughter of Samuel, Jr. He lived at Bryant's Pond, was a carpenter and Deputy Sheriff, but died before 1860. He had Eva R., and Alice E., who died, Austis A., who married and lives in Portland, Aldana, who is a carriage smith, married the daughter of Orlando C. Houghton, and has lived in Woodstock, and Ida M., who married Malcolm Enearl, and lives at Bryant's Pond.

JOSEPH WHITMAN, brother of the preceding, born March 26, 1781, married Polly Cole, daughter of Eleazer, born September 30, 1783. He came quite early into town and settled on the farm since owned by D. J. Libby. His children were :



Charles O. Whitman, M. A.

- i Cyprian, b. February 16, 1808, m. Eliza J. Benson. His only children recorded here are: Jonathan, b. June 4, 1828, and Esther, b. March 8, 1831. He had other children born elsewhere.
- ii Milla, b. February 27, 1809, m. Suel Bisbee.
- iii Lovicy, b. January 17, 1811, m. Isaac G. Spofford.
- iv Harrison, b. May 16, 1813, m. Delphina Perham, daughter of Jotham. (See Perham.)
- v Chauncy C., b. February 12, 1815, m. Lucy A. Perham, daughter of Jotham. They had Thomas J., b. December 28, 1840; Oscar F., b. November 13, 1847, and one other.
- vi Elhanan, b. February 26, 1817; he married Sally Curtis and moved to Waterford, where he died, and his widow married Suel Bisbee. He had children, Sarah J., b. April 7, 1839; Joan C., b. February 22, 1841; Mary, b. February 28, 1846, and Edgar and Edson, b. August 26, 1851.
- vii Polly, b. February 22, 1819, m. Joshua Perham.
- viii Joseph, b. February 19, 1821. He married Marcia Leonard, daughter of Solomon, and had Charles O., who graduated at Bowdoin College, studied in Germany, and was a teacher in Japan, and other children.
- ix Harriet, b. April 3, 1823, m. first, John A. Caswell, and second, Lawson Hill. Her daughter Sylvia married Jeremy J. Cram.
- x Tyla, or Silence, b. February 7, 1826, m. Oren Glines. Their daughter Mary M., b. March 7, 1844, married Jared W. Whitman, son of Jacob, Jr., an Advent preacher. They also had Emily Etta, b. March 26, 1848. Mr. Glines moved to Paris and died there.

WHITTEMORE.

ISAAC WHITTEMORE, born in Hebron, in 1785, came to this town in 1829. He was married in 1807, to Polly Dean. He was educated at Hebron Academy and a school teacher. He was frequently in town office in Hebron, and for several terms a member of the Legislature. During his four years' residence here, he was a selectman for three years and superintending school committee for the same period. He resided in the south part of the town and taught school in winter. He moved from here to Rumford, and died there September 12, 1842. His wife died December 8, 1839. His children were: Enoch, m. Sarah

Cole; Mary, and Deborah, died in infancy; Mary, again, married Orin Green, lives in Iowa; Sarah, m. Samuel Knapp; Isaac, m. Mary E. Ray; Deborah, again, married Benjamin F. Hutchins, second, Samuel Newhall, lives in Rumford; William W., m. Julia A. Green; Rebecca; Lucy C., m. George A. Ray, lives in Rumford; Thomas C.; Nathaniel (Rev.) m. Frances Abbott, resides in Acton, Me.; Josiah, died young; Josiah D., married and resides in Iowa.

ENOCH WHITTEMORE, son of the preceding, born in Hebron, December 28, 1808, married, May 15, 1836, Sarah Cole, born in Greenwood, April 15, 1816. Children: Enoch, b. May 27, 1838, m. Nancy J. Cushman, daughter of Thomas C., of this town; he lives in Fayette; Josiah D., b. November 23, 1840, d. young; Abby Jane, b. April 4, 1842, d. 1858; Josiah D., b. October 16, 1844, d. 1869; Sarah E., b. July 29, 1846; Mary D., b. July 24, 1850, m. Joseph F. Child, of Paris; Lucinda, b. August 22, 1854; Lucy Jane, b. September 21, 1857, m. Leroy F. Everett, of Norway; Nellie Abby, b. October 27, 1860, m. Simon Fickett, son of Chester D., of this town. Enoch Whittmore died in Paris, January 4, 1877.

WYMAN. .

BELA WYMAN came here from Paris about 1828. His wife was Hepsibath Drinkwater; both were born in North Yarmouth. They lived in a house, in the Perham neighborhood, which has long since been torn down. They had sons, William, Joseph, Seward and Richmond, and daughters, Eliza, Mercy and Sophronia. Seward had a son Freeman, who married a daughter of Daniel Perkins, and is perhaps the only descendant of Bela Wyman left in town. Eliza never married, and resides at South Paris; Sophronia married William Young, son of Joshua.

YORK.

DAVID YORK was in this town in 1839. He lived in the Billings neighborhood. His wife was Basmath Swett, daughter of Benjamin, of Bethel. Their children were: Uriah P., m. 1850, Laura Sophia Glines; George H., b. April 3, 1834, m. first, Susan M. Stevens, second, Amanda M. Porter; Louisa, b. November 11, 1837, m. first, Henry Jordan, second, a Mr. Barrows, of Sumner, third, a Martin, of Rumford; Cynthia, b. September 25, 1840, m. G. A. Bucknam, of Sumner; Rachel, b. December 28, 1842, m. 1863, Geo. H. Barrows, of Sumner. They may have had other children.

STEPHEN YORK, JR., was here in 1831; he came from Riley Plantation, and originally from Standish. He married Nancy Young, daughter of Joshua, and moved to Albany, where his wife died, and he married again.

DANIEL G. YORK, a shoemaker, son of Peter, of Newry, was here in 1864. He moved from here to the William G. Bryant farm in Milton Plantation. His wife was a Bean, of Bethel, and he had a son Lyman, who was also a shoemaker, a daughter Albina, and other children. While living on the Bryant place, his house was struck by lightning, and one entire side broken into fragments. No one was seriously injured, but his wife, who had long been confined to the house from paralysis, was temporarily improved by the shock.

YOUNG.

JOSHUA YOUNG, son of Job, of Gray, moved to Paris and from there came into Woodstock. He lived on the place on which Levi Berry formerly lived, and which is now occupied by Daniel Day. His wife was Mary Tenney, and his children, all born before he came to Woodstock, were: Moses Humphrey,

m. Rachel Howe and moved to Albany ; William, m. Sophronia Wyman and died in Paris ; Sally, m. Oren Gray, of Paris ; Nancy, m. Stephen York, Jr., of Riley, and moved to Albany ; Mary A., m. R. Eastman and moved to Sweden.

JOSHUA YOUNG, son of Caleb (no relation to the preceding), was born in Buckfield. He was a stone-cutter, and came to Woodstock to work on the quarry near Bryant's Pond, and died here. His wife was Nancy Huzzey, of Buckfield, daughter of James, and they had one son and three daughters, who, with their mother, left Woodstock soon after their father's death.

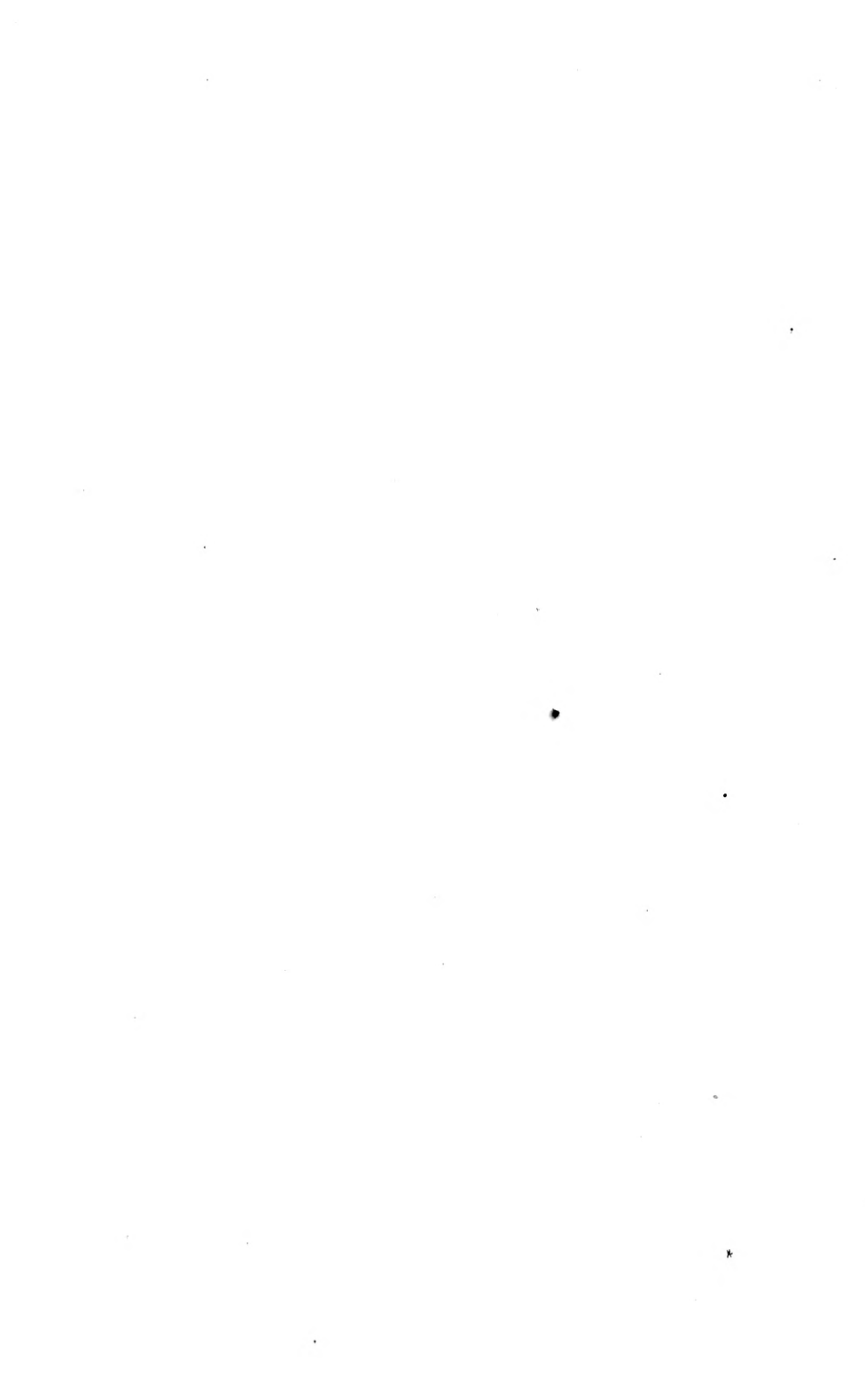
ATWOOD and FRANK YOUNG came to the east part of the town. They came from Raymond, and were connected with the Thurlow family. The former enlisted and died in the service.

CHARLES A. YOUNG, son of William, and grandson of Amos, of Norway, came here and married Rosina, daughter of Thomas N. Ricker. (See Ricker). He was a painter. His wife died young and he moved away, leaving one child with the mother's family.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

No attempt has been made to correct errors in Family Sketches. They are claimed to be only approximately correct. Many of the marriages and births were taken from the town records, and these are not always correct. It frequently happens that the younger children in a family have not been recorded, as for instance in the case of Dea. Calvin Jackson: his younger children, Randall and Ellen, were not on the town records, and so are omitted in the records of the family in this book. Ahnon T. Billings, son of Silas, was left out of the family; he resides in northern New York.

On page 131, the saw mill referred to as run by Joseph and Seth Davis, was built by Simon Fickett. Samuel Stephens built a grist mill near Andrew's mill, in South Woodstock, after the mill near Abel Bacon's went to ruin. Geo. E. Gibson should have been placed among the traders. He traded in company with Wm. R. Howe in the Rolfe store, north of the hotel, two years. Page 199, Daniel Cummings should be given among the children of Isaac. Page 209, Paulina "Dudley" should read Paulina "Felt." On same page, for Elia Bryant, read Eli. Page 215, Gilman Farnum, son of Samuel, is twice recorded; the last should have been omitted.



APPENDIX.

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E X T R A C T S

FROM

STEPHEN CHASE'S DIARY,

1801-1806.

1801.

Lewiston, March 2d. Agreed with Esq. Little to go and help lot out his part of Township No. 3. 8th. Left Lewiston for the purpose of going to Township No. 3, to lay it out in lots. Arrived at Esq. Little's in the evening; he informed me that he had let the business out by the job. 9th. Proceeded on as far as Capt. Bolster's, in Paris, when we met Mr. Alexander Greenwood, the surveyor, and two other hands; proceeded on to Mr. Jacob Whitman's, on the land aforesaid. 10th. We found the most south-westerly corner and run up 100 rods, then run across said grant, then found the most easterly corner, then run about one mile and camped on a large beach hill. 11th. We run a little more than a mile and was beat off by a rain storm, which continued for several days. We quit the line and traveled three hours to gain the road, which was about two miles; the snow was very slumpy, and exceeding bad traveling. We arrived at Mr. Whitman's about one o'clock. 12th. It being rainy, we repaired our snow shoes. 13th. It being rainy in the fore part of the day, we went up to the Bryant's opening and measured the road from Luther Briggs' to Jacob Whitman's house, distance one mile and a half and seventy-eight rods. 14th. We left Mr. Whitman's with our baggage for the purpose of going into the woods to find our line, but the snow proved soft, we returned to Mr. Whitman's, and determined to set away for home. Mr. Greenwood and myself went into the woods to find some provision which we left there on Tuesday last. We traveled on the south side of Mount Vernon two and a half miles—pretty clear hard wood. 15th. We left Mr. Whitman's for home—we came on as far as Capt. Bolster's, in Paris, and there parted. I arrived at my father's (in Poland) about sunset.

* * * * *

23d. Left Lewiston for the purpose of going to Little's plantation—arrived at my father's and spent the night. 24th. Went to Hebron, and was informed that Mr. Greenwood was gone to Little's plantation. I stopped at Esq. Greenwood's house to hear an examination on complaint of Capt. Bridg-ham, against sundry persons, for breaking his mill-stone; the complaint was not supported by evidence and the persons were discharged. I returned to Esq. Little's and agreed to proceed to No. 3. Received of Esq. Little cash, 6s. 25th. I went on and arrived at Jacob Whitman's, and there was in-formed that Mr. Greenwood had gone up with his third range line, to return with the fourth the next day. 26th. I took the lot above Mr. Whitman's house and traveled eastward over *Mount Vernon*, the growth of wood was mixed, chiefly hemlock, till I reached the easterly side of the hill, when [it was] chiefly hardwood. Spent the day in looking around the lots on *Mount Vernon*. I put up at Mr. Owen's and the surveyors did not arrive. 27th. Went to Mr. Whitman's and could not get any information of the surveyors, and proceeded on the Bryant's opening and could get any [no] information there. I spent the day in making observations on the land and returned to Mr. Whitman's. There got information that the surveyors had been in and that they staid the preceding night at Mr. Thurloe's. They were then gone up with their fifth range line, to return with the last the next day. 27th. I took a tour into the woods and spent the forenoon in making observations on the land—in the afternoon the surveyors returned. 29th. We run the 5th and 6th cross lines. 30th. Set out for home. I came by the way of Hebron—took dinner at Mr. Greenwood's. * * *

April 19th. Left Lewiston for the purpose of going to Little's plantation to fix on a lot of land for myself. Spent the night at my father's in Poland. 20th. Proceeded in company with Esq. Little, John Carr, S. Andros and my brother. We arrived at Jacob Whitman's. In the afternoon we divided our company, and a part of us went to Luther Briggs.' 21st. We spent the day in traveling through the woods and taking a view of the land. 22d. I made choice of Lot No. 33 to make me a farm; my brother made choice of Lot No. 28; John True, of Lot No. 21. 23d. Returned to Lewiston.

* * * * *

May 11th. Agreed with my brother to go to Little's plantation, to falling trees, the first week in June. * * *

June 1st. Left Lewiston with Daniel Welch, my hired hand, for the purpose of going to Little's plantation to falling trees; arrived at my father's and was joined by Sergeant Tyler. 2d. Proceeded to Mr. Owen's, on said plantation, and spent the night. 3d. I sent my horse back to John Rob-inson's, and proceeded with my baggage to Lot No. 3 [33], and began falling trees on the line, Lot No. 3 [33] and Lot No. 28, purchased by Merrill Chase. 4th. Being good weather, continued falling. 5th. Being rainy, which beat us off from work the chief of the day. 6th. Fair weather, but very cool. 7th. Took a walk to take a view of the land. 8th. Mr. [Messrs.] Trafton,

Davis, Nevens and Thaddeus Hildreth arrived here and spent the night with us. 9th. Mr. Trafton and company set away for home. 10th. Sergeant Tyler set out for home. 12th. John Tyler, John Chase and Samuel Haskell arrived here and spent the night with us. 13th. I took a walk with Tyler and company to take a view of the land. 14th. Set away for home and arrived at Lewiston at night. 8th. Left Lewiston for the purpose of going to No. 3 to put up my log house—had Mr. Jepson's mare. I arrived at my father's in Poland, and spent the night. I proceeded with my brothers, Merrill and Edmund, and arrived at Mr. Thurlo's and spent the night. Sent the mare back to my father's by Edmund, and proceeded to our lots; built our camp and began to cut logs. 11th. A stormy day—we finished cutting our logs and began to cut our roads. 12th. Finished cutting out the road from our lots to Mr. Thurlo's, and went to Mr. Remiff's to borrow chains for hauling our logs. 13th. Mr. Thurlo came in with his oxen and we hauled the logs for Merrill's house and began mine, and laid the foundation of Merrill's house. 14th. Mr. Thurlo came in again with his oxen, and finished hauling the logs for my house and laid the foundation. 15th. Did sundry errands among the neighbors. 16th. Stormy. We went to work on our walls. 18th. Very rainy—finished laying up the walls of my house. 19th. We went to work for Mr. Thurlo. 20th. We went to work for Mr. Thurlo, and Edmund arrived with father's mare. 21st. We collected the small timbers for the roof of buildings and set away for home, and arrived at my father's, in Poland and spent the night. 22d. Arrived home at Lewiston, accompanied by John Carr. * * * * *

1802.

January 26th. Took my steers from Mr. Reed's and drove them to Esq. Little's; went to my father's on my way to No. 3. 27th. Proceeded on to Ebenezer Hutchinson's, and staid that night. 28th. Agreed with Mr. Hutchinson for some boards at four dollars per thousand and paid cash \$8, and went on to my lot; made preparation for going to work and returned to Mr. Thurlo's to sleep. 29th. Went to work, and returned to Mr. Thurlo's to sleep. 30th. Mr. Thurlo hauled the first load of boards, and I slept in my house for the first time. 31st. Went to Mr. Nason's to see about some corn.

February 1st. Mr. Thurlo hauled the second load of boards, and I put on the roof of my house. 2d. Mr. Thurlo hauled the third load of boards, which made 700 feet, and I boarded the roof of my house. 3d. To work on my house and falling trees. 4th. Peeled basswood bark for battens and fell trees. 5th. Set away for home and staid at father's the night. 6th. Agreed with William Bray and John Carr to go to Lewiston for my goods on Tuesday, to haul them to my father's at 25 cents per hundred, and returned home. * * * 9th. Fixing for moving. William Bray arrived;

John Carr did not come. Agreed with Abner Harris to haul me a load with his oxen. 10th. Set away from Lewiston with my goods and arrived at my father's in Poland. * * * 15th. Agreed with Mr. William Pottle for a pair of oxen to go with Capt. Pottle's, which I had on my father's account, to haul a load of goods to No. 3. 16th. Set away from my father's for No. 3, and put up at Caleb Fuller's. 17th. Left my loom, two wheels, 1 bedstead and cord, 1 chair, at Mr. Fuller's, and proceeded on to Edward Pollard's and left my load, and returned to Mr. Fuller's and put up. 18th. Returned to Poland. 19th. Spent the night at Mr. Carr's. 20th. Went to New Gloucester; spent the night at Peter Merrill's. 21st. Went to meeting and heard Mr. Barnes; spent the night at Uncle Chase's. 22d. Brought my wife and children to Poland. * * * *

March 8th. Agreed with John Carr to carry a load of goods to No. 3. 9th. Set away with John Carr with a single sleigh and a load of goods for No. 3; carried them to John Robinson's on account of the weather. 10th. Mr. Nason hauled my goods from Robinson's to Thurlo's. 11th. Went in to my house and made preparations for going to work. 12th. To work on my house. 13th. Met Mr. Nason at Owen's and purchased twenty bushels of corn. 14th. Went to Thurlo's and Pollard's. 15th. To work on my house. 16th. Merrill Chase arrived and moved into my house. 17th. Set away in company with my father for home, and arrived at my father's house. * * * 21st. Went to Esq. Little's, and agreed for his horse to go to No. 3. 22d. Set out with my family on horse-back for No. 3. Proceeded as far as Caleb Fuller's, in Paris, and hired his lumber box and proceeded as far as Edward Pollard's in No. 3, then put up for the night. 23d. Arrived with my family at my house in No. 3. Hauled two loads of goods from Edward Pollard's, and returned to Minot. 24th. Set out from Minot with my two hogs, and put up at Capt. Bolster's. 25th. Arrived at my house, and Merrill Chase moved from my house to his own. 26th. Went to Owen's and brought away $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of corn—sent $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to mill by Thurlo. 27th. To work on my house—sent $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of corn to mill by Thurlo. 28th. Sunday—Windy and very cold for the season. 29th. Built a hog pen. 30th. Made 22 sap troughs. 31st. Made plank to finish out my floor.

April 1st. Set one glass window. Shut up my hogs and began to catch sap. 2d. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of corn. 3d. Set one glass window. 4th. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of corn. 5th. Bought of E. Pollard one peck of wheat and borrowed one peck of rye and carried to mill. 6th. Began junking my fell trees. Received the first visit from women of Mrs. Thurlo and Mrs. Pollard. 7th. Junking. 8th. Fast day. 9th. Junking. 10th. A snow storm—fell about 11 inches deep. 11th. Windy and cold. 12th. Continues to be cold, and the snow lies on the ground. 13th. Lopping limbs among my burnt trees. 14th. Junking and piling the remainder of the week. 18th. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought away $3\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of corn. 19th. Junking and

piling. 20th. Borrowed of Mr. Pollard $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of corn and $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of rye and went to mill, and went to Mr. Renniff's and agreed to fall one acre of trees for 12 s.—to have rye at 1-6 per bushel. 21st. Rainy in the morning—went to junking and piling. Two Mr. Bryants made a visit here. 22d. Burned the brush around the house. 23d. Clearing. 24th. Settled with Mr. Thurlo and agreed to give him four day's work, two to be done the week after next and two to be done in rye harvest, which is the balance of account between Mr. Thurlo and myself. 25th. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of corn. 26th. Went to Mr. Thurlo's and brought $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of potatoes. 27th. Went to Mr. Renniff's to falling trees. 28th. Falling trees. Took $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of rye to mill and came home. 29th. Work at home. 30th. To work at Mr. Thurlo's.

May 1st. Work at home. 2d. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of corn. 3d. Set fire to our opening, and had a tolerable good burn. 4th. piling brands. 5th. Work for Mr. Thurlo. 6th, 7th, 8th. Work at home. 9th. Went to Mr. Owen's and took $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of corn and carried it to mill. 10th, 11th. Work at home. 12th. Went to Mr. Owen's and took $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of corn and carried it to mill. 13th. Rain storm. The weather had been very dry before. Made a table. 14th. Storm continued. 15th. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of corn. Storm continued. 16th. Went to Minot and settled with Wm. Bray, and gave my note for 3 dollars and 33 cents, payable 15th of February next. 18th. Very rainy, which prevented my return home. 19th. Returned home. 20th. Junking and piling. 21st. Went to Caleb Fuller's for articles which I left there on the 19th. 22d. Finished piling. 23d. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought away $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of corn. 24th. Went to Nason's and got 1 bushel of seed corn. 25th. Building hog yard. 26th. Merrill Chase arrived from Minot with his hogs and a pig for me. He agreed to keep my pig until I bring my cow, and have his pay in corn. 27th. To work for Luther Briggs. 28th. To work for Jacob Whitman, and spoke to him for a pig—to give him one day's work, or 4s. cost, or one bushel of corn next winter, as I shall think best. The pigs came this morning. 29th. Rainy weather. 30th. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought 1 bushel of corn. 31st. Very rainy. Very wet season, which causes people to be very late at planting.

June 1. Went to Mr. Owen's and took one bushel of corn, and went to mill. Returned and went to planting. 2d. Planting. William Pottle here from Minot. I went with Mr. Pottle to Abraham Walton's—rainy day. 4th. Planting. 5th. To work for Mr. Thurlo. 6th. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought one bushel of corn. 7th. Burned my piles. 8th. Rainy. 9th, 10th, 11th. Planting. 12th. Finished planting corn. 13th. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought 1 bushel of corn. 14th. Finished my hog yard and put my hogs into the yard. 15th. Fencing the opening. 16th. To work for Jacob Whitman for a pig. 17th. Began falling trees. 18th. Falling trees. 19th. Set away to Minot and arrived at my father's. 20th. At my father's.

21st. Returned home and drove my cow and calf. 22d. Making cow yard and pig pen. 23d. Took my pig from Merrill Chase's. 24th. Brought my pig from Jacob Whitman's. 25th. Went to Mr. Renniff's to falling trees. 26th. Took $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of corn and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of rye, and returned home. 27th. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought 1 bushel of corn. 28th. Rainy. 29th. Falling trees. 30th. Falling trees.

July 1st. Falling trees. 2d. Falling trees. 3d. Went to Mr. Owen's and took 1 bushel of corn and went to mill. 4th. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn. 5th. Had Mr. Pollard to help me fall trees; paid him in pork. 6th. Setting plants. Had Mr. Pollard to help me fall trees. 8th. Helping Mr. Pollard fall trees. 9th. Falling trees. 10th. Went to Mr. Owen's and took 1 bushel corn, and paid Mr. Pollard $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of which I borrowed of him, and carried the remainder to mill, and had $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of rye of Mr. Reniff. 11th. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought away 1 bushel of corn. 12th. Hoeing corn. 13th. Falling trees. 14th. Finished falling trees. 15th. Hoeing corn. 16th. Hoeing corn. 17th. Finished hoeing corn. 18th. Went to Owen's and brought $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of corn and went to Minot. 19th. Went to work for Michael Little and continued to work for him the whole of the week. 25th. Went to New Gloucester and returned to Mr. Little's. 26th. To work for Mr. Little. 27th. To work for Mr. Little awhile in the morning, and set away for home; put up at Caleb Fuller's. 28th. Returned home. 29th. Digging a water spring. 30th, 31st. Unwell.

August 1st. Went to Mr. Owen's and brought away $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of corn. 2d. Digging a cellar. 3d. Digging a cellar. 4th. Went to Solomon Bryant's and bought one bushel of corn. 5th. Laid my foundation for my chimney. 6th. Peeled bark for a chamber floor. 7th, 8th. Rainy. 9th. Peeling bark and covering corn crib. 10th. Went to a lecture at Mr. Hutchinson's. 11th. Spent the afternoon at Merrill Chase's, where they had a company of quilters. 12th. A very severe gale of wind passed through the opening in a northerly direction and did but little damage, as it struck but one corner of the standing corn. 13th. Lopping limbs. 14th. Work for Mr. Thurlo. 15th. Went to meeting at Caleb Fuller's in Paris, and heard Mr. Hooper. 16th. Went to a lecture at Mr. Becklar's and heard Mr. Grant. 17th. To work at Mr. Thurlo's. 18th. To work for Mr. Nason. 19th. Went to mill. 20th, 21st. To work for Mr. Nason. 22d. Sunday. 23d, 24th. To work for Mr. Nason—a very severe thunder storm in the evening. 25th, 26th. Work for Mr. Nason, and finished reaping for him. 27th. Owen and Mr. Thurlo here. 28th. Rainy. 29th. Sunday. 30th. Went to mill. 31st. To work for Jacob Whitman.

September 1st. Weeding my corn. 2d. Reaping for Mr. Pollard. 3d. Reaping for Mr. Pollard in the forenoon—tying up and shocking grain in the afternoon. 4th. Weeding corn. 5th. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's. 6th. Began falling trees to lay over the season. 7th. Went to

Solomon Bryant's and got a bushel of corn. 8th. Went to mill. 9th. Went to Levi Berry's to reaping, and was beat off by the rain. 10th. Falling trees. 11th. Ditto. 12th. Sunday. 13th. My wife went to Thurlo's visiting. 14th. Falling trees. 15th. My father and mother arrived here from Minot. 16th. Looking land with my father. 17th. Ditto. 18th. Ditto. 19th. My father and mother returned home. 20th. Building corn crib. 21st. Began cutting stalks. 22d. Went to mill and had the first new corn ground. 23d. Stormy. 24th. Very stormy. 25th. Cutting stalks. 26th. Sunday. 27th. Cutting stalks. 28th. Went to Nason's and Becklar's, and brought home two kittens. The first frost. 29th. Second frost. 30th. Frost continued.

October 1st. Frost continued; finished cutting stalks. 2d. Went to mill. 3d. Sunday. 4th. To work for Mr. Thurlo. 5th. Digging cellar drain. 6th. Covering cellar drain. 7th. Digging potatoes. 8th. Finished digging potatoes; put them in the cellar—about 40 bushels. 9th. Banking house. 10th. Sunday. 11th. To work for Mr. Nason. 12th. Gathering corn. 13th, 14th, 15th. Ditto. 16th. Went to mill. Rainy; left my grist. 17th. Sunday—Christopher Bryant brought along my grist which I left at the mill the other day. 18th. To work in cellar. 19th. Gathering pumpkins. 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d. Finished gathering pumpkins. 24th. Sunday. 25th, 26th. gathering corn. 27th. Went to meeting, and heard Mr. Tripp, at Luther Briggs'. The first snow of the season fell. 28th. To work in cellar. 29th. Gathering corn. 30th. Went to mill. 31st. Snow storm.

November 1. Severe rain storm. 2d. Finished gathering corn—raised about sixty bushels. 3d. Snow storm. 4th. To work in cellar. 5th. Ditto. 6th. Finished digging cellar. 7th. Sunday. 8th. Began cutting butt stocks. 9th. Building oven. 10th. Finished oven. 11th. Baked in oven. 12th. Stacking fodder. 13th. Finished stacking fodder. 14th. Sunday. 15th. To work on chimney. 16th. Went to mill. Michael Little, Esq., came here, and Simeon Deering with him. 17th. Went to mill. 18th. Got sundry roots and trees at Packard's, and set them out. 19th. Set away for Minot, and arrived at my father's. * * * 22d. Returned home and drove an ox. Edmund accompanied me. 23d. Killed my ox. 24th. Sold $\frac{1}{4}$ to Edward Pollard, and went to the County road to work on the same, and nobody to work. Agreed with Luther Whitman to go to work Friday next, and returned home. 25th. Thanksgiving day. 26th. To work on chimney. 27th. To work on road. 28th. Sunday. 29th to work on road. 30th. Ditto.

December 1st. To work on road in the forenoon. In the afternoon, driven off by the rain. 2d, 3d, 4th. To work on the County road. 5th. Sunday. 6th. Killed my hogs; weight—sow, $259\frac{1}{2}$; barrow, $204\frac{1}{4}$. 7th. Went to mill. 8th. To work on the road. 9th. To work on my chimney. 10th. Esq. Little and William Pottle came here. We went to Abraham Walton's. 11th. To work on my chimney. 12th. Sunday. 13th. Topped out my

chimney. 14th. Went to mill. 15th. To work for Merrill Chase. 16th. Hauling barn logs. 17th. Severe cold morning. 18th. Weather moderated. 19th. Sunday. 20th. To work on barn. 21st. Laying up barn. 22d, 23d, 24th. Ditto. 25th. Collecting bills of work on County road for Esq. Little. 26th. Sunday. 27th. Mr. Thurlo hauled in my loom. I agreed to allow him one day's work. 28th. Took Solomon Bryant's horse and set away to Minot, and arrived at my father's. 29th. Went to Esq. Little's and delivered him the bills of work done on the County road in No. 3; got a bushel of salt and went to William Pottle's in the evening, and returned to my father's. 30th. Returned home. 31st. To work on the road betwixt my house and the Bryant opening.

1803.

January 1st. Went to mill. 2d. Sunday. 3d. To work on looms. 5th, 6th. Ditto. 7th, 8th. Ditto. 9th. Went to meeting at Mr. Cole's and heard Mr. Whitman. 10th. Made warping bars. 11th. Got the loom a going. 12th. Went to mill. 13th. Weaving. 14th. Junking. 15th. Weaving. 16th. Sunday. 17th. Ruhamah very sick with dysentery. 18th. Went for Dr. Croswell. 19th. Dr. Croswell returned home. Ruhamah better. 20th. Weaving. 22d. Cutting wood. 23d. Sunday. 24th. Got some basket stuff and began making baskets. 25th. Hunted after wood for basket stuff. 26th. Went to mill. 27th. Got barks for dyeing cloth. 28th. Cutting wood. 29th. Weaving. 30th. Went with Esq. Little to Solomon Bryant's. 31st. Went to Christopher Bryant's for my hogs.

February 1st, 2d, 3d. Weaving. Very rainy, with thunder. 4th. Weaving. 5th. Went to mill. 6th. Mr. Pollard spent the day here. 7th. Tapped some maple trees. 8th. Sundry jobs. 9th. Weaving. 10th. Went to mill. 11th, 12th. Junking. 13th. Very rainy. 14th. To work on barn. 15th. To work on hog pen. 16th. Junking. 17th. Went to Mr. Pollard's, and he was moving his family to the other part of the town. 18th, 19th. Junking. 20th. Went to Mr. Hutchinson's, expecting there was a meeting, and there was not any. 21st, 22d. Junking. 23d. Settled with Merrill Chase, and passed receipts in full of all accounts. 24th. Chopping. 25th. Went to mill. 26th. Went to Jacob Whitman's, and got a bushel of rye due for reaping. 27th. Went to meeting at Mr. Cole's, and heard Mr. Whitman. 28th. To work in barn.

March 1. Making bedstead. 2d. Finished the same. 3d. Mending up hog yard. 4th. Went to mill and bought $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of salt for $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of corn. 5th. Cutting wood. 6th. Went to meeting at Mr. Fuller's, and heard Mr. Whitman. 7th. Went to mill. 8th. Went to mill with Mr. Bryant. 9th. Carried my hides to Mr. Bryant's. 10th. Making sap troughs. 11th. Ditto. 12th. Cutting wood. 13th. Went to Bryant's. 15th. Went to New Gloucester. 16th. Went to Lewiston. 17th. Went to Pejepscutt. 18th. Returned to Minot. 19th. Returned home. 20th.

Went to S. Bryant's to meeting. 21st. Tapping maple trees. 22d. Helping C. Bryant hunt for his cattle. 23d. Went to Caleb Fuller's for my barrel. 25th. Drove my cow to Levi Berry's. 26th. Snow storm. 27th. Sunday. 28th. Went to Abraham Walton's, and bought ten bushels of corn, and carried one bushel to mill. 29th. Junking—rainy. 30th. Began to boil sap for sugar. 31st. Junking; caught 100 gallons of sap from 50 trees.

April 1st. Junking. 2d. Ditto. 3d. Sunday. 4th. Junking. 5th. Finished junking. 6th. Began lopping my fell trees. 7th. Very rainy. 8th. Snow storm. 9th. Picked over my potatoes. 10th. Sunday. 11th. Went to Abraham Walton's and gave him my note of hand, seven dollars and fifty cents, to be paid the first of March next. Took one bushel of corn and went to mill. 12th. Lopping limbs. 13th, 14th. Ditto. 15th. Snow storm. 16th. Snow storm increases, the snow falls very fast, with the wind at N. E. 17th. Storm continues—the snow has fallen about one foot deep, which is the greatest quantity of snow we have at any one time the winter past. 18th. Fair weather. 19th. A great run of sap. 21st. Lopping limbs. 24th. Sunday. 25th. Brought my cow from Levi Berry's. 26th. Fenced a garden. 27th. Piling. 30th. Went to mill; got a bushel of corn at Walton's.

May 1. Went to meeting at Samuel Bryant's and heard Mr. Whitman. 2d. To work for Solomon Bryant. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th. Ditto. 8th. Went to meeting at William Swan's, and heard Mr. Whitman. There fell about 10 inches of snow this day. 9th. Getting out my seed corn. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th. Piling. 15th. Meeting at our house. 16th. To work for Solomon Bryant. 17th. To work for Samuel Bryant on Solomon Bryant's account. 18th. Burned my fell trees, and had a pretty good burn. 19th. Sowed my hay seed. 20th. Went to Nason's and got half a bushel of seed corn. 21st. Had Solomon Bryant's horse and went to Abraham Walton's and got two bushels of corn, and went to mill. 22d. Sunday. 24th. Burned the old ground. 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th. Junking the new ground. 29th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Becklar read. 30th. Finished piling my new ground.

June 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th. Planting. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and read a discourse of Bunyan's works. 6th. Mr. Ricker, of Somersworth, came here. 7th. Spent the day with Mr. Ricker looking of land. 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th. Planting. 12th. Went to meeting at Mr. Cole's and heard Mr. Becklar read. 13th. Finished planting corn. 14th. To work for Solomon Bryant. 15th. Planting potatoes. 16th. Went to Abraham Walton's, and took one bushel of corn and went to mill. 17th. Finished planting potatoes. 18th. Planting. 19th. Went to C. Bryant's. 20th. Fencing. 21st. Ditto. 22d. Falling trees. 23d. Ditto. 24th. Christopher Bryant to work here. 25th. Falling trees. 26th. Sunday. 27th. Falling trees. 28th. Solomon Bryant to work here. 29th. Went to Mr. Becklar's falling frolick. 30th. Went to a lecture at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Tripp.

July 1st. Falling trees. 2d. Finished falling trees. 3d. Spent the day hunting for my cow. 4th. Went to Abraham Walton's, and took 2 bushels of corn and went to mill. 5th. Went to Minot. 6th. Went to New Gloucester. My wife got to bed with a daughter. 7th. Returned home with my sister Sally, and had Mr. Bryant's horse home. 9th. Began weeding corn. 10th. Sunday. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th. Weeding corn. 15th. Hoeing grass seed. 16th. Ditto. 18th. Weeding corn. 19th. Sticking beans. 20th. Weeding potatoes. 21st. Went to Minot with Sally Chase. 22d. Got Mr. Bryant's horse shod. 28th, 29th, 30th. Hedging for my cow. 31st. Sunday.

August 1st. Had Mr. Bryant's horse, went to Abraham Walton's and got 2 bushels of corn and went to mill. 2d. Peeling bark for crib. 3d. Peeled bark and covered my hovel. 4th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Tripp. 5th. To work for Solomon Bryant. 6th. Ditto. 7th. Sunday. 8th. Lopping limbs. 9th. To work for Solomon Bryant $\frac{1}{2}$ the day. 10th. Lopping limbs. 11th. Ditto. 12th. To work for Solomon Bryant. 13th. Ditto. 14th. Mr. Thurlow and wife here. 15th. Lopping limbs. 16th. My wife and children went to Thurlo's. 17th. Lopping limbs. 18th, 19th, 20th. Ditto. 21st. Sunday. 22d, 23d. Finished lopping limbs. 24th. Began to fall trees to lay over. 25th, 26th. Ditto. 27th. Burned my fell trees; got a good burn. 28th. Had seven men here stopping fire among my corn. 29th. Watching fires. 30th. Ditto. 31st. Fencing.

September 1st. Fencing. 2d, 3d. Ditto. 4th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Whitman. 5th. Falling trees. 6th. Hunting my cow. 7th. Worked for Christopher Bryant. Esq. Little and Capt. Tyler came here. 8th. Capt. Tyler went home. Went to Mr. Bryant's expecting a meeting, but the preacher did not come. 9th. To work for Mr. C. Bryant. 10th. Ditto. 11th. Sunday. 12th. Falling trees. 13th, 14th. Ditto. 15th. Began cutting stalks. 16th, 17th. Ditto. 18th. Sunday. 19th. First frost. Cutting stalks. 20th. Ditto. 21st. Beat out my flax seed and had my flax out rotting. 22d. Cutting stalks. 23d, 24th. Ditto. 25th. Sunday. 26th. Went to mill and carried new corn. 27th. Went to Paris and got 5 gallons of rum, for the men to work on the road in No. 3. 28th. Went to the Bryant's. 29th. Cut up my corn where I did not cut the stalks. 30th. Falling trees.

October 1st. Shucking up my corn. 2d. Sunday. 3d. Went to mill. 4th, 5th. To work on the road. 6th. Went to the raising of Seth Benson's barn. 7th. Went to Solomon Bryant's, and agreed with him to come Monday and haul my crib posts. 8th. To work on the road. 9th. Sunday. 10th. Hauling crib posts. 11th. Making crib. 12th. Ditto. 13th. Began digging potatoes and gathering corn. 14th. Ditto. 15th. Went to mill. 16th. Sunday. 17th. Digging potatoes. 18th. Gathering corn. 19th. Snow. 20th. Digging potatoes and gathering corn. 21st. Ditto. 22d.

Finished digging potatoes—had ninety bushels. 23d. Sunday. 24th. Went to mill. 25th. Gathering corn. 26th, 27th, 28th. Ditto. 29th. Rainy. 30th. Went to meeting at Mr. Cole's, and heard Mr. Whitman. 31st. Went to meeting with Mr. Bryant's horse, and went to Mr. Swan's raising.

November 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th. Gathering corn. 6th. Sunday. 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th. Finished gathering corn; had 190 bushels. 12th. Prepared to put my cow up. 13th. Went to meeting at Mr. Cole's and heard Mr. Whitman. 14th. Had Mr. Bryant to haul logs for fence. 15th. To work for Solomon Bryant. 16th. To work for Mr. True. 17th. Severe snow storm. 18th. Went to mill. 19th. Very cold. 20th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Whitman. 21st. Threshing my wheat. 22d. Cleansed my wheat. 23d. Went to mill with Mr. Bryant's horse. 24th. To work in my hovel. 25th. To work for Mr. True. 26th. Went to Minot. 27th. Went to Esq. Little's. 28th. Returned home. 29th. Swapped my steer for a heifer, with Merrill Chase. 30th. Worked for Solomon Bryant.

December 1st. Thanksgiving Day. 2d. Cold. 3d. Very cold. 4th. Sunday. 5th. To work for Solomon Bryant. 6th. Preparing for putting up fence between myself and Merrill Chase. 7th. Had Mr. Fuller to help lay up fence. 8th. Had Mr. True, and finished laying up fence betwixt myself and Merrill Chase. Begun stacking fodder. 9th. Rainy. 10th. Went to husking for Samuel Bryant. 12th. Rainy. 13th. Ditto. 14th. Stacking fodder. 15th. Ditto. 16th. Finished ditto. 17th. Went to a plantation meeting, and was appointed a delegate to go to Paris on Wednesday next. 18th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's, and heard Mr. Whitman, who came home with me and spent the night. 19th. Fencing stack-yard. 20th. Set up the loom. 21st. Went to the convention at Paris. 22d. Returned home. 23d. Weaving. 24th. Went to mill with Mr. Bryant's horse. 25th. Sunday. 26th. Weaving. 27th. Ditto. 28th. Went to Mr. Nason's. 29th. My hogs ran away to the County road. 30th. Preparing to weave a piece for Mr. Bryant. 31st. Had Frank Becklar and 1 pair oxen hauling wood.

1804.

January 1. Kept Mr. Becklar's oxen. 2d. Hauling wood with Frank Becklar and oxen. 3d. Ditto. 4th. Weaving. 5th. Killed the old sow. 6th. Weaving. 7th. Went to Mr. Nason's. 8th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Whitman. 9th. Pounding out corn. 10th. Ditto. Went to Mr. Bryant's and got his horses to carry corn to the County road. 12th. Ditto. 13th. Went to Paris, carried $11\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn to Mr. Woodbury, and returned to Mr. Bryant's. 14th. Returned home. 15th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Whitman. 16th. Cutting wood for Mr. Bryant. 17th. Pounding out corn. 18th. Severe storm. 19th. Helped Mr. True in from Mr. Thurlo's. 20th. Went to mill. 21st. Severe cold. 22d. Sunday. 23d. Killed my hogs. 24th. Went to Mr.

Bryant's. 25th. Pounding out corn. 26th. Ditto. 27th. Carrying corn to Mr. Bryant's. Esq. Little and John Carr here. 28th. Went to Paris with corn, and 29th. Sunday. 30th. To work at home. 31st. Went to mill.

February 1st. Went to Paris and bought a horse. 2d. Returned home. 3d. Returned my horse to the man I had him of. 4th. Returned home. 5th. Carried Sally Becklar home. 6th. Got out $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn for Esq. Little. 7th. To work for Solomon Bryant. 8th. Got out some corn for John True. 9th, 10th, 11th. Weaving. 12th. Sunday. 13th. Weaving. 14th. To work for Solomon Bryant. 15th. Went to mill. 16th. To work for Solomon Bryant. 17th. Went before Daniel Stowell, Esq., to give evidence in a case between Luther Whitman, plaintiff, and David Becklar, defendant. 18th. Took a pair of steers coming in three years of age, to keep them for their work, until three years from next June, then to be delivered to John Robinson. 19th. Sunday. 20th. Yoked my steers. 21st, 22d. Ditto. 23d. Went to Abraham Walton's and promised him 12 bushels of corn at 3s. per bushel—took the money and went to Paris and settled with Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Hooper, and left the money which I owed Dr. Crosswell with Mr. Woodbury, and took his receipt for the same. 24th. Severe storm. 25th. Very cold and windy. 26th. Sunday. 27th. Continues windy. 28th. Hauling wood with my steers. 29th. Began making my sled.

March 1st. To work on sled. 2d. To work for Solomon Bryant. 3d. Stormy. 4th. Sunday. 5th. Work on sled. 6th. To work for Solomon Bryant. 7th. Preparing to go to Minot. 8th. Went to Minot. 9th. Returned as far as Seth Benson's, and spent the night. 10th. Returned home and went to the County road. 11th. Sunday. 12th. Went to Benjamin Bacon's. 13th. Finished my sled. 14th. Making sap troughs. 15th. Ditto. 16th. To work on a bridge in Paris. 17th. Ditto. 18th. Sunday. 19th. Went to Bacon's and Bryant's. 20th. Making sap troughs. 21st. Ditto. 22d. Went to Bryant's and Brigg's. 23d. Went to Christopher Bryant's and got a bushel of rye. 24th. Making a large trough for sap. 25th. Sunday. 26th. Tapping trees. 27th. Began boiling sap. 28th. Delivered John Starbird 9 bushels of corn for Mr. Abraham Walton. 29th. Went to mill. 30th. Boiling sap. 31st. Very stormy.

April 1st. Very cold. 2d. Went to Mr. Bacon's to have a pair of shoes mended. 4th. Went to Nason's for flax seed. 5th. Fast Day. 6th. Making sugar. 7th. Snow storm. 8th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Whitman. 9th. Went to mill. 10th. Ground my new axe. 11th. Began to junk my timber. 12th. Good weather for sugaring. 13th. Ditto. 14th. Went with Solomon Bryant to look land. 15th. Went to meeting at Samuel Bryant's and heard Mr. Whitman. 16th. Went to Paris for grass seed; gave my note to Capt. Rawson for five dollars and forty-five cents, to be paid in the month of March next. 17th. Junking and piling.

18th, 19th, 20th. Ditto. 21st. Went to mill. 22d. Rainstorm, which is the first rain of any consequence since the middle of December last. 23d. Storm continues. Went to Luther Whitman's and got 1 bushel of rye. 24th. Ditto. 25th. Sowing rye. 26th, 27th, 28th. Ditto. 29th. Sunday. 30th. Went mill.

May 1st. Sowing rye. 2d. Ditto. 3d. Sowing wheat. 4th. Ditto. 5th. Junking. 6th. Sunday. 7th. Sowing flax. 8th. Went to a plantation meeting and was appointed a delegate to meet in convention at Paris. 9th. Built my cow yard. 10th. Piling. 11th. Junking. 12th. Ditto. 13th. Sunday. 14th. Piling. 15th. Went to Paris to represent the plantation of Stover in convention. 16th. Returned home. 17th, 18th. Piling. 19th. Set fire to the piles in my old ground. 20th. Sunday. 21st. Came on rainy. 22d. Piling. 23d, 24th, 25th. Ditto. 26th. Finished piling and went to mill. 27th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Elder Chase. 28th. To work for Luther Whitman. 29th. Ditto. 30th. Burning piles. 31st. Planting.

June 1st. Planting. 2d. Ditto. Had Consider Fuller and Frank Becklar at planting. 3d. Sunday. 4th. Planting. 5th. Ditto. 6th. Finished planting corn and went to mill. 7th. Fencing. 8th. Ditto. 9th. To work for Mr. True. 10th. Sunday. 11th. Carried Mr. Whitman's potatoes to Solomon Bryant's, and went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Hooper. 12th. Falling a hedge fence. 13th. Planting potatoes. 14th. Went to Minot. 15th. Returned home. 16th. Went to mill. 19th. Falling trees for Esq. Little on Mr. Ricker's lot. 20th. Ditto. 21st, 22d, 23d. Ditto. 24th. Sunday. 25th. Falling trees for Esq. Little on Mr. Ricker's lot. 26th. Ditto. 27th. Rainy. 28th. Falling trees. 29th. Finished falling trees on Mr. Ricker's lot. 30th. Weeding corn.

July 1st. Sunday. 2d. Went to Paris and agreed with Mr. Lurvey to keep my steers and heifer. 3d. Drove my steers and heifer to Mr. Lurvey's. 4th. To work for Asa Hutchinson. 5th. Weeding corn. 6th, 7th. Ditto. 8th. Went to meeting at Mr. Tripp's and heard Elder Tripp. 9th. Weeding corn. 10th, 11th. Ditto. 12th. Went to mill. 13th. Falling trees. 14th. Ditto. 15th. Sunday. 16th. Went to the raising of Abner Benson's barn. 17th. Went to Norway and got 10 pounds of wool carded. 18th. Cut some grass. 19th. Ditto. 20th. Rainy. 21st. Went to mill. 22d. Went to Christopher Bryant's. 23d. Got in some hay. 24th. Making hay at Mr. Benson's. 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th. Ditto. 29th. Returned home. 30th. Weeding corn. 31st. Went to mill.

August 1st. Cut a little rye and pulled some flax. 2d. Getting in some hay. 3d. Weeding corn. 4th. Ditto. 5th. Sunday. 6th. Peeling bark. 7th, 8th. Ditto. 9th. Pulling flax. 10th. Went to mill. 11th. Same. 12th. Went to Mr. Bryant's, expecting a meeting. 13th. Pulling flax. 14th. Reaping rye. 15th. Carried some new rye to mill. 16th, 17th, 18th. Ditto. 19th. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's and heard Deacon Berry. 20th.

Cutting rye. 21st. Ditto. 22d. Went to Mr. Bacon's to have some shoes mended. 23d. Cutting rye. 24th. Ditto. 25th. Threshing rye. 26th. Went to meeting at Paris, and heard Mr. Hooper. 28th, 29th, 30th. Reaping wheat. 31st. Mr. Ricker here.

September 1st. Went to Paris. 2d. Went to Mr. Bryant's. 3d, 4th, 5th. Fencing. 6th. Spreading out my flax. 7th. Ditto. 8th. Burned Mr. Ricker's felled trees. 9th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Elder Chase. He and Mr. Whitman came here after meeting. 10th. My wife set away for New Gloucester. 11th. Very rainy. 12th. Abigail Bryant came here. 13th. Lucy Swan went home after sleeping three days. 14th. Cutting stalks. 15th. Ditto. 16th. Sunday. 17th. My wife came home. 18th. Rainy. Brought my steers and heifer from Mr. Lurvey's; had some new corn ground. 20th. Stocking up my apple trees. 21st. Cutting stocks. 22d. Ditto. 23d. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's. 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th. Ditto. 30th. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's.

October 1st. Cutting corn. 2d, 3d. Ditto. 4th. Drove my cow to Rumford. 5th. Went to mill. 6th. Cutting up corn. 7th. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's. 8th. Set a gun for a bear; he fired the gun the same night, and got wounded and made off. 9th. Snow storm and a severe wind. 10th. Storm continues. 11th. Began gathering corn and digging potatoes. 12th. Ditto. 13th. Digging potatoes. 14th. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's and heard Deacon Berry. 16th. Setting up corn. 17th. Went to a lecture at Mr. Swan's and heard Elder Low. Went to mill, and to a husking at Curtises. 18th. Digging potatoes. 19th, 20th. Ditto. 21st. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Elder Tripp, and to a conference meeting at William Swan, Jr.'s. 22d. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's, and was baptized, together with three others. 23d, 24th, 25th. Digging potatoes. 26th. Finished digging potatoes. 27th. Went to mill. 28th. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's and heard Mr. Ricker. 29th, 30th, 31st. Harvesting corn.

November 1st. Ditto. 2d, 3d. Ditto. 4th. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's and heard Mr. Drake. 5th. Went to mill. 6th. Went to a funeral at Christopher Bryant's. 7th. Went with Mr. Ricker and Mr. Wentworth to look land. 8th. Harvesting corn. 9th. Ditto. 11th. Snow storm. Went to Mr. Swan's to meeting, and heard Elder Low. 12th. Harvesting corn. 13th. Went to mill. 14th. Husking corn. 15th. Severe snow storm. 16th, 17th. Splitting rails. 18th. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's. 19th. Hauling rails. 20th. Stacking fodder. 21st. Ditto. 22d. Fencing stack yard. 23d. Finished husking corn. 24th. Finished fencing my fodder. 25th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Elder Woodward. 26th. Went to Minot, and carried Clarissa. 27th. Returned home. 28th. Went to mill. 29th. Thanksgiving day. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's. 30th. Banked up my cellar.

December 1st. Hauling wood; Mr. Ricker came here. 2d. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Ricker. 3d. Mr. Ricker preached here. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th. To work on the road. 9th. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's. 10th. Sundry jobs. 11th. Ditto. 12th. Went to Benjamin Bacon's to get shoes mended. 13th, 14th, 15th. Sundry jobs. 16th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Deacon Willis, and to a conference meeting at William Swan's. 17th. Sundry jobs. 18th. Mr. Whitman and others here. 19th. My wife went to Mr. True's. 20th, 21st, 22d. Sundry jobs. 23d. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's and heard Deacon Willis. 25th. Threshing. 26th. Went to mill and to Paris. 27th. Very rainy. 28th. My wife got to bed with a daughter. 29th. Elder Chase called here. 30th. Stayed from meeting on account of my wife being sick. 31st. Hauling wood; broke the road to Mr. True's.

1805.

January 1st. Hauling wood. 2d. At Mr. Cole's. 3d. Sundry jobs. 4th. Went to Paris. Very blustering weather. 5th. Hauling wood. 6th. Went to meeting at Mr. Luther Whitman's. 7th. Sundry jobs. 8th. Killed my hogs. 9th. Ditto. 10th. Sundry jobs. 11th. Broke the road to the County road. 12th. Went to a conference meeting at Luther Whitman's. 13th. Went to meeting at William Swan's. 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th. Ditto. 20th. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's and heard Deacon Willis. 21st. Sundry jobs. 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th. Ditto. 27th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. My father and Paul Tenney went home from here. 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Sundry jobs.

February 1st, 2d. Getting out corn. 3d. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's. 4th. Getting corn. 5th, 6th. Ditto. 7th. Hauled some corn to Solomon Bryant to send to Portland. 8th. Hauling wood. 9th. Went to conference meeting at Jacob Whitman's. 10th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 11th. Hauled Merrill's hay to Solomon Bryant's. 12th. Built a back to my chimney. 13th. Hauling wood. 14th. Ditto. 15th. Stormy. 16th. Breaking roads. 17th. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's. 18th. Making flax brake. 19th. Breaking road. 20th. Hauled 1½ bushels of corn to S. Bryant's for D. Whitney. 21st. Hauling corn for Esq. Little to the mill. 22d, 23d. Ditto. 24th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 25th. Making threshing floor. 26th, 27th. Ditto. 28th. Began threshing.

March 1st, 2d. Threshing. 3d. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's. 4th. Mr. Berry here. 5th. Ditto. 6th. Went to mill. 7th. Hauling wood. 8th. Ditto. 9th. Went to a conference meeting at Consider Cole's. 10th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 11th. Shut up my hogs. 12th. Went to Paris and settled with Hubbard and Crosswell. 13th. Hauled a load of hay from Mr. Stearns'. 14th. Hauling wood. 15th. Ditto. 16th. Went to Mr. Stearns' and hauled a load of hay. 17th. Went to meeting at

Luther Whitman's; carried my wife with my steers and sled. 18th. Tapping sap trees. 19th. Ditto. 20th. Rainy. 21st. Carried my turkey to Mr. Thurlo's. 22d. Went to mill. Jacob Whitman and wife here. 23d. Went to mill. 24th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Deacon Willis. 25th. Settled with Solomon Bryant. 26th. Went to mill. 27th. Dressing flax. 28th. Ditto. 29th. Finished dressing flax. 30th. Made a harrow. 31st. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's.

April 1st. Went to Luther Briggs'. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th. Threshing. 6th. Finished cleaning grain. 7th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 8th. Laid my chamber floor. Went to Christopher Bryant's and got a part of a chain, weighing $10\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. 9th. Rainy. 10th. Ditto. 11th. Frank Becklar to work here. 12th. Ditto, half the day. 13th. Went to conference meeting at Mr. J. Whitman's. 14th. Went to meeting at L. Whitman's. 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th. Piling. 20th. Rainy. 21st. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 22d. Went to mill. 23d. Went to Mr. Willises. 24th. Went to Mr. Walton's barn raising. 25th. Piling. 26th. Rainy. 27th. Piling. 28th. Went to meeting at L. Whitman's and heard Mr. Tripp. 29th. Rainy. 30th. Sowing rye and wheat.

May 1st, 2d and 3d. Harrowing. 4th. Piling. 5th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 6th, 7th. Piling. 8th. Carried Clarissa to school; finished sowing grain. 9th. Harrowing. 10th. Ditto. 11th. Finished harrowing; went to conference meeting at Merrill Chase's. 12th. Went to meeting at Mr. Chase's. 13th. Went to Mr. Swan's. 14th. Began lopping limbs. 15th. Ditto. 16th. Went to Minot. 17th. Tarried at Minot on account of the rain. 18th. Returned home. 19th. Went to meeting at L. Whitman's. 21st. Went to Paris. 22d. Went to Mr. Bacon's. 23d. Lopping limbs. 24th, 25th. Ditto. 26th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Woodward. 27th. Lopping limbs. 28th. Burned my fell trees. 29th. Junking and piling. 30th, 31st. Ditto.

June 1st. Junking and piling. 2d. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's. Mr. Ricker came here. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th. Junking and piling. 9th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Elder Hooper. Went to the water, saw my wife, Merrill Chase's wife and Calvin Cole baptized. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th. Planting corn. 16th. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's. 17th. Went to mill, and to Crowell's store. 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st. Planting potatoes. 22d. Went to conference at Consider Cole's. 23d. Went to Meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Mr. Hooper. 24th. Falling trees. 25th. Went to Minot. 26th. Went to Mr. Brown's and got a sheep and two lambs, and returned home in company with Polly. 27th, 28th, 29th. Falling trees. 30th. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's and heard Mr. Sewall.

July 1st. Falling trees. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th. Ditto. 7th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 8th. Went to mill. 9th, 10, 11th, 12th. Falling trees. 13th. Went to conference at Jacob Whitman's. 14th. Went to meeting at

Mr. Whitman's. 16th. Went to mill. 17th, 18th. Falling trees. 19th. Set Mr. Ricker's piles a-fire. 20th. Finished falling trees. 21st. Went to meeting at Merrill Chase's. 22d. Began haying. 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th. Ditto. 28th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 29th. Haying. 30th. Hoeing potatoes. Went to a church meeting at Mr. Swan's.

August 1st. Went to Norway and got the rolls. 2d. Went to mill. 3d. Weeding potatoes. 4th. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's. 5th, 6th. Mowing. 7th. Went to Willises and went to Mr. Swan's to a lecture, and heard Elder Low. 8th. Stacking hay, and went to Mr. Bacon's. 9th. Helped cut a road from our opening to Mr. Curtises. 10th. Mowing. Went to conference at Consider Cole's. 11th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard Elder (?) Ricker. 12th. My wife went to meeting at Mr. Hutchinson's. 13th. Finished stacking hay. 14th. Went to a falling at Christopher Bryant's. 15th, 16th, 17th. Reaping. Went to meeting at Mr. Chase's and heard Deacon Packard and old Mr. Whitman. 19th, 20th, 21st. Reaping. 22d. Went to a funeral at Luther Briggs'. 23d, 24th. Reaping. 25th. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's. 26th, 27th. Reaping. 28th. Threshing some wheat. 29th. Went to Mr. Bacon's to have shoes mended. 30th, 31st. Reaping.

September 1st. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 2d. Reaping. 3d. Went to mill. 4th. Ditto. 5th, 6th. Reaping. 7th. Went to Paris. 8th. Returned. 9th, 10, 11th. Reaping. 12th. Went to Norway, brought my cattle from Esq. Bisco's, and changed my heifer for a cow with Capt. Shaw. 13th. Drove them home, and drove the oxen to Solomon Bryant's. 14th. Heavy rain, which damaged my grain very much. 15th. Went to meeting at Merrill Chase's. 16th. Began to take care of my grain. 17th. Brought my oxen from Solomon Bryant's, and began fencing. 18th. Began stacking my grain. 19th. Had Mr. True and Merrill Chase, and stacked my grain. 20th, 21st. Fencing. 22d. Went to meeting at Luther Whitman's. 23d. Rainy. 24th. Went to mill and carried some new corn. 25th. Threshing. 26th. Stacked my seed hay. 27th. Fencing my apple trees. 28th. Went to mill. 29th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 30th. Took in my flax.

October 1st. To work for Mr. True. 2d. Cutting up corn. 3d, 4th. Ditto. 5th. Went to conference meeting at Mr. Cole's. 6th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 7th. Got some basket stuff. 8th. Went to a funeral at Mr. Benson's. 9th. Dug my potatoes. 10th. To work for Mr. True. 11th. Helped Mr. Berry lay up log house. 12th. Husking. 13th. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's. 14th. Preparing for my wife to go to Minot. 15th. Went to Paris and settled with Dr. Crosswell. 16th. Rainy. 17th, 18th, 19th. Husking. 20th. Went to meeting at Merrill Chase's. 23d. Went to Mr. Briggses. 27th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 31st. Finished husking.

November 1st. Went to husking. 2d. Went to mill. 3d. Went to meeting. 4th. Went to husking in the evening to Mr. Curtis'. 6th. Haul-

ing grain for Mr. Ricker. 7th. Began to cut timber and laid the foundation. 8th. Mr. Ricker came to build his house. 9th. Went to conference meeting at Brother Whitman's. 10th. Went to meeting at L. Whitman's. 11th. To work for Mr. Ricker. 12th. Ditto. 13th. Killed Mr. Thurlo's heifer. 14th, 15th, 16th. Cutting road. 17th. Went to meeting at Mr. Chase's. 18th. Helped lay Mr. Curtis's house. 19th, 20th. Hauling logs. 21st. Hauling wood for Merrill Chase. 22d, 23d. Hauling logs. 24th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 25th. Went to Minot. 26th. Returned home. 27th. Went to Mr. Berry's. 28th. Thanksgiving. Went to meeting at L. Whitman's. 29th. To work on the county road. 30th. Ditto.

December 1st. Went to meeting at L. Whitman's. 2d. Looking land with Mr. Millett. 3d. To work on county road. 4th. Looking land with Bearce and Randall. 5th. Went to mill. 6th. Rainy. 7th. Hauling wood. 8th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 9th. Fixing for laying up my house. 10th. Laid up my log house. 11th. Very cold. 12th. Went to church meeting at Paris. 13th. Returned home. 14th. Went to conference meeting at Consider Cole's. 15th. Went to meeting at M. Chase's. 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st. To work on house. 22d. Went to meeting at Luther Briggs'. 23d. Killing hogs for M. Chase. 24th. Killed hogs for myself. 25th. Laid my threshing floor. 26th. Threshing. 27th. Cleaned up my grain. 28th. Went to mill. 29th. Went to meeting at L. Whitman's. 30th. Hauling logs for Mr. True. 31st. Brought home a meat tub and salted over my pork.

1806.

January 1st. Went to Mr. Briggs' with my wife. 2d. Killed a hog and started for market. 3d. To work for Christopher Bryant. 4th. Work on road. 5th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 6th. Piling. 7th. Stormy. 8th. Getting timber. 9th, 10th. Ditto. 11th. Went to conference. 12th. Went to meeting at L. Whitman's. 14th. To work on entry floor. 15th. Threshing. 18th. Went for Dr. Stevens; my wife very sick. 20th. Judith Thurlo came here to take care of my wife. 21st. Went to mill. 26th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 27th. Getting wood. 28th. Set out for Minot; met Mr. Millet and Edmund Chase and returned. 29th. Went to Minot. 30th. Went to Mr. Ricker's. 31st. Returned home with my sheep.

February 1st. Fixing brush round my apple trees. 2d. Went to meeting at L. Whitman's. 3d. Stormy. 4th. Fixing sheep pen. 5th. Threshing. 6th, 7th. Ditto. 8th. Went to conference at Luther Briggs'. 9th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 10th. Carried Judith Thurlo home. 11th. Fixing a covering over looms. 12th. Covering my sheep pen. 13th. Weaving. 14th. Went to mill. 15th. Breaking roads. 16th. Meeting at my house.

17th, 18th, 19th. Threshing. 20th. Mr. Hooper came here. 21st. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's and heard a lecture from Mr. Hooper. 22d. Cleaning grain. 23d. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 24th. Went to a church meeting at Paris. 25th. Went to Paris. 27th. Threshing.

March 1st. Threshing. 2d. Went to meeting at L. Whitman's. 3d. Went to Paris, and attended their town meeting. 4th, 5th. Threshing. 6th. Went to Minot. 7th. Returned home. 8th. Went to conference at Mr. Cole's. 9th. Went to meeting at Mr. Swan's. 10th. Hauling wood. 11th. Went to mill.

(I have neglected writing from the 11th of March to the 8th of May, when I begin to sow my grain.) 9th. Harrowing. 10th. Went to conference at Mr. Bryant's. 11th. Went to meeting at Mr. Whitman's. 12th. Harrowing. 13th. Ditto. 14th. Went to mill. 15th. Harrowing. 16th. Finished harrowing. 17th. Junking. 18th. Elder Hooper preached here. 19th. Set some piles; the fire ran into the woods and got into Merrill Chase's fell trees and grain. 20th. Piling. 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th. Ditto.

CENSUS OF 1870.

Davis, Herrick C.	44	Small, Joseph P.	64
Lucy M.	40	Phebe E.	50
Sam'l F.	15	Willie E.	17
Carrie L.	2	Nancy W.	13
		Abbie D.	10
Crockett, Nath'l B.	48		
Lydia J.	35	Whitman, Joseph	49
Kate H.	17	Martin A.	47
George L.	4	Adrianna	15
Edward S.	11-12	Myra	6
		Francis E.	3
Whitman, Leonard	37		
Ellen F.	28	Leonard, Solomon	76
Luther	72		
Gertie E.	7	Currier, Oliver C.	27
Zilpha	69	Delia L.	24
		Minnie M.	3
Curtis, Jeremiah H.	33		
Adelia	30	Berry, Horace C.	33
Mary P.	2	Angie M.	24
Kine, Mary	20	Stephens, Ezra	39
		Laura B.	38
Burgess, Augusta	18	Cora L.	13
		John E.	11
Whitman, Gilman A.	32	Anna L.	9
Evelina	28	Phebe	7
Clara M.	5	Lydia,	5
Gerald B.	1	Infant,	3-12
Pray, Sarah	58	Irvin, James H.	22
Lucinda	33		
		Gorman, William	21
Estes, Horace S.	41		
Harriet B.	31	Morgan, Charles	20
Farnum, Clarissa	63	Akers, Mary B.	45
		Lizzie A.	21
Day, Thos. R.	33	Chas. S.	6
Maria G.	28		
		Trull, Alanson M.	38
Farnum, Joseph W	14	Laura A.	31

Trull, Ernest C.	4	Bowker, Delphinus P.	29
Flora M.	2	Sarah P.	26
Herbert	1		
Cole, Lucinda A.	16	Bryant, Albion	23
Bowker, Winfield S.	16	Cole, Henry F.	28
		Flora J.	24
Bryant, George W.	30	Mira L.	4
Mary E.	26	Berry, Leonard B.	63
Durgin, Henry F.	64	Hannah	62
Dorothy E.	61	Glines, Orin	47
Angie H.	40	Tila	44
Nancy M.	36	Josephine W.	13
Conant, Joseph	40	Houghton, Horatio F.	38
Broek, Sam'l A.	34	Mary E.	39
Mandana,	36	George D.	16
Florence E.	7	Lena L.	7-12
Sheeran, James	26	Swan, Moses	32
Amanda M.	23	Viola E.	35
Crawford, Benjamin	69	Tucker, Sarah F.	12
Sophia	69	Fletcher, Michael	22
Cushman, Sophia	37	Berry, Cyrus P.	37
Mixer, Horace	22	Lucy H.	30
		George W.	6
Ayer, Thomas	54	Mountfort, Albert	43
Hannah	48	Caroline	40
Day, William	27	Ella H.	16
Sarah E.	21	Cole, Frank M.	37
Young, Herbert A.	6	Cynthia A.	30
		Eugene	11
Mountfort, Augustus L.	37	Bryant, Cynthia	60
Loanza	35	Loveitt, Frederick	35
Dolloff, Clarence D.	15	Ella	40
Perham, Joel	73	William F.	11
Susan	65	Caroline H.	7
Joel, Jr.	44	Nettie S.	5
		John F.	2
Libby, Hiram L.	35	Whitman, Alanson M.	56
Margaret A.	33	Eleanor	40
Minnie F.	6		
Perham, Sylvania	44	Woods, James	9
Burns, Etta	18	Billings, Lorenzo	49
		Mirsilva	40
Swan, David G.	33	Frederick	19
Sarah	31	Orietta E.	9
Minnie M.	7	Lapham, William B.	11

Lapham, Cynthia A. P.	29	Bartlett, Jeremiah	59
Mary C.	2	Mary S.	57
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